CIRCULAR ORDERS

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1841.

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

ADDRESSED TO

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE

ON THE SUBJECT

OF

SETTLEMENTS.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1839.

CONTENTS.



INDEX.

PRELIMINARY.

SEC. I.—*Adjustment of Village Boundaries.*

22. Goruckpore method described.
23. There were 2 assistants with separate parties.
24. Description of boundary marks given.
25. Qanoongoes are eligible as arbitrators.
26. Decision of jury intended to be final.
27. When their award is given, it is to be signed by them.
28. It must then be executed and question never again raised.
29. Tehseeldar to be employed with Surveyor after completion of boundaries.
30. A Peshkar to do Tehseeldar's current duties.
31. Tehseeldar's maps must be given to Surveyor when he enters the Pergunnah, and a person be appointed to shew him the marks.
32. Custody of boundary marks to be committed to the Zumeendars, Supoordnamahs required.
33. To procure responsible men, those for the Survey should be selected from establishments, and their places filled up by extra men.
34. Explains what interruptions to survey have been experienced.
35. States that the only disputes to be settled, are those now existing.
36. "Existing disputes" further explained.
37. Provision against removal of marks.
38. Particular attention enjoined; as to attendance on Surveyor of persons to point out boundaries. See 29 to 33.
39. Due attention has not been given to this matter.
40. Instead of the Tehseeldar, an inferior Officer has often been deputed.
41. The first time a mark is removed offenders must be severely punished.
42. If repeated, the parties shall be fined.

Sec. II.—*Survey.*

43. The English language to be the sole medium of communication between the Revenue Survey Officers, and
44. Surveyors to communicate direct with Commissioners.
45. Collector shall at all times furnish requisite information to the Surveyor.
46. When he would be useful, an assistant is to be deputed to the survey.
47. When notice is given by the Board, Commissioner should take certain preliminary measures.
48. Settlement officer, when survey begins, must apply for establishment to test field-maps, &c.
49. Rule regarding transfer to Tehseeldar of field-maps, &c.

50. These documents to be speedily verified.
51. Notice to be given to Surveyor when material error is detected—measures to be taken, and Commissioner informed.
52. Tehseeldar responsible for correctness of entry of soil, irrigation, &c.
53. Surveying Ameens to be paid by contract.
54. And they will measure and record every kind of soil including waste.
55. Thus obtaining a total area, it will be compared with Survey Area.
56. The contract for this work will be at half the rate for detailed field returns.
57. Aid to the Tehseeldar when needed will be allowed.
58. When needed native deputy Collectors to be placed at disposal of Surveyor.
59. Survey officer to be informed by Collector of errors, and shall cause inquiry to be made.
60. Enjoins speed in testing Ameens' work and paying them.
61. Khusrehs should precede the professional survey.
62. Liabilities of Zumeendars, &c. for non-attendance.
63. Tehseeldars to see that Putwarrees prepare duplicate Khusrehs, and keep up the Khuteonee.
64. Collector should himself check the work by the field-map.
65. Beneficial effects of this check.
66. Introduces extracts from letters, the mode stated in which should be adopted.

67 & 68. First extract.

69 to 71. Second extract.

72. Introduces extract from a Government order.

73 & 74. Contain Lieut. Governor's opinion of the value of the Khusreh.

Sec. III.—*Adjustment of Pergunnah Boundaries.*

75. Preliminary.
76. Settlement officer not to receive survey maps without a skeleton map.
77. When Commissioner has completed his arrangement, he shall report it for sanction.
78. Report to be made to Board of all the Pergunnahs with a sketch-map and list of mouzas.

Sec. IV.—*Assessment.*

79. Before assessment a statement of every village to be prepared from survey return and submitted.
80. Board will then issue orders. Settlement officer to keep copy of the statement.

Sec. V.—*Miscellaneous enactments on Settlement.*

Sec. VI.—*Village Police.*

Sec. VII.—*Rent-Free Land.*

Sec. VIII.—*Preparation of Records.*

Sec. IX.—*Tenures.*

SEC. X.—*Commissioner's Superintendance.*

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,

Division.

SIR,

I am directed to forward for your information, and for the guidance of the settlement officers of your division, the following instructions, which have been drawn up to supersede the separate circulars of the numbers and dates noted in the Appendix*.

2. You are desired to supply every European civil officer and native deputy collector, employed in adjusting boundaries and making settlements, with a copy of this circular, and satisfy yourself as early as possible, that they are familiar with its contents.

3. When the Sudder Board of Revenue may communicate to you their resolve, that the detailed settlements shall proceed in any district of your division, you will be pleased to call upon the collector to select a pergunnah for your approbation; and, as soon as you shall have approved of the choice, you will forward three copies of a proclamation, of which the form is subjoined†; one to be fixed up in the collector's own

* Appendix, No. I. † Appendix, No. II.

office, the second in that of the judge, and the third in the cutcherry of the tehseeldar of the pergunnah.

4. Government having determined, that the whole duty of measurement shall be performed by the revenue surveyors, both the general map, and also the detailed field map, and khusreh of each village, will be prepared and furnished to the collector from the survey office, in the form which the Board have already furnished to the deputy Surveyor General.

SECTION I.—*Adjustment of village boundaries.*

5. To obviate any delay in the progress of the survey, it is necessary that previous to its commencement, all boundaries in the selected pergunnah should be marked off, and all disputes adjusted.

6. For this purpose, as soon as you have fixed on a pergunnah, you will instruct the collector to relieve the tehseeldar entirely of all his current duties, so that his whole time and attention may be devoted to the business of the approaching settlement. But if it happen that any other tehseeldar be more able and experienced than the one who stands appointed to the pergunnah under survey, you will be pleased to exchange the two for the time, always employing on settlement duties the most competent officer.

7. For enabling the tehseeldar to fix on the proper points at which to set up boundary marks, the Board have requested the deputy surveyor general, to instruct the revenue surveyor of the district, to furnish one or more tindals, on the requisition of the collector.

8. It will be the duty of the tehseeldar and qanoongoes to make memoranda of the points at which the boundary marks are fixed, and to see that they are not subsequently removed; and they will inform the zumeendars and others, that any persons concerned in removing a boundary mark, will be liable to the penalties awarded by the regulations to persons ob-

structing the progress of a measurement. The collector will be careful to enforce the penalty in every instance, in which the offence may occur.

9. It will be expedient that the collector, in communication with the revenue surveyor attached to the district, fix the point where the tehseeldar should commence his demarcation; and from that point the tehseeldar will proceed continuously, village by village, until the whole pergunnah shall have been completed.

10. In the prosecution of this duty, whenever the tehseeldar shall meet with a disputed boundary, he shall immediately forward a report to the collector, stating the names of the conterminous mouzas, and their proprietors, the position of the ground in dispute, with its distance and direction from the tehseeldaree cutcherry, and the extent of any portion of which neither party may be in actual possession.

11. So soon as the season will admit, the collector shall with reference to the number of cases reported, depute for their adjudication, one or more competent assistants or deputy collectors under Regulation IX. of 1833.

12. Each officer so deputed having visited the land in dispute, and ascertained its position and extent, shall offer to the parties the alternative of settling the question among themselves, or by private arbitration, within seven days; and if either course be adopted, he shall distinctly record the particulars of the adjustment.

13. If this offer should be declined, or if having accepted the offer, the parties should fail to report their adjustment on the day appointed, the assistant shall proceed as follows.

14. On the selection of a pergunnah for settlement, the collector will cause to be prepared in the tehseeldar's office a list of the names and residences of the zumeendars, and other persons of good repute in the pergunnah or vicinity, a copy of which shall be furnished to each assistant on deputation.

15. He shall cause a notice to be served in his own presence on the parties to the dispute, to the effect that on a date appointed by himself, and not exceeding three days from that time, they must give in their statements and produce their proofs.

16. Having then taken at random from his list, 15 or 20 names of persons residing in the vicinity, he shall summon them to his presence, and shall cause each name to be written on a slip of paper, and shall draw either three or five.

17. As each name is drawn, the officer shall allow either party to object for sufficient cause assigned, as relationship, connection, alliance, enmity, debt, &c., setting aside any one against whom sufficient cause may be shewn, and recording the fact and reason in his proceeding. So soon as three or five unobjectionable assessors shall have been selected, the officer shall cause the statement and proofs adduced by the parties to be laid before them, and when the case has been gone through, shall require them to give their decision, which shall be determined by the award of the majority.

18. The officer shall immediately, with the aid of the assessors, proceed to mark off the boundary according to the award, and shall then discharge the assessors.

19. It has been declared by Section 8, Regulation IX. 1833, that no appeal shall be admitted from such decisions which shall be immediately executed and maintained, unless the Commissioner, subject to the control of the Sudder Board of Revenue, should think proper, for any special reason, to direct, that the case shall be submitted to another punchayut for decision. But the Board wish you to bear in mind, that in their opinion, very strong ground should be laid, before an appeal from the award of a jury should be admitted.

20. The officer shall proceed in the above mode until all the disputes shall have been decided, arranging the issue of his summonses and notices in such a manner as not to expose parties, witnesses, or assessors to unnecessary detention;

but carrying on simultaneously as many cases as he can conveniently superintend. He shall also furnish weekly reports of progress to the collector.

21. In order to make the most of the establishments allowed for settling boundaries by the enforcement of a well considered method of proceeding, the Board desire me to explain the mode tried with great efficacy in Goruckpoor, and subsequently introduced with success in other districts, and to request that you will adopt a similar system in your division, with such modification of details as local circumstances may render expedient.

22. The process adopted in Goruckpoor was as follows :— A mohurrir was first deputed, who went round the whole boundary and put up marks for the guidance of the surveyor, where no dispute was found to exist; making a sketch map of the boundary, which he forwarded every morning with his report of the day's work to the tehseeldar, or naib, who was superintending the party. When a dispute was found to exist, the mohurrir made his demarcation of the undisputed portion, leaving that part of the boundary, which was in dispute, blank in the map. The next day, the tehseeldar or naib visited the spots so indicated, and immediately made a sketch map of each disputed tract, and drew up a statement of the particulars. If the people would be induced to settle the boundary themselves, or give a written agreement to abide by his decision, he settled the disputes and completed the mohurrir's boundary map, making his report to the officer every evening, and submitting to that gentleman the sketches, statements, and ikrarnamahs in the cases he had settled. Next morning the officer visited any spot where the tehseeldar had failed to settle a dispute, and in most cases was able to induce the people to it at once, otherwise he allowed them a week to do it in. The settling officer has reported, that in every instance but one, the dispute was settled by private arrangement. In several cases, the parties at once nominated the assistant himself as umpire, and gave a written adherence to his decision.

23. In this district there were two parties under two assistants. A tehseeldar headed one party; a naib the other;

and at first four mohurrirs were placed under each. This number was subsequently increased to eight, and though at first each party seldom managed to dispose of more than two mouzas a day, and the tehseeldar and naib at the commencement found a difficulty in preparing the sketch and statement, yet latterly as many as 20 mouzas a day were completed.

24. The ordinary marks made by the ameens are small oblong mounds thrown up with the phowrah; but when three boundaries meet, a taller pillar is erected, and charcoal buried under it. Copies of the ameen's sketches and the boundary registers of two of these cases are annexed*.

25. The Board see no sufficient reason for declaring qanoongoes ineligible as arbitrators. It is of course open to either party to object to them for cause shewn, but if this be not done before the decision is given, no such objections can be admitted afterwards.

26. The rule of one year's dispossession is not intended to apply to boundary cases. The decision is meant to be final as to the whole matter in dispute, whatever that may be. If the question given to the *umpire*, or jury, be whether a decision has previously been made, under which one of the parties has held for many years. and the verdict be in the affirmative, and they maintain the possession, their award would be conclusive. But when parties go to trial on the general issue to have a boundary fixed, in that case, the decision of the boundary must be binding, and the losing party cannot afterwards bring forward a fresh plea to invalidate it.

27. The Board wish you to understand that the decision of the jury is that which is to be enforced, whether the European officer may approve it or not; and that decision is to be maintained, unless there be a new trial granted in which a different award be made. When the jury have decided, it is the business of the assistant to see that the award is authenticated by the signatures of the whole, if unanimous, and of every member of the majority, if decided by a majority.

* Appendix, No. III.

28. When the assistant has once ascertained and recorded this matter, he should immediately execute the award, and the question should never be raised again. Nothing can more tend to the destruction of all certainty in decisions, and to the total demoralization of the people, than allowing an act done before one officer to be questioned and denied before another. If an assistant is not able to ascertain from a number of persons whether they understand the contents of a paper, purporting to be signed by them, and whether they have voluntarily signed it, such an assistant should be considered unfit for the duty.

29. You will be pleased to see that the tehseeldar of every pergunnah about to be surveyed and settled, after completing the demarcation of boundaries, is placed in attendance upon the surveyor, for the purpose of looking to the preservation of the boundary marks, enforcing attendance of zumeendars and putwarees, and generally in aiding and forwarding the progress of the survey, until the pergunah shall have been completed.

30. A peshkar, at fifty rupees per mensem, should be deputed to take the tehseeldar's current duties, while the latter is engaged with the survey; and at the same time an application should be made to the Board to sanction the charge.

31. You will be pleased to direct and enforce that the boundary maps, drawn by the tehseeldar's ameens in conformity with paragraphs 22 and 23, be always made over to the surveying officer, as soon as he enters the pergunnah, and that a competent officer be placed in attendance on each survey to point out the boundary marks from the maps.

32. You will also direct that whenever a boundary has been marked, the tehseeldar shall call the zumeendars of the conterminous mouzas, whose property has thus been fixed, and commit the boundary marks to their custody, taking from them a supoordnamah, agreeing to be answerable for them. Any party, who may refuse to give the supoordnamah, must be taken into custody, and fined for obstructing the survey.

33. To obviate the difficulty of finding men on whom dependance can be placed to point out boundaries, &c., it will be found advisable to take the qanoongoes, or some of the mohurrirs from the pergunnahs, and supply their places temporarily with other persons; so that the men on the fixed establishment, who are of course more responsible, shall be employed during the progress of the survey or settlement on that duty, and persons hired for the occasion be employed to discharge the current duties. Any reasonable charge of this kind proposed by you, the Board will be prepared to sanction, it being obvious that the delay of a costly survey establishment, through want of collateral aid, must entail far greater expense than a few extra officers.

34. The particular modes in which interruption is experienced by surveyors, from the neglect of the local officers to prepare boundaries, appear to be these.

I. The boundaries not having been settled, and marked off previously.

II. The marks having been subsequently changed or obliterated.

III. No persons being in attendance to point out the boundaries.

IV. The zumeendars and putwarees not being present, and not attending when called for.

35. The first point has been distinctly enjoined in paragraphs 5 and 6, 9 to 19, and the mode of operation has been clearly laid down in detail in paragraphs 22, 23 and 24. It will be seen that the adjustment of "existing disputes" is contemplated throughout, not the cognizance of old claims, which may have lain in abeyance for several years, or been long since decided by a competent tribunal, and on which the land now claimed may have been for a series of years in the undisturbed possession of one of the parties. In all such cases the demarcation of boundaries ought to have been made accordingly, and the claimants referred to the civil court.

36. The limitation of jurisdiction to existing disputes, has reference in this case not to length of time since the dispute

originated, but to the present existence of a dispute of a nature requiring decision. The Board mean by existing disputes where neither party has clear possession, nor can there be found any previous decision on competent authority, which will admit of demarcation being made without previous adjudication. It is obvious that whether the dispute have been going on for one year, or for twenty years, till it have been authoritatively decided, the demarcation, and consequently the survey, cannot be made.

37. The second point has been provided for by paragraph 8, and it can only arise from a want of attention on the part of the local officers, in seeing that the tehseeldars and qanoongoes do their duty, that failures could occur in this matter.

38. The third and fourth points you will find provided for in paragraphs 29 to 33. Were they carefully attended to, no inconvenience could well arise, but many complaints have been made of the utter want of any person of competent authority and influence and knowledge, to point out the boundaries which have been fixed, when the survey comes round: your particular attention is requested to this matter in future.

39. The Board have reason to believe that the above orders are often not attended to, and not even referred to by the executive officers, and that in many instances the proper steps have not been taken, either by the district or controlling officers, to ensure due attention to them.

40. There is cause to think that instead of the tehseeldar, an inferior officer is often employed to make the demarcations, and the whole advantage which would be gained by the influence of the tehseeldar, his acquaintance with the malgoozars, and knowledge of the pergunnah, is lost.

41. The Board desire me to impress on your mind the necessity of paying attention to the injunctions of paragraph 8. It should be made a point, by all concerned, to punish sharply the first misconduct, which occurs. A mistaken le-

niency in this respect entails infinite trouble and expense, and necessitates increased severity in the end. Ready obedience is yielded to orders which the people see there is power and determination to enforce.

42. If in spite of these precautions, the boundary marks on any village should be destroyed, the Board request, that, having in the first instance fined the offending parties, and caused the marks to be reconstructed, an ameen and peons be appointed to watch over and preserve them, the expense of whose allowances must be defrayed by a fine levied from the offending village.

SECTION II.—*Survey.*

43. Instances having been brought to the Board's notice, of errors and misunderstandings that have arisen from the use of the native languages in correspondence between the collectors and surveyors, whether from the inadequacy of the language itself, or ignorance of the officers employing its terms, the Board have directed its discontinuance, and the substitution of the English language as the sole medium of communication between the European officers of the Revenue and Survey departments.

44. Surveyors should communicate direct with the commissioners of the division, regarding any arrangements connected with their surveys, to which they may consider it desirable to give effect; and it is only in the event of any difficulty arising, or particular orders being required, that questions of detail should be referred for the Board's consideration.

45. The collector shall at all times furnish any information sought by the Revenue surveyor, as to the progress making in the adjustment of boundaries; and the surveying officer will use his own discretion as to the time at which he shall commence his survey.

46. You will instruct the collector, to impress on his assistants, who may be deputed into the pergunnah, the necessity for their giving immediate attention to any applications or requisitions on the part of the Revenue Surveyor, in matters connected with the survey; and should there be no assistant on deputation in the pergunnah, and there be reason to believe that the presence of such an officer would facilitate the progress of the survey, one shall be deputed for that purpose.

47. Immediately on receiving information from the Board, or from the Survey department, you will issue the requisite notification to the district settlement officers, of the approach of the survey, of the order in which the pergunnahs will be undertaken, and of the number of parties, which will be employed. You will direct the district officers to put themselves into immediate communication with the officer appointed to the general charge of the survey in their districts, for the purpose of obtaining all requisite information; and you will impress on the district officers the expectation of Government that they will maintain at all times a conciliatory and cordial communication with the surveying officer, as the only mode by which the service can be brought to a favorable issue.

48. Whenever a survey is to begin in any district, you will direct the district officer in charge of the settlement, to propose such a moderate establishment as may be necessary for enabling him to test the field maps and khusrehs, and especially to see that the columns of nature of soils, irrigation, and crop, be properly filled up.

49. You will direct the district officer to arrange with the surveyor at what period the khusrehs and field maps are to be made over to the tehseeldar, and will direct that the tehseeldar grant a receipt with the date inserted for all he may receive.

50. The tehseeldar, assisted by the district officer's establishment, is to verify the maps and khusrehs, as speedily as is consistent with accuracy, and you will be pleased to require weekly reports of the number verified. The tehseeldar is to

forward the maps and khusrehs to the district officer, with his statement of verification, and the district officer will then determine if they are to be received or rejected, or if he thinks necessary, will himself make further investigation.

51. If the settlement officer finds reason to believe that considerable error, whether arising from neglect or fraud, has occurred in any instance, he will give notice to the surveyor, whose duty it will be, in communication with the settlement officer, to establish the incorrectness or otherwise of the measurement. In all such cases the settlement officer will report the result to your office for the information of the Board.

52. You will be pleased to cause it to be understood, that the tehseeldar is to be held responsible for the correctness of the columns of soil, irrigation, and crop, in the same manner as the surveyor is held responsible for the correctness of the measurements.

53. The surveying ameen will perform his work entirely by contract, at rates to be fixed by surveyors under the sanction of the Board of Revenue. This plan has been found greatly conducive to cheapness, rapidity, and facility of operation. The expense of preparing these documents is to be divided between the Survey and Revenue departments in the proportion of ⅔rds to the former, and ⅓rd to the latter.

54. The khusreh ameens are required to measure not only the cultivated land, and newly abandoned waste, but also the culturable land of longer standing, and the barren waste, and to place the amount of each in the khusreh returns under their respective headings.

55. The total of these will thus give the area of the village, which may then be easily compared with the survey area.

56. The process of this additional measurement being less laborious and complicated than that of the detailed field measurement, the contract pay should be reduced to one-half the rate allowed for the detailed field return.

57. If the rapidity of the survey may render the services of one or more superior officers as peshkars under the tehseeldar requisite, you will direct the district officer to apply for such, and requisite aid will also be given by the appointment of ameens and mohurrirs to act under the tehseeldar's orders.

58. The native deputy collectors are always to be placed at the disposal of the settlement officer, to proceed wherever their presence may be required, for any purpose connected with the survey or settlement.

59. The district officer will be considered responsible for bringing to the notice of the officer in charge of the survey, any errors or omissions of importance; and Government have declared it to be the duty of the surveying officer on such occasions, either personally, if requisite, or by some trust-worthy European assistant, to inquire into the facts in the presence of the settlement officer, or such person as he may depute.

60. You are particularly requested to see that the examination of any part of the work be not allowed to lie over. The verification should be made speedily after the completion of the maps and measurements, and the work accepted or rejected at once. Nothing can be more injurious in this matter than delay. The ameens who misbehave should be immediately detected, and made to do the work over again, or removed, according to the nature or cause of the defect. But when ameens are kept many months without pay, and have no opportunity of seeing their own work examined, they of course become dissatisfied, and indifferent, and ready to abandon the occupation. On the other hand, if the work be quickly proved, and the ameens, who have done well, speedily paid up, and those who have done ill, detected and exposed, a stimulus is given to the exertions of the deserving, and all are encouraged to endeavour to excel. Within six weeks or two months every khusreh ought to be accepted or rejected.

61. It is the wish of the Board, if it can be effected, to have the khusrehs precede the professional survey, as the check of the latter will afterwards come with more effect.

62. Any zumeendar or putwaree who shall refuse or neglect to attend when duly warned, will of course be liable to the penalties assigned by the regulations to such misconduct.

63. It will be the duty of the tehseeldar to see that the village putwarees prepare a counterpart khusreh of the field measurement, and that they every evening bring up the khuteonee of the work of the day.

64. To secure the accuracy of the khusreh measurement, it is not sufficient that the collector should content himself with providing a purtalling establishment, but he should himself visit occasionally different spots where the measurements are in progress, and subject them to such an examination, that no material inaccuracy shall be allowed to pass unquestioned. For this purpose the field map is amply sufficient, and by taking a line from one boundary to the other of a particular mouza, and by examining the position and extent of all the fields intersected by, or adjacent to, that line, no error of importance can escape without detection.

65. If this is done frequently, the mere apprehension which the mohurrirs would be under, of having their work rejected, would tend to make them careful in every instance. You are therefore particularly requested to direct the observance of this practice, as without accurate khusrehs, one of the greatest benefits which the present settlement is supposed to confer, is neutralized.

66. Extracts from letters shewing the method adopted by two intelligent and experienced officers in verifying khusreh measurements are given below. The same method should be put in practice as nearly as possible by all settlement officers.

67. "The plan you suggest of testing the khusreh by comparison of it and the field map with the field itself, was adopted by me immediately on coming to this district, and the fact above stated became immediately apparent. The mode of deception, noticed in your third paragraph, is the coarsest of the very many every clever ameen has at command; for the

jinswar teerij is made from the khusreh, not by the ameen, but by the tehseeldar, and immediately brings out the real total cultivated area. The ameen also has to prepare the moontukhib asameewar as well as the khusreh, and it requires much nicety for him to falsify the total of each asamee's cultivation, so as to make the paper add up in correspondence with so clumsy a falsification of the khusreh. This plan therefore is comparatively seldom practised. Another plan, a little more artful, is to measure by a beegah of one size, and to turn this into acres on the scale of a larger beegah. A khusreh is much too carefully tested in the preparation of the statement of rights and responsibilities, in this district, where the juma is usually divided on the area of each man's share, for either of these plans to stand a chance of deceiving. But if not sufficiently bribed, the ameen enters an unduly large number of fields as irrigated, and as consisting of the better denominations of soil, and an unduly large amount of cultivation of the better sorts of produce. On the other hand, where it suits him, he not only acts on the reverse, with respect to these cases, but puts down many fields as uncultivated for many years. All attempts of the ameen to falsify the measurement must soon, both to him and the zumeendars, be proved futile, if the settlement officer has a good and regular system of testing the work.

68. "To secure a correct khusreh, the settlement officer must convince the ameens that he will not pay them till he has tested their work. He must compel the attendance of the zumeendars, and insist not only on the attendance of the putwaree, but on his writing counterparts of the ameen's papers. If the zumeendars and putwaree fail to attend, the ameen must not go to work, but report the circumstance and be paid for his loss of time, by a fine on the zumeendars. The putwaree's khusreh and moontukhib must be filed with the ameen's. When the surveyor sends the papers, having satisfied himself regarding them, they should be sent to the tehseeldar, who, as the people of the village come in to pay their revenue, can, by a few questions, see if the number of puttees, and subdivisions are correct, and the amount of land in each, about what the zumeendars consider it to be. Out of five or six misils, he

should select one or two, which, either from the above inquiries, or from containing statements of soil, irrigation or crops, are not such as his knowledge of the village and state of the malgoozaree led him to expect; and a person fit for such work should go to the village, and with the field map in hand, go across the land once or twice in different directions, referring to the khusreh, and comparing it with each field that falls in his path; and he should put down the points of agreement, or disagreement, regarding each of these fields; and this statement should be filed by the tehseeldar with the misil. Now that the Board authorize a small establishment for this purpose, the only difficulty, that of finding a fit person to test the khusreh on the fields, is removed. In one district, where the field map was in use in the measurements made under Regulation VII. of 1822, the people acquired such confidence in that measurement, from the system above stated having been pursued, that they take copies of these numbers in the field map, which relate to the fields which belong to them, and on disputes arising regarding any lands, state correctly in their petition the numbers in the khusreh and field map of the fields in question, and this is necessarily a great assistance to the person, who has to settle the dispute."

69. "The plan which I now pursue myself, as far as my leisure from other duties will allow me, and upon which I have directed Mr. ——— and the examining mohurrirs in talooka Moorthul to proceed, is as follows. In order to diminish the labor of going over the fields as much as possible, every number of the khusreh, which has been measured, as non-irrigated, is first marked on the field map with a small cross in red ink. When this is done (which takes little time) a glance of the map will show on which side of the village, the great mass of non-irrigated land is situated. The examining officer then begins first in that quarter, and if he discovers the existence of error, he proceeds to every field, which is marked, as above described, and records on the spot, whether each number is really capable of being watered or not. By the above method there is evidently a considerable saving of time and labor, as the attention of the officer employed is confined to those fields to which a suspicion of error attaches."

70. "After having myself gone over twelve or thirteen estates of pergunnah Coel in the above way, I am able to assert that the extent of error in the classification of land in that pergunnah has certainly not been over-rated by the peshkar. On the contrary, my own observation has generally led to a still further reduction in the number of beegahs destitute of the means of irrigation. But this may be accounted for by the fact that the peshkar's inquiry took place two months ago, before the cutcha wells were dug for the use of the present season. He had therefore to be guided by the number and situation of the wells dug in previous years. Whereas the advance of the season has now afforded means for judging with greater precision.

71. "I should here mention, that the seasons in which these measurements originally took place, were doubtless unfavorable for the formation of cutcha wells in consequence of the unusual heaviness of the rains in the years 1835-36. The discrepancy in the extent of irrigation, which now prevails, as compared with that shown in the khusrehs, may in part be ascribed to the above cause. This however by no means forms a sufficient excuse for the ameens: as in furnishing data for a settlement of twenty or more years, they ought to have been guided by the abundant evidence of a different state of things, which the existence of old wells and water courses afforded them."

72. The Board desire me to conclude this portion of their instructions by communicating an extract. Paragraphs 11 and 12, from a letter received from the officiating Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, dated 18th September, 1837, No. 347, by which you will perceive the importance attached by his Honor to the khusreh measurement, and the urgent necessity that exists for its correctness.

73. "His Honor entirely concurs in the sentiments expressed in the concluding paragraph of the Board's letter. It is necessary carefully to bear in mind that the survey was primarily designed, and can only be justified, for revenue purposes. Revenue proceedings must always be based on the

khusreh measurements. Defects or inaccuracies in them, whether as regards the total cultivated area, its distribution in thokes, puttees, or fields, its classification under the head of irrigated or unirrigated, or its arrangement according to the prevailing qualities of soil, are fatal to the value of the survey for the purposes primarily in view. The topographical information it is calculated to give, is no doubt highly valuable and important; nor can this branch of the operations, in itself admitting the greatest accuracy, be neglected, or slurred over, without materially detracting from the value of the survey, and reflecting upon the character of the superintending officer. Still these operations were originally designed as a check upon the native measurements, and excessive attention to the former, or even remarkable accuracy in the conduct of them, can never be admitted in extenuation of errors that may be detected in the latter. In estimating the comparative intrinsic value of the two branches, it must ever be remembered that inaccuracies in the professional survey deprive the state of many great, though incidental advantages, which it is calculated to produce; but that errors in the khusreh measurement lead, on the one hand to extensive private injury or ruin, or on the other to an undue and blind sacrifice of the rights of Government.

74. "The settling officers should on no account implicitly rely on the data they receive from the survey. Wherever there is any reason for doubt, the work should be carefully examined, and for this reason, the settling officer should always have at his disposal a small establishment expressly for this purpose. The maintenance of this check conveys no necessary imputation upon the survey. On the contrary, any surveyor, who has a conscientious desire to fulfil the duties of his situation, will be glad of the valuable assistance, which will thus be afforded him in the arduous task of controlling his own large establishment. The native ameens, when they once perceive that a friendly co-operation is established between their immediate superior, and the revenue officer, will be fearful that any mal-practices, which may escape the observation of the one, will be brought to light by the amicable rivalry of the other. Much fraud may thus be prevented, and the labors of the surveyors materially lightened and facilitated."

SECTION III.—*Adjustment of Pergunnah Boundaries.*

75. As the present system, by which the operations of survey and settlement are combined, or follow each other at inconsiderable intervals, affords great facilities for the reconstruction of pergunnah boundaries. Your attention is requested to the following instructions in furtherance of this desirable object.

76. You are to prohibit the collectors and settlement officers from receiving the maps of any surveyed purgunnah, unless accompanied by such a plan as is described in the letter to surveyors, of which extracts are appended*. When the plan is received, the collector must, under your instructions, arrange the boundaries of the pergunnah, as directed by paragraphs 6 to 12 of the Resolution† of the late Lieutenant Governor, of the 30th October, 1837, which has been circulated for the information of commissioners.

77. Having completed your work, you will report it for the sanction of Government, which being obtained, the collector will return the map with a list of the mouzas, which are thenceforward to form the pergunnah, drawn out and numbered in the order of the Persian alphabet, and will cause his sudder and mofussil entries and accounts to be arranged accordingly in communication with the revenue accountant.

78. When the pergunnahs of the district are all arranged, a report must be made to the Sudder Board with an outline map, and a list of the mouzas of each pergunnah, as they have been finally arranged, for orders.

SECTION IV.—*Assessment.*

79. Before a settlement officer is allowed to proceed with the revision of any pergunnah, or other large tract of country, you will be pleased to submit to the Board a statement drawn

* Appendix, No. IV. † Appendix, No. V.

out in the accompanying form*. This statement is to be filled up from the survey returns, and to include every village in the pergunnah, whether already revised and reported, or revised but not reported, or now about to come under revision of settlement.

80. On inspection of this form, the Board will decide whether the assessment is to be proceeded with or not, and give directions accordingly. A similar form must always be before the settlement officer, while he is engaged in the revision.

81. With this table before them, the settlement officers are to ascertain by an inspection of the accounts of the collector's office, which of the villages included in it, have been resigned, or have had the juma reduced on account of over-assessment, or other causes in any past term of settlement; and when, and under what circumstances of assumed assets the excessive revenue was imposed; which of them have borne the highest rate of assessment relatively to the extent and character of the cultivated and culturable land in them, without falling in arrear, and which of them have been more or less moderately assessed, the proprietors being well known to be in a condition to bear some increase to the existing juma.

82. It may be presumed that in every pergunnah of the temporarily settled provinces, many villages will be found that are now charged with an appropriate amount of juma, the proprietors being in the enjoyment of neither more nor less of the rent of estates, than they are fairly entitled to by law. The rate of assessment in these villages may be taken as a standard to which the assessment of other villages should be approximated. When a person has before him the details exhibited in the survey papers of the European officers; has seen from the examination of the former accounts what rates of assessment have been found intolerable, and what have been borne, but only borne,—the proprietors struggling through difficulties and embarrassments; has seen also the next lower grade of assessment relatively to the extent and character of cultivation; and has moreover acquired that information in

* Appendix, No. VI.

regard to the general rates of rent prevailing in a pergunnah, and the present state of individual villages, and the owners of them, which may be obtained through the local officers, and from inquiries on the spot; he will, the Board conceive, be in a better position for determining satisfactorily the extent of the abatement or addition that should be made to the existing juma of estates, than he would be, if he relied solely on results drawn from estimated field rentals. By proceeding on the plan here proposed, the re-settlement of a whole pergunnah may be accomplished in nearly the time that is necessary to revise the assessment of one large estate, when the rent payable by each tenant is to be determined.

83. A pergunnah having been selected and approved; and the form*, exhibiting the cultivated and culturable area of each mouza with its present juma, also the total cultivated and culturable area, juma, and rate per acre of the whole pergunnah, having been well considered, and the past history, and circumstances of the pergunnah as known to the collector, and as ascertainable from the pergunnah and sudder records, and from the information of the tehseeldar, and such other sources as may be available, duly weighed, the collector should determine whether the present juma should be continued, or whether increase should be taken or decrease allowed; and in the latter case what the extent of increase, or decrease, and the future juma to be demanded, should be.

84. Having fixed an estimate in his mind, the collector should find the average rate on the malgoozaree cultivated and culturable area, and compare it with the rate of the present juma.

85. This general estimate may then be tested by the abstract nikasees, where obtainable, by applying the known average rates of each to the sum of the irrigated and unirrigated lands in the pergunnah, or the known average rates on the sum of each of the different kinds of soil, and also by comparison of the rate with that of mouzas known to be fairly assessed.

* Appendix, No. VI.

86. This done, the collector should proceed to apportion the juma upon the different muhals by applying the rate per acre fixed for the whole pergunnah to the area of each muhal, and again comparing it with the present juma of each muhal.

87. This process will at once bring to notice any striking variations in particular mouzas from the general revenue rate, and enable the collector to investigate the causes of such variations.

88. Where the soil and circumstances of the pergunnah are pretty uniform throughout, the above process may be applied to all mouzas alike. Where there exists any known and marked difference in the soil and circumstances of different portions of a pergunnah, it will be advisable to class the mouzas in the first instance, bringing those similar in condition together in the statement, and separately comparing each class with the general rate.

89. The Board observe that what may be termed the natural variations will arise from different proportions of superior and inferior soils, or of irrigated and unirrigated surface. The casual differences will arise from abundance or deficiency of capital, and from the habits and condition of the cultivators.

90. The rent rates of different classes of soil, or of irrigated and unirrigated land, or both, as the case may be, having been obtained it is easy to deduce the revenue rates on each of these by the common rule of proportion*; and the application of these latter rates to the quantity of each kind of soil in any mouza will enable the collector at once to demonstrate the reason of any variation arising from natural causes. The deduced revenue rates on the different principal kinds of soils and on irrigated, and non-irrigated land, where that distinction prevails should be stated in the pergunnah report, as well as the average assumed rent rates.

* As total pergh. assets at rent rates, : Total pergh. juma. : : Rent assets of any given kind of soil. : Juma of that kind of soil; and so on for each kind, and the quotient divided by the number of acres will give the revenue rate for that kind of soil.

91. Casual variations can of course only be accounted for by local knowledge, or immediate inquiry.

92. It is the Board's desire that every effort should be made to reduce the amount of these variations to the smallest possible extent. It is so obvious a dictate of justice and sound policy, so to take the portion to which Government are entitled, as to secure to industry its full reward, and to inflict a penalty on neglect and indolence, that there are few points to which the Board attach higher importance.

93. The Board's objection to casual variations, refers to a practice, which prevailed throughout the north part of Rohilcund and the Dooab, involving very gross impolicy and injustice.

94. It has in those parts been customary to tax the really industrious communities, the Jâts particularly, who are proverbially the most diligent cultivators, to the utmost extent which they can possibly be made to endure; in the belief, that their elastic and persevering industry and agricultural skill, would enable them to rise under the pressure; at the same time the idle Syuds, which tribe furnishes a large proportion of the officers of the cutcherries, and the Goojurs, whose wandering and predatory habits are notorious, and some of the Rajpoots, are indulged with a very light demand, the former through favor and influence, the two latter from the supposed impossibility of obliging them to pay.

95. The Board are well aware that the three latter classes could not, in their present state, bear up under any thing like the degree of taxation which the former could support with ease. They also know that the necessities of the State would not admit of the former class being relieved, so as to bring them at all to a parity of burthen with the latter; nor is such a measure necessary, for those skilful and industrious parties will be far more prosperous under any moderate pressure than the latter under an almost nominal demand.

96. The Board, however, object to permit the former class to be weighed down beyond their power that the latter may

go free. They desire to see the latter so fairly and moderately taxed, as may oblige them to adopt habits of industry and management, or to transfer their lands to those who will make that use and improvement of them, which it is the right and duty of all good governments to enforce.

97. This is the Board's intent in the expression of their desire that the settlement officers should apply themselves, as far as practicable, to the removal of casual variations. They have no intention to force conclusions, or aim at an impossible equality. They have desired simply to correct, by the introduction of a sound principle, the ill effects of former errors.

98. As the formation of settlements in the mode now prescribed will exhibit for the information of Government the grounds on which the juma of each pergunnah has been fixed, the rate of the juma per acre on the whole cultivated and culturable malgoozaree area, and the reasons for any considerable deviation from that rate, no statement of the distribution of the remaining assets into expenses, profits, malikana, &c. will be necessary.

99. The above omission is of course not intended to set aside the practice prevailing, as the Board are led to believe, in many parts of the country in bhyachara tenures, of fixing and recording a rate of allowance for expenses to be paid by the coparceners to the recorded lumberdars, and which, with the proportion due by them for revenue, forms the maximum demand on such coparceners. This practice the Board think it highly desirable to maintain, and the community will of course enter it in their own record of the mode of administration of the mouza prepared by themselves, and presented to the collector.

100. The Board direct me to observe that the general rate referred to is intended as a standard for comparison and explanation, not for assessment, and that they do not of course expect in a matter of this nature any thing approaching to mathematical precision. Their object is to combine the securing a fair and moderate revenue to Government, with due

encouragement to industry and skill, and advertence to the principles on which alone permanent agricultural prosperity can be founded. They desire to be able also to demonstrate to Government the actual amount and rate of revenue obtained from each district, together with the reasons which have governed the fixing of that amount, and the causes of any important variation. They have maturely considered the plan promulgated, and have carefully noticed its practical operation under the superintendence of those gentlemen, who have given due attention to understand and execute it; and after comparing the results obtained from different and distant parts of the country, and from a great variety of tenures and circumstances, they consider themselves warranted to draw the conclusion that any officer of diligence and intelligence, who is willing to take the pains to understand and enforce the whole plan in all its bearings, will not be disappointed or dissatisfied with the issue.

101. It must be observed that the order to form a pergunnah juma excludes no mode of ascertainment, which is practicable and usual. Soils, rates, ascertained rents, estimates or information of native officers, putwaree's records, personal inquiries from village to village by the settlement officer and his subordinates, references to former juma, and collections, and the recorded history of each mouza, in short, every usual means of ascertaining generally, or in detail, the amount of a just demand, may be brought into operation. None of the settlement officers have hitherto found in practice any difficulty in assuming from these data a pergunnah juma.

102. In distributing by the back process this juma upon the various mouzas according to their ascertained soils, any great variations from the amount which any one has hitherto paid, or would naturally pay, is immediately brought to light.

103. It then becomes the duty of the settlement officer by a careful inquiry into the details, village by village, to ascertain the causes, which give rise to the inequalities, to test the accuracy of his general rates, to reduce the demand where it presses too heavily, and raise it where it is too low; and where

good and sufficient cause is found for any considerable variation from the ascertained average rates, to state that cause succinctly and clearly at the foot of the tabular village statements, (Nos. 2 and 3*.)

104. In making the detailed inquiry here enjoined, it will be the special duty of the collector carefully to observe the condition in which the mouza is placed at the time of settlement, as regards the extent of cultivation. For this purpose the abstract report, which will be furnished by the surveyor at the head of the scientific map, will afford every facility. The extent of land in cultivation, fallow, lately thrown out of cultivation, culturable, and waste, are therein distinctly set down. Where cultivation may have been wilfully reduced or deteriorated with the purpose of forcing a reduction of revenue, the settlement, whether on a reduced juma or otherwise, should be always made with a farmer for the full term authorized by Regulation II. of 1826.

105. It will behove the collector, however, to exercise a sound discretion in order to discriminate between a real desire to do justice to the muhal, and a fraudulent purpose to injure its fiscal value. The abandonment of a particular species of produce, for which, in consequence of the fluctuations of commerce and changes of circumstances, there may be no longer an effectual demand, is not to be mistaken for deterioration. Neither is a change of land, and the consequent abandonment of fields previously in cultivation with the real purpose of renovating an exhausted soil, to be without due inquiry set down as wilful waste. Due allowance must also be made in some parts of the country for the effects of epidemic disease, unwholesome climate, and loss of capital. But it is an important object, while carefully avoiding to discourage the well-intentioned, to punish the guilty; and the Board will expect a collector to assign satisfactory reasons either for continuing or setting aside a proprietor, where the survey may authorize doubts, whether fraudulent means have not been employed to reduce the Government revenue.

* Appendix, No. XVI. A and B.

106. The aggregate of the jumas of each mouza thus definitely settled then becomes the new pergunnah juma, and may, as may happen, either coincide with, or be something more or less than the assumed juma.

107. It is obvious, therefore, that the pergunnah juma first assumed, is an estimate deduced from a great variety of facts ascertained in detail, and is assumed for the purpose of bringing the whole pergunnah at once under review ; comparing the aggregate with each of its component parts ; and by means of that comparison, acquiring a ready method of detecting and investigating any apparent anomalies or discrepancies. The Board, of course, do not imagine that a pergunnah juma could be fixed in the first instance, which might be safely declared definitive. The calculations for the synthetic process are not supposed, nor intended to be made with such a degree of delicate precision as would leave no room for subsequent modification on proceeding to the detailed village distribution.

108. It has been asserted that the system, the process of which is just detailed, is mainly founded on conjecture; but the assertion has been made without any regard to the facts of the case. There is, as the very first step, as accurate a measurement and classification of the area as professional skill can prepare and the utmost attention on the Board's part can effect. This is the first point of opposition between the present and any former mode of settlement.

2ndly. There is a rate of rent as carefully deduced and applied to the area as the nature of such an operation will admit.

3rdly. There is a classification of different villages formed upon the ascertainment of the rates of rent and productive powers of each class.

4thly. There is a reference to past records of office and information possessed by those, who have long been employed in the revenue administration and possess the most accurate knowledge of facts obtainable.

5thly. There is a deduction of rental and juma from the comparison of all these particulars.

6thly. There is a comparison of this juma with that hitherto demanded, both generally and particularly, and

7thly. There is the distribution of the newly assessed juma in detail on each mouza, after a full inquiry into all peculiarities and in the freest communication with all the principal persons of the pergunnah, by which process all anomalous circumstances may be allowed for, and all errors, which can be detected, may be corrected.

109. In one sense every transaction in which the concerns of men are involved must be said to be based on estimate, because the conclusions drawn must depend on the mental capacity of the agent to investigate, arrange, and deduce consequences from facts. But in no other sense can the process above described be called one of conjecture.

110. The object of their standard, the Board remark, is to force on notice the existing state of things, not to force the introduction of a new state. They have never insisted on general considerations for any other purpose than to assist in the classification of facts ascertained in detail, and thereby in a manner to render scientific, what were otherwise mere repeated routine and detail.

111. The Board will give one illustration of their use of general considerations. One favorite method of proceeding under the former settlement was to ascertain, by actual trials in some instances, in most, by the opinions of practised persons, the grain on the ground. The officer would then deduct the value of the seed, the labor of the ploughman, cost of bullocks, &c.; in short the wages of labor and profit of stock by estimate, and then, allowing a further portion to the zumeendar, he assumed the residue, or its estimated equivalent in money, as the right of Government. When his aggregate was thus made up. the people, though they could find no error in the detail, stated their inability to pay the aggregate; and something more was let off. But with all this, not one of the settlements could stand.

112. The Board would have taken into consideration the demand for land in that quarter, as affected by the thinness or

denseness of the population, the salubrity of the climate, the plenty or scarcity of good culturable soil in the vicinity, &c.; because it is of little use to form laborious, and, as supposed, accurate calculations of the necessary cost of production, and consequent residue, when no one could be found to accept the field, and undertake the task of production for the return offered. The market value of land, like all other market value, is fixed by the proportion of the supply to the demand; and in many most productive parts of the country, the rent, and consequently, the revenue, is exceedingly low, from the absence of effectual demand.

113. What the Board wish to establish is, that it is not a mere ascertainment of insulated facts, however laboriously sought after, and accurately ascertained, that will give true results; but these facts must be collated, and the conclusions tested on true statistic and economic principles before they can afford a safe guide to political arrangements.

114. In all cases the community, or body of proprietors, will bring forward their own nominees to engage for the Government revenue, and the collector will leave it to themselves to determine whether one or more shall engage for the whole mouza, or different individuals for each puttee, as choice or convenience may induce them to prefer, the voice of the majority prevailing, as declared in the regulation.

115. The Board direct me to observe, that no decrease should be allowed, except on proof of a clear necessity, the nature of which evidence, and the facts from which the conclusion may have been drawn, are to be distinctly stated.

116. They further desire me to direct your attention to the enactment that no increase shall be demanded, where the estimated net profit allowed to the proprietors shall fall short of 20 per cent., and that where an increase is taken, an estimated profit to that extent shall be allowed.

117. This rule is of course not intended to apply to the equalization of the demand on many mouzas held by one pro-

prietor or body of proprietors, on jumas, nominally distinct, but fixed without any inquiry into the resources of each, and of which the surplus of one may have provided for the deficiencies of another. In such cases, the increase or decrease on the whole is the matter to which the rule will be applicable, not the adjustment of individual mouzas.

118. You will particularly enjoin on the settlement officer that the settlement should be moderate. The Board's experience has made them aware, that it is much better to demand something under, than any thing above, the just amount; and that as a question of profit and loss, putting altogether out of view the considerations of private misery, or comfort, and national prosperity or ruin, the actual loss of hard money to Government will be far greater in the latter case than the former. People who see a likelihood of deriving benefit from their efforts work willingly and well, and are always ready with their dues. But once take away hope from a people, and you remove every incentive to exertion.

119. As the Board, on one occasion, saw reason to admit of a larger deduction from the assumed gross rental than is allowed by the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, they think it may be conducive to moderation of assessment, if they add in this place and extract from a letter, in which they defended the principle which guided them.

120. "The real question for a civilized Government (the necessity for demanding a full revenue being granted) is not what theoretical rules of rights, which have never been enforced since the world was, would admit, but what should be the limit of demand, so as not to check the growth of public prosperity; and that has for the present been reached in Goruckpoor. The reward of present moderation will be future increase, but the penalty of present exaction will be future deficiency.

121. "There is one point connected with this question, and one of great importance, which the Board do not remember to have seen brought prominently forward by any of those who have joined in the discussions on Indian land revenue.

122. "The collector endeavours, or has hitherto endeavoured in zumeendaree estates, to find out what rent is paid from the whole cultivation to the zumeendar. In properties of another description, he exerts himself to ascertain the return from the whole cultivation to the proprietor. This whole he considers as the taxable assets, and having deducted a moderate allowance for expenses, and no large sum for what are called zumeendaree profits, the residue he considers as the just due of Government. The Board have seen it proposed on high authority to take for Government $\frac{9}{10}$ths of the whole residue after making a small allowance for expenses, and the regulations warrant this step as a matter of right.

123. "But in this calculation little account is taken of the just remuneration for labor, skill, and responsibility, and none for the high interest on capital expended, or the sum necessary to replace the principal actually laid out.

124. "The Board believe it is very little known to those, who have not inquired very minutely, and to whom habit has not given familiarity with the agricultural concerns of India, how much of what is assumed by a collector as rent, is really the interest on borrowed capital.

125. "The interest which is usually paid to a mahajun by a cultivator is half an anna per rupee per mensem or 38 per cent. per annum.

126. "When a zumeendar wishes to extend his cultivation, and invites ryotts to settle on his property, he must of necessity either make to them an advance for their subsistence, and to furnish them with implements of husbandry from his own funds, or he must be security for the sum required to the village banker.

127. "The common advance is from two to three rupees per beegah, and less will not suffice to tempt the cultivator to undertake the risk and trouble of bringing new land under the plough.

128. "Now the interest on two or three Rupees a beegah is 1-0 or 1-8 per acre, but this is full as much as the field can afford in the shape of rent for several years. In the first several years consequently, the zumeendar gets in reality no rent at all, nor is his capital even replaced: and if any of the common calamities of frost or flood occur, the period necessary to replace this capital is yet longer delayed.

129. "Yet the collector would at once set down the amount received by the zumeendar as rent, of which he would leave, on the system of enforcing the whole demand, 1-10th, and assume the rest as the undoubted right of Government.

130. "Though the case cannot easily be made so clear, the Board believe the same error to have frequently occurred in bhyachara, and other properties, from neglecting to resolve the returns gained by the proprietor into those elements, into which in a higher state of civilization and division of occupation, they become naturally divided. The result has been, that not only all that could be properly called rent, not only the interest of capital, but even capital itself has been absorbed by the demand of Government, and little has been left to the owner but the wages of his labor.

131. "The Board are well convinced that such has been the case to a considerable extent in Rohilcund: that greatly owing to this error, the capital of the professional farmers, who formerly abounded in that part of the country, has been wasted, and themselves driven away."

SECTION V.—*Miscellaneous enactments on Settlement.*

132. All matters connected with settlement, both as regards adjustment of boundaries, professional or khusreh surveys, and all questions having reference, either preliminary, positive, or contingent, to the settlement, are to be placed under the officer deputed to make the revision, and in him both the

authority and the responsibility of the whole department must be made to rest.

133. As a general rule of practice, all revised settlements should be made to take effect from the commencement of the year following that in which the new engagements are taken.

134. The juma of each village in a pergunnah must be assessed for the whole term of the settlement, whether engagements be taken from the zumeendars for the full term of 30 years, or farming durkhasts be accepted for the shorter term prescribed by the regulations. In cases, where a farming settlement is made for short terms, from 5 to 15 years, the assessment should be fixed for the full term of 30 years, or any other period, less than 30, to which it may be determined that the settlement shall extend; and the excluded proprietors must be informed that they will have the option of re-entry at the juma so fixed, after the expiration of the term of years for which the farm may have been granted.

135. When the settlement of a pergunnah is in progress under Regulation IX. of 1833, and a reduction of juma on a mouza, which has been settled under Regulation VII. of 1822 and confirmed by Government, is found necessary, the settling officer may make the necessary alteration himself, noticing it in his report.

136. Where the collector may consider an immediate reduction of juma necessary in mouzas belonging to pergunnahs not under settlement, each case must be reported for commissioner's orders.

137. Inconvenience has arisen from the want of some established rule in respect to the course, which should be pursued in farming estates, of which the juma has been fixed by a settlement made under Regulation IX. of 1833, when the proprietors may refuse to engage at the juma fixed by the collector, I am directed therefore to issue the following instructions on that subject.

138. The usual settlement notice of the amount of the juma fixed having been issued, the collector shall tender the muhal to the proprietors at the juma determined on. Should the proprietors refuse, the collector shall record the recusancy on a proceeding, and postpone the case for one week for consideration. On the appointed day, should the proprietors still refuse, or should they neglect to attend and signify their acceptance, the collector shall issue a proclamation, fixing a day, distant not less than fifteen days, nor more than one month from that date, for receiving farming offers, in case the proprietors should not accept the fixed juma before the lapse of the time.

139. If the term be allowed to lapse, and the proprietors shall not have signified their acceptance of the juma, the collector shall be competent to make a farming arrangement, and no such farming arrangement made after the lapse of the prescribed term shall be set aside by the commissioner, without a previous report to the Sudder Board.

140. If in any case the juma of a muhal, which may have been farmed on account of recusancy, be considered by the superior revenue authorities to have been originally fixed too high, and may be directed to be lowered, in such case, the muhal shall first be again offered in a similar manner to the proprietors at the revised juma, and should they again refuse, the original farming engagement shall remain in force.

141. The only further point requiring detailed instructions, regards judicial investigations.

142. On this point, Government have determined that no case shall be tried by the revenue officers, in which the cause of action may have arisen more than one year previous to the complaint; and that only such of those cases shall be taken up as regard the extent of interest of parties in possession, and the decision of which may be necessary to the due allotment of the Government juma, leaving all old and extraneous claims to the decision of the courts.

143. From the above limitation are to be excepted all cases already admitted, and all cases, on which an order may have been passed on the application of a party, to the effect, that the claim should be decided at the time of settlement.

144. The only remaining class of claims, which will require to be decided on, are such as may be brought forward by cultivators, not being proprietors, to a right of possession in particular fields at fixed rates, or on rates determinable by a fixed principle, should any such claims be advanced by the cultivators, and denied by the proprietors.

145. The process for the decision of all the above claims of every class is to be the same as that, which has been already laid down in paragraphs 12 to 19 for the adjustment of boundary disputes;—provided that either party in these cases shall have the option of a decision by the collector under the provisions of Regulation VII. of 1822, if he object to the punchayut; and it shall be the duty of the collector distinctly to explain this privilege to the parties as each case may arise, and to record their acquiescence in the punchayut, before the question be referred to such decision.

146. Where circumstances will admit of that arrangement, it will be expedient that the deputy collector undertake the general superintendence of this branch of the settlement duty. It is the wish of Government that the collector should not permit his own time and attention to be directed by this supplementary duty from the paramount object of completing the settlement with the utmost celerity.

147. The Board are induced to hope that the number of cases requiring judicial investigation, will, when the nature of these instructions becomes generally known, be very limited. When a reasonable amount of juma shall have been fixed, and the apportionment of that juma is allowed to be made by the community according to their own custom and established rules, and all unnecessary interference with their arrangements avoided; when, moreover, the principle upon which Government have determined to proceed for the adjustment of

all disputes shall have become known ; it is probable that the co-parcenary will prefer to adjust any disputes, which may exist, by mutual agreement among themselves, rather than unnecessarily have recourse to a tribunal, which, chosen by ballot, acting under superintendence, and deciding without delay, no one can reasonably expect to influence, and whose intimate knowledge of their rights and customs no one can hope to deceive.

SECTION VI.—*Village Police.*

148. Collectors should take advantage of the opportunity afforded by the general revision of the settlement, now in progress, to make suitable provision for the maintenance of an efficient village police. It is not in the Board's province to determine the description of village police, which it may be most desirable to keep up, nor indeed the scale of remuneration which ought to be ensured to those of whom it is composed ; but it may be presumed, that Government will approve of a reasonable provision in land being set apart for this purpose, rather than that money stipends should be levied from the zumeendars for their maintenance.

149. Five pucka beegahs of good land, or its equivalent, when good land is not available for the purpose, would probably yield a fair maintenance to a village police-officer, in addition to the common perquisites, which the Board cannot think should be discontinued; and collectors should be instructed to make arrangements at the time of settlement for securing to each a jageer on this scale, or on one proportioned to the duties and responsibilities required from each.

150. The settlement report of each pergunnah should be accompanied by a statement in the annexed form*, of the police jageers in each muhal. In the column of "Remarks," a short history of the constitution of the village police should be inserted.

* Appendix, No. XIX.

SECTION VII.—*Rent-free land.*

151. Government propose hereafter to issue specific instructions with respect to the party, with whom the settlement of resumed maafee is to be made. In the mean time, as instances have been brought to the notice of the Board, of irregularity in the proceedings of officers engaged in revising settlements, regarding the disposal of resumed maafee tenures, I am directed to request that until further orders, the following Rules of practice be adopted in such cases.

FIRSTLY.—In the case of a whole mouza, or tract previously occupied by an owner, which the ruling power has assigned in maafee, on the maafee ceasing, the settlement is to be made with the proprietor.

SECONDLY.—Where a small parcel of ground has been assigned by zumeendars in maafee, or is possessed, cultivated and owned by the person holding the maafee, on the maafee ceasing, the occupant is entitled to the settlement. In the last case, the option of taking a lease of the land will be given to the maafeedars, or their heirs, and the revenue should be paid through the malgoozar at the common revenue rate of the village for lands of a similar kind, the amount payable being entered on the jumabundee.

THIRDLY.—The dispossession of the party, who has the actual proprietary occupation of the soil, can only be effected by a decree passed in a regular suit.

152. The rule laid down in the 151st paragraph, the Board observe is not to prevent the settlement being made with the former maafeedar, or his heirs, when special reasons may exist for retaining them in possession, the case being submitted for the final sanction of Government, as prescribed by Regulation XIII. of 1825, Section 5; nor, under these last circumstances, need the collector delay fixing the juma pending the orders of Government, which will of course only effect the parties admitted to engage, not the terms of the settlement.

153. With regard to land appropriated to groves and gardens, the Board observe, that much must in this matter de-

pend on the peculiar circumstances of each case. As a general rule, it may be assumed that ancient groves and topes, so long as the trees remain standing and the land uncultivated, should be left unassessed, while newly planted groves or gardens, should be assessed at the average rate of the particular kind of land so occupied, without being excluded from the jumabundee.

154. I am also instructed to observe that no maafee tenures should be recorded, which have not been registered according to law, as such, or to which a *bonâ fide* title is not made out on regular investigation; or which may not be declared exempt from the payment of Revenue by a competent authority, on a distinct report, submitted by the settlement officer.

155. I am desired to add in this place an extract from the Board's last circular on maafee tenures, as far as it relates to the proceedings of settlement officers in these cases.

156. "It will be the duty of the settlement officer to furnish a report for the purpose of procuring pensions for all those holders of resumed maafees, who may be excluded from settlement, and may need the assistance of Government."

157. The following instructions refer to the parcels of ground under ten pucka beegahs, directed to be laid aside untried.

158. "It is the wish of Government that these small portions continue exempted, not only in the cases strictly falling within the rule laid down by Clause 7, Section 2, Regulation XXXI. of 1803, but further in all cases in which the assignment can be considered of a charitable nature in the widest sense of the term.

159. "It will be the duty of the collector to call for, and forward all these cases to the officers employed on the settlement, whose duty it will be in the course of the settlement, to ascertain by whom, and for what purposes, these parcels are held.

160. "Should any of these be found to be actually a part of the khalsah land, having been resumed by the zumeendar, or only nominally exempted, but no claimant or owner forthcoming, they will of course be considered as khalsah, and pronounced to be resumed.

161. "But in all other cases, whenever they may be found possessed by, or belonging to a person, whose means of subsistence they form, or to whom they have been assigned in charity or for religious uses, they are to remain exempted from demand on the part of Government, and will be declared released by the settlement officer."

162. A list* of all such parcels, with a statement showing how each has been disposed of, and the reason for resumption or release, will accompany the settlement report.

SECTION VIII.—*Preparation of Records.*

163. Having fixed the juma to be demanded, the collector shall give notice, as required by the Regulation, to the parties concerned, and on their expressing their consent thereto, and the amount of juma being conclusively determined, the collector shall proceed as follows.

164. If the mouza be bhyachara or putteedaree, he shall require the proprietors, under the superintendence of the deputy collector, tehseeldar, qanoongoe, or other officer specially deputed, to furnish a putteewar khuteonee, and teerij, connecting each sharer holding separately with the land held by him, and showing the amount or proportion of revenue due from each, according to the distribution, which the community may have made of the juma fixed by the collector. This statement should be drawn up with great care, and should have annexed to it the signature of the putwaree, as well as of all those affected by the arrangement, or be otherwise acknowledged as correct in the engagement to be subscribed according to paragraph 183, VII.

* Appendix, No. XX.

165. In this account, the extent and detail of each share held in severalty, together with the portion of revenue assessed for which it may be responsible, shall be separately entered. Where a share may be held in common by two or more coparceners, the extent and detail of the entire share, and the revenue assessed thereon, shall be set down, and the name of each sharer declared, without specification of the interest of each; unless the joint holders should by common consent desire such specification.

166. The practice prevailing in some bhyachara tenures, of fixing and recording a rate of allowance for expenses to be paid by the coparceners to the recorded lumberdars, and which, with the proportion due by them for revenue, forms the maximum demand on such coparceners, it is highly desirable to maintain, and the community will of course enter it in their record of the mode of administration of the mouza.

167. If there be any jumaee asamees, or other cultivators, possessing an admitted right to hold their lands in payment of a fixed rate, or a rate regulated by a fixed principle, a khuteonee of the fields of each shall also be furnished.

168. If the mouza be zumeendaree, held by several sharers, it will be at their option to hold the same on joint responsibility of all, the whole muhal being at all times liable to sale or transfer in case of arrear; or to define the separate responsibilities of each of the hitherto known, and acknowledged subdivisions, expressed in fractions of a rupee or beegah. In the latter case, they will be required to furnish a record, specifying both the amount of revenue for which each sub-division is to be responsible, and the mode in which the amount due on each is to be collected. That is to say, a distinct statement is to be given, whether the whole amount is to be collected by one person, either agent, or selected principal, and the surplus, after defraying the revenue and charges, accounted for; or if each division separately collects its own rents, the mode of collection is to be specified. The mode in which the amount of village expenses, or other charges is to be apportioned to each sub-division, shall also be stated.

169. The collector shall distinctly explain that no relaxation of the strict rule of joint responsibily in zumeendaree estates will be allowed, unless every necessary information regarding the sub-divisions or fractional shares to be held in severalty, shall have been furnished at the time of settlement. The collector will also, if the record furnished appear to him to be imperfect, in any of the points noticed in the last paragraph, or in any other point essential to a due definition of the rights and responsibilities connected with each share, require the parties to furnish such additional explanation as he may consider requisite.

170. In zumeendaree estates, an asameewar jumabundee shall be required from the proprietors, with a specific statement of any fields held by asamees possessing a right to cultivate at fixed rates, if any such exist, and a khuteonee of the fields, held by each of them.

171. Where a mouza may be held by sharers paying distinctly, on a tenure partly zumeendaree, and partly putteedaree; that is to say, where the proprietors may cultivate to a certain extent, but the whole land comprised in each puttee, is not distinctly marked off, and the revenue is made good in the first instance from the rents collected from the asamees, the remaining demand, either for revenue or charges, being assessed by *baach* on the lands cultivated by the proprietors; in this case, the general principle of record and arrangement shall be that laid down for zumeendaree estates. It shall be clearly explained to the proprietors that no relaxation of the principle of joint responsibility will be allowed in case of default, except in so far as the responsibility of each puttee, and the mode of adjusting and realizing the revenue on each, shall be declared at the time of settlement. In this case, however, whether the demand of Government be realizable in common, or in severalty, a khuteonee of the land cultivated by each sharer shall be required, in addition to the general jumabundee of the mouza. A khuteonee account of the holdings of all asamees, possessing a right to cultivate at fixed rates, if there be any such in the mouza, will also be required, as in other cases.

172. I am directed to request that you will impress on the settlement officers the necessity of having the statement of liabilities and record of administration, drawn out with every possible care. Some officers have so far misapprehended the Board's orders as to leave it entirely to the zumeendars to furnish any jumabundee they chose, without any reference to the consent of the ryotts. The consequence has been very injurious, and summary suits are filed, while the collector is not in possession of the only document which ought to guide his decisions. When the rent-roll is given in, it should be proclaimed in the village, for at least 10 days, for the information of the cultivators, and any objections disposed of before it is finally accepted. If the objections be not adjusted by mutual consent, they must be decided in the same manner as all other judicial cases arising during settlement.

173. In order to satisfy the Board that such misconception no longer exists, you are requested always to forward for their inspection about ten misls taken at random from the Persian settlement records of each despatch, as it is reported by you for confirmation.

174. The following instructions have been issued by the Board, respecting the proper mode of filling up the columns of the printed statements.

175. The second entry in the area statement of surveyor's record, No. I. is, "*Land lately thrown out of cultivation.*" In this column should be entered all land, which having constantly been cultivated may have been left during the last year or two, from whatever cause, uncultivated. It was by no means intended that only such lands, as had been fraudulently thrown out of cultivation, with a design of lowering the juma, should be entered in this column.

176. Under the heading, "*Land fit for, but not in cultivation,*" should be entered all the culturable, but not cultivated land, in the mouza, whether it exhibits marks of having been cultivated before or not, unculturable jungles, &c. Barren waste, will of course be included under the next heading.

177. The "Fallow," included in the column of cultivation, is land prepared for sugar-cane, or otherwise regularly cultivated, but which, during the year of survey, may be left unsown, though not abandoned.

178. In the surveyor's statement, No. I. the maafee, or rent-free land, will be entered under one or other of the above headings according to circumstances, as it may happen to be cultivated, culturable, or barren.

179. In the statement, No. II. "to be recorded by the tehseeldar," the maafee land will of course be entered in the 4th column, headed, "Maafee and khyrat." This statement, No. II. will be filled up from the khusreh returns in the same way as the surveyor's statement. No. I. is compiled from the returns of his aggregate professional survey, which makes no distinction of maafee, or khalsah.

180. In filling up form, No. IV. the professional survey is to be taken as the basis, from which the maafee, khyrat, and other deductions, as shewn by the khusreh, being subtracted, the remainder will give the khalsah land on which the rates are to be calculated and set down in the columns appointed for that purpose.

181. It is presumed that every field claimed as maafee is noted in the khusreh. All lands, taken as chargeable with revenue before the assessment has been definitively fixed, will be considered khalsah, and will be taken into account on fixing the juma, and calculating the rates per acre. Any land allowed to stand as maafee after the assessment of the juma, will require a formal investigation before it can be charged with revenue ; and if found resumable, will be assessed with an additional juma.

182. The Board desire that each of the pergunnah general statements submitted by the collector, may include every village in the pergunnah, as well those of which the settlements were revised under Regulation VII. of 1822 by former collectors, as those now completed under Regulation IX. of 1833,

distinguishing the one class from the other by some diacritical mark. The duty of recasting these proceedings and filling up the new English forms from the misls of the Regulation VII. proceedings, may be well made over to one of the collector's assistants, or the deputy collectors, aided by some of the most trust-worthy of the umlah employed by the collector in drawing up the original proceedings. Any points on which new orders may be required, and any defects in the record of responsibilities or the rent-rolls, will thus be at once brought to the collector's notice and corrected, and he will be enabled with confidence to recommend the extension of the settlement to the same period as he may purpose for his own settlements, or such alteration either immediate, or on the expiration of the Regulation VII. lease, as he may think proper and expedient. The settlement proceedings of the whole zilla will thus eventually be recorded in a uniform shape, and will exhibit the results of the new arrangements in connexion and contrast with the details of all the villages in a local division.

183. The following records will compose the settlement misl.

I. The khusreh*.

II. The field map†.

III. The khuteonees and teerijes‡ of each thoke and puttee, under whatever denomination, the names in each thoke, or other sub-division being arranged alphabetically; or, if the estate be zumeendaree, an asameewar khuteonee and teerij, classing in the usual mode the fields cultivated by proprietors, those held by ryotts having an admitted right of possession, and those held by all other ryotts; the names in each class being alphabetically arranged.

IV. Statement§ drawn up by the tehseeldar, giving a brief abstract of such information of the fiscal condition of the mouzas, as the touzees and other records of his office, may enable him to supply.

* Appendix, No. VII. † Appendix, No. VIII.
‡ Appendix, No. IX. § Appendix, No. X.

V. The form*, No. II. to be filled up by the tehseeldar.

VI. Abstract†, to be framed by the collector's officers, from the records of the sudder office.

VII. Engagement entered into by the malgoozars and coparceners‡. This will show the amount of juma agreed to, and will be a general record of liabilities, privileges and interests, attaching to each member of the community. All the matters, which, from paragraphs 164 to 172, are specially required to be adjusted, such as the division of the juma amongst the several members of the community, the mode of collecting the village expenses, of remunerating the chowkeedars and putwarrees, the rates of rent to be levied from the cultivators, the division of profits on the several sub-divisions or fractional shares, together with the mode of collection where the tenure is zumeendaree, and the provision made for the selection of new lumberdars, in case of the death, resignation or departure of the actual agents, the manner in which arrears are to be levied from the sharers, whether by public or private sale or transfer, and generally all other municipal arrangements made at the time of settlement, which may tend to obviate the remotest chance of future misunderstanding or doubt, will be recorded in this document, and subscribed with the signatures of the parties affected.

You will understand, however, that the Board do not wish to bind settlement officers to adopt the particular form of conveying this information, which is given in the Appendix; nor need the engagement be drawn out to an unreasonable length, so as to exhibit in detail all the information required in the last paragraph. They wish to leave ample discretion to the settlement officer to draw up this paper as he likes best, provided it be deficient in none of the particulars enjoined by the Board. In many cases little more will be required than for the community to acknowledge the correctness of the entries in the khuteonee and teerij, and the collector may, if he prefers it, append all the other articles of their agreement to the bottom of the teerij, and have the signatures of the share-holders affixed to that document; or

* Appendix, No. XI. † Appendix, No. XII. ‡ Appendix, No. XIII.

even to the settlement roobukaree. The object of the Board, is merely to obtain the written acknowledgments of all those concerned on some particular paper, to be bound up with the settlement misl; so that no party may hereafter disclaim his knowledge of the arrangement which has been entered into at the settlement, and by which he will be bound during the period of its currency.

VIII. The collector's vernacular proceeding*, which is briefly to state the grounds on which the juma has been fixed, the distribution of the land and revenue to the different shares, the mode of collection, and all other matters, which have been pointed out in the preceding paragraphs, as necessary for the proprietors to determine and enter upon record.

184. The minhaee or sewaee lands, and the allowances of every kind to police, and all other village servants, are also to be distinctly set down in the proceeding. But no extraneous matter need be recorded.

185. The English settlement records to be prepared, will consist of:—

No. I.† The professional map and settlement to be furnished by the surveyor.

No. II.‡ To be prepared from the form drawn up by the tehseeldar.

No. III.§ Some remarks have been appended to this form with a view of indicating the sort of observations, which the Board desire should be made.

186. Remarks manifesting the present and past agricultural and fiscal condition of the mouza: the considerations, which guided the collector's determination as to the juma to be demanded, the propriety of increase, or necessity for decrease, and the reasons for retaining or setting aside the old malgoozars, when apparent deterioration, or abandonment of

* Appendix, No. XIV. † Appendix, No. XV.
‡ Appendix, No. XVI. A. § Appendix, No. XVI. B.

cultivation may bring that point into question, are what the Board wish to receive.

No. IV.* The general statement of the pergunnah assessment and rates of revenue.

No. V.† The annual juma statement.

No. VI.‡ The statement of village police.

No. VII.§ The maafee statement according to paragraph 162.

187. Of the above, the forms, Nos. I. II. and III. will be forwarded to the Sudder Board for each village, and the forms IV. V. VI. and VII. for each pergunnah, or larger division, together with a brief report in English by the collector, and any remarks considered necessary by the commissioner. No Hindoostanee papers need be forwarded to the Board, with the exception of those mentioned in paragraph 173.

188. The original khusrehs and khuteonees may remain in the tehseeldar's office, whence they can be called for when required by the collector or commissioner. A copy of the teerij will be kept with the misl in the collector's office. No copies need be made for the commissioner, as he can at all times call for and examine the originals. The whole record must be drawn on paper of a uniform size.

189. Printed forms of statements, Nos. II. and III. are always in store in the Board's office, and requisitions from collectors for supplies of these forms should be addressed to the Board, and not to the superintendent of the Government Press.

190. You are requested to submit annually a statement‖, showing the progress of settlement operations during the past season. The statement should show the result of the operations up to the 31st of July of each year, and should be

* Appendix, No. XVII.
† Appendix, No. XVIII.
‡ Appendix, No. XIX.
§ Appendix, No. XX.
‖ Appendix, No. XXI.

dispatched so as to reach the Board by the 1st of September.

191. You should see that the columns are accurately filled up, bearing in mind that columns 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are intended to represent the kamil settled juma, and not the average juma, or the old demand brought under revision.

192. The old demand brought under revision can be easily ascertained by deducting the amount of column 10 from column 4.

193. The only other annual statement you are required to submit, is one* exhibiting the financial result of the settlement for each year of its currency.

194. On the credit side of the account will appear the increased demand exhibited in the touzee for the year following the settlement season under report above that shown in the current year, and this, whether the settlements have been reported and sanctioned, or otherwise. This can always be done, as the statement will not be prepared till near the close of the Fuslee year, when the demand for the following year can easily be adjusted. If the operations yield no increase of demand, or a diminution, the column will of course be blank, or show a minus entry. If the settlement be russudee, or yielding a progressive increase for a series of years, the increase each year above the preceding one, will appear at credit for that year.

195. On the debit side of the account, will appear the actual charges occasioned by the settlement. These will include the whole cost of the survey establishment, sudder and mofussil, the pay of all native extra establishments under the settling officers and contingent charges, the tentage and special extra allowances of the European officers, and the salaries of such Native deputy collectors, as may have been entertained for settlement purposes.

* Appendix, No. XXII.

196. This statement will only have reference to districts, where operations under Regulation IX. of 1833, are in progress and will not include summary re-settlements.

197. When the settlements of a whole district are completed, a statement in the accompanying form* should be submitted to the Board, showing the classification of the tenures on which the several muhals are held. This should accompany the last pergunnah report.

SECTION IX.—*Tenures.*

198. As occasions have been found to arise, in which settlement officers have with difficulty been able to decide whether to class a muhal as zumeendaree or putteedaree in the form, No. II. I am desired, in connexion with this subject, to subjoin the following remarks, regarding the most important tenures, which are found to prevail in these provinces.

199. The Board consider tenures to be pure bhyachara or putteedaree, (which are different names for nearly the same thing in different parts of the country,) where the whole of the land is occupied by the proprietary brotherhood, and revenue assessed by a rate, or *baach;* and where, if there be non-proprietary cultivators, they are not responsible to the general body, but are introduced by some individual sharer on his own ground, and pay him rent for land on which he pays by rate, or *baach.*

200. In many of these holdings, are sub-divisions paying an ascertained amount of juma, levied by the proprietors of each sub-division among themselves, and these are called thokes, puttees, behrees, and perhaps by various other names; but the existence, or non-existence of the interior sub-divisions, does not affect the general character of the holding of proprietors paying by a rate.

* Appendix, No. XXIII.

201. There are also various ways of assessing the rate, as on ploughs, on the actual cultivation of each year, on the amount of cultivation ascertained at the settlement, &c. &c., but the general distinction continues unchanged.

202. Pure zumeendaree, the Board consider to be, where the whole of the land is occupied by non-proprietary cultivators, who pay rent, either in money, or kind to the proprietors, whether one, or many, and whether collecting rent and paying revenue severally or in common.

203. Between these two distinct classes of tenures, there is a great variety of cases, of which some approach so nearly to the limits of either class, that it is difficult to say to which they ought to belong, and it is of no great consequence, to which they are assigned. These the Board call by the name of imperfect putteedaree.

204. The great point, the Board desire me to observe, is, that the principle by which the rate is to be assessed, and the mode by which payment is to be enforced, should be distinctly determined at the time of settlement, and clearly stated in the proceeding. For instance, where there is *shamilah ryottee* land, it should be stated, that the rent collected from this is to be first carried to account, and that the remaining revenue and expenses are to be levied by a rate, either on ploughs, or on cultivation ascertained at the time of settlement, or on cultivation of each year, as the case may be. It should be stated, if any one does not pay, how payment is to be enforced from him; that is, whether he is to be turned out, or his property sold, or both. In short, all the points likely to arise in the administration should be stated, and the means proposed for disposing of them. This arrangement is to be made by the people themselves, and taken down for them in writing, and signed by the whole of them. The collector's proceeding must contain a clause referring to this paper, and ordering that it be sanctioned and enforced.

205. The special object of the present settlement is to ascertain and secure the rights of those, who are found occu-

pying, that is cultivating, and disposing of the produce of the soil.

206. It has been made by the regulation a special duty of the officer employed (and authority has been vested in him for the purpose), to correct any error in respect of the position of the persons found in possession, and to assign to them in future that position to which they are by right entitled. The limitations assigned to the exercise of the powers conferred have had for their object the protection of property against that insecurity which arises from reviving obsolete or traditionary claims, brought by parties out of possession, against those actually in possession. But this limitation does not deprive the settlement officer of the authority to adjudge to those in actual occupation of the soil, all such rights and immunities as he finds them entitled to, and to prepare his record and frame his settlement accordingly. It follows, that where parties are the actual possessors of the soil, although in consequence of past error and neglect, their state and privileges may not have been properly recorded, yet, if there be no other party, who has prescriptive possession of the advantages, to which they are entitled, there exists no hindrance to the past error being now corrected, and to the people's obtaining that justice which has been long withheld.

207. This remark naturally introduces the subject of mokuddumee tenures.

208. The term mokuddum simply implies a headman or leader, and its technical application in a fiscal sense is simply that of manager; and in this latter sense it is applied to the principal person of a community or party, whether that body consists of persons exercising plenary proprietary rights, or modified proprietary rights, or claiming no rights of a proprietary nature at all.

209. Thus the representatives of the proprietary communities near Dehlee are called mokuddums. The heads of the cultivating communities in Thakoordwara are called mokuddums, and the term is also applied to a common head culti-

vator appointed by a zumeendar or talookdar to superintend the cultivation of any given mouza, or number of mouzas. A talookdaree right, vested in some powerful rajah, over a whole tract, is found to co-exist with a right of management and occupancy in particular villages, vested in the village communities. To the former is applied the term talookdaree right; to the latter, that of mokuddumee, using the word in contradiction to zumeendaree. The word consequently cannot be properly applied to define any particular kind of tenure.

210. The opinions, which the Board have formed on the subject of mokuddumee tenure in Thakoordwara, will enable them to detail their views with respect to the right of settlement, which they conceive generally to vest in the mokuddums.

211. The Board find a tract of country occupied by men of one tribe and family, the Chowhans, whom the best evidence, which in the state of the country the Board can obtain, points out as the original proprietors of the tract. The Board find them overpowered by the Thakoors, who in their turn are again overpowered by the Rohillas, but through all these changes the Chowhans have still retained their possession of the soil, and occupy it to this day. They also find, that the amils selected mokuddums from among them when they desired to redeem lands from the waste, and render them productive, and the talookdars, whom the power of Government established, also selected their mokuddums, or managers from the same class.

212. In order to prove a hereditary property in such a tribe, it is not necessary to shew a line of descents of mokuddums, or managers from father to son, through several generations, any more than it would be required to establish a similar descent to prove the rightful supremacy of the President of the United States, because such is not the habit or constitution of those communities. The community itself is the owner, the mokuddum being only the representative of that community, either selected by the Government officer with consent of the community, or elected by the community with consent of the Government officer, as the case may be.

213. The zumeendar or talookdar, or by whatever denomination the superior holder over a tract so owned and possessed may be called, is the person to whom the Government rights are assigned, either as a grantee, or a renter, and he exercises over the proprietary communities the power, which the Government would otherwise exercise, and deals with them through their representatives.

214. The mokuddums therefore were not zumeendars, in the sense which they themselves attached to the term, and which is its right sense. They were not Government assignees, holding a superiority which entitled them to collect and administer on behalf of Government, and having no property in, or occupancy of, the soil.

215. But though not zumeendars, they were not the less proprietors, or rather representatives of a community of proprietors, and when admitted to direct engagements with Government, should have been treated as such. It mattered not, how they were called, but their rights, under whatever denomination, should have been respected, in fact, and they should not have been called, or treated as farmers.

216. Where the talookdaree settlement was proposed, and Government had an undoubted right to adopt that mode of settlement, if it thought fit, the rights of ownership should have been secured to the village communities, by an adjustment of the payments, and a sub-settlement should have been made for each village through its selected or elected mokuddums or managers.

217. It proves how strongly these hardly-treated people clung to their real rights, that when endowed with the talookdaree superiority, to which they made no claim, they were careful to record themselves as owners of the particular villages, under the term, which best secured in their own view, their right of property.

218. The Board would not consider themselves warranted in attempting, on the ground of expediency, to create rights

which did not exist; but they consider that strong evidence is found of the existence of the ancient right of property, which they hold the collector to be bound to recognize, the parties being actually in possession.

219. The property in the soil in all these communities is vested in the whole community. The mokuddum, or mokuddums, are the one, or more, selected from them or by them, or with their consent, to manage their concerns, as the organ of the general will, and to transact their business with Government.

220. The proper way of dealing with all such tenures, however called, is that which is laid down in the instructions above given for bhyachara or putteedaree tenures. The settlement officer should affix a moderate juma on the mouza, and should, in concert with the community, fix on the person or persons to be brought forward to engage as the representatives. The arrangements for cultivating, and payment, should be made by themselves, and recorded on their behalf.

221. The settlement officer should take care to secure, in addition to the Government juma, a sum of not less than five per cent. for the mokuddum, as a remuneration for his trouble. The profit arising from the limitation of the Government demand, and from their own care, industry, and skill in cultivation, will belong to each individual. The additional remuneration to the mokuddum will be derived from the official perquisites of five per cent. on the juma.

222. Where the juma does not exceed 1,000 rupees, it is desirable not to have more than one mokuddum, in order to make the remuneration the more worth having, and secure the zealous services of the individual appointed.

223. The paper of arrangements should state the mode of choosing a successor in case of a lapse, and also the liability of the mokuddum to removal, on an application of a majority of the constituents on proof of fraud, or extortion.

224. The tenure being strictly proprietary, the land itself will be the security for fulfilment of the engagements, and under a moderate assessment will yield ample security. The mouza will of course be liable to sale or farm in case of arrear, and the community will lose all their profits and privileges. The collector must however understand that it is the moderation of the demand which makes the security, a property that yields nothing to the owner, is a mere misnomer.

225. A peculiar kind of complex tenure is found to prevail in certain parts of Bareilly, Furruckabad and Azimgurh; and as it occurs to the Board that the indication of the existence of such tenures elsewhere may possibly bring to light some of a similar nature in other districts, it is therefore expedient that the form and method of reporting them should be generally known.

226. The forms are thrown into the Appendix*, and you will observe from their inspection that in these cases, one mouza frequently contains parts of several muhals, and that a muhal is composed of parts of several mouzas.

227. The Board are satisfied that the only useful and practicable mode of survey in the present instance, is to make both the professional and field map include all the land comprised within the limits of the mouza, marking in the field map, the fields possessed by disconnected proprietors, or communities, with a different color for each, and making distinct khusrehs, or rather distinct extracts from the one general khusreh, to be kept with the record of each separate muhal holding fields within such *khetbut* mouzas.

228. Thus, for instance, in mouza Qusbah Suraect†, the survey map and the field map should contain all the lands comprised within the boundary, and one khusreh should be made for the whole. But in the field map the fields composing the portion denominated Gungapoor, should be marked, say with black lines, the fields composing the portion denominated Luteefpoor with green lines, and so forth. In like manner in

* Appendix, No. XXIV. A and B. † Appendix, No. XXIV. A.

the khusreh, the fields of the portion of Qusbah Suraee should have been excerpted into a distinct khusreh, and kept with that misl, the fields of Racepoor, Gopalpoor, with that misl, and so forth, the general khusreh being kept with the case of the mouza, which contains the largest portion of the land within the map.

229. In the same mode, the field composing the 18 acres settled with muhal Qusbah Suraee, which are contained in the limits of mouza Pyhlow should be drawn in a different color in the field map of mouza Pyhlow, and an extract from the khusreh of mouza Pyhlow, containing those fields, should be put with the misl of Qusbah Suraee.

230. The collector should also make a reference in the book of maps, and in the forms, Nos. II. and III., stating at the foot of the map and forms, what lands included in the map of Qusbah Suraee, and what lands included in what other map or maps, specifying number and volume, are comprised in the muhal settled as Qusbah Suraee. By this means it would be clearly seen what is the whole area of muhal Qusbah Suraee, where the lands composing it, are to be found, what is the whole juma, and what portion of that juma is derived from each batch of fields.

231. Similar references should of course be made back from Pyhlow to Qusbah Suraee, and so forth. It is hardly necessary to say that the settlement roobukaree should contain a clear statement of the lands comprised in the muhal, indicate where they are to be found, with numerical references to maps and statements, and explain the grounds of fixing and mode of distributing the juma derived from each batch. The collector should also make similar references both in the map and forms II. and III. to form No. IV.; and should mark opposite each separate item of land, under what number it will be found in the book No. IV.

232. There should also be in the commencement of every book, whether of maps or forms, a strictly alphabetical index*,

* Appendix, No. XXIV. C.

containing every separate number, and indicating the number or page where it will be found in the book.

233. The first set of forms* shows the several portions of component mouzas making up one muhal. The lands which go to form this muhal by name Qusbah Suraee are marked in each statement in capital letters, in order that the component portions may more easily be traced. Only a part of mouza Qusbah Suraee, you will observe, is included in the muhal, named Qusbah Suraee, and the remaining portions of the mouza are distributed amongst other muhals.

234. The set of forms, Appendix B.† is somewhat different from the other, inasmuch as mouza Nuwada Bun not only contains two perfect muhals within its ruqba, but also part of a third muhal, by name Dowlutpoor. It should be remembered that in these properties the juma of the muhal is totally different from that of the mouza. The juma of the mouza is the amount assessed on all the lands within its boundary, and will be found stated in form, No. III. The juma of the muhal, will be the amount assessed on so much of the lands in the mouza under consideration as pay revenue in this muhal, and moreover of the amount assessed on all the different fields or batches of land, be they situate in one or many other villages, besides that under consideration, which lands are included in the durkhast, and pay revenue with this muhal.

235. A statement of the sums of these lands, and their aggregate juma, will be found at the foot of No. III. with the title, " Statement of lands and juma composing muhal," and the sum of the whole muhal, both as regards lands and juma, in No. IV. The details will be found in the extracts from khusrehs, kept with the records of the muhal in question, and in the field maps of the different mouzas in which the lands of the muhal are to be found. The general effect is, that the total assessment on each mouza will be found in No. III. and the total on each muhal in No. IV. But the sum total of Nos. III. and IV. will not coincide.

* Appendix, No. XXIV. A. † Appendix, No. XXIV. B.

236. Where some mouzas in a pergunnah, so circumstanced, conform to the common usage, and form integral muhals, their entry in No. IV. will of course be made in the usual manner, as composing distinct malgoozaree properties. But in other instances, the mouzawar division should altogether be omitted from the general statement, and the muhal alone admitted. Neither is it necessary in the general statement to record the component mouzas, or portions of mouzas forming each muhal. In these cases, it will be quite sufficient to show the name, and the area of the muhal in one horizontal line. Further information respecting its structure, must be sought elsewhere.

237. The statement of possessions and liabilities in the page opposite No. III., should of course be formed, in muhals of mixed possessions, on the lands and juma of the muhal, not of the mouza; and the durkhasts also must be taken for the muhal, and not for the mouzas. Care should be taken in these, as well as other cases, that no portion of the waste remains undivided, so as to be the subject of future contention.

SECTION X.—*Commissioner's Superintendence.*

238. The mode in which the settlements are reported to the commissioner affords him ample opportunity of controlling the acts of the collector. The object of the Board's system is to bring the settlement of each mouza as it is in itself, and by comparison with many other villages, in prominent relief under the eye of the commissioner; and they expect from him that wherever *primâ facie* cause of doubt appears, he shall test the correctness by reference to detail, and shall require of the collector, by induction from details, to prove the accuracy of his proceedings. This is the object of the system, and the scope of his duty.

239. Had this mode of bringing variations, and apparent inequalities of assessment into striking light for the purpose of having their propriety tested, not been pointed out, the controlling officer, puzzled between the exaggerated estimates of

the tehseeldars, and the fabricated rent-rolls of the putwarees, would have no means of ascertaining the goodness of the settlement, but by going over every case after the collector, incurring a degree of labor, which might allow of the settlement of one pergunnah a year, and would require a century to settle the North Western Provinces.

240. But the commissioner has, by the system now in use, the discrepancies forced on his attention. He has only therefore, if he entertains doubt, to take up a few, and require from the collector demonstration of their correctness. If he obtains full and satisfactory explanations of details in those instances, he may be satisfied that the remainder are equally correct.

241. To show the importance attached by the Government to the commissioner's superintendence, I am desired to subjoin an extract of a letter from Government on the subject of the control, which he is expected to exercise.

242. "The commissioner appears to have mistaken the position, which he occupied. He conceived himself called upon to express an opinion on these settlements from the few documents regarding them, submitted to him by the collector. He found these documents to be imperfect and unsatisfactory, and he accordingly formed an unfavorable opinion of the proceedings themselves.

243. "If this course fulfilled the duties of a commissioner, the office is evidently a superfluous one, which may be at once abolished at some saving to the State, and the duties transferred to a few officers forming a Board centrically situated, and in immediate communication with the Government. But it is evident that the object of the office is very different from what is here represented.

244. "The officer, who formed the settlement would find it tedious to represent at full length, and in an unanswerable manner, the grounds on which he rested every individual assessment in so large a mass. Supposing such a representation to be practicable, it would still be unsatisfactory, for many of

the data from which the deductions would be drawn must be assumed, and the correctness of the assumptions would after all depend on the judgment of the officer, who made the settlement.

245. "It was thus that the former settlements were often fallacious. A rental, or estimate of net assets was formed, and a juma was thence deduced by an arithmetical process, but the accuracy of the rental, or the applicability of the calculation to each particular case remained unknown, however fairly set down on paper. Under the show of arithmetical nicety, the really and necessarily discretional parts of the process were kept out of sight.

246. "It is now openly avowed that much is left to the discretion of the settling officer; and in order to ensure as far as can be, the proper exercise of that discretion, the result of this officer's proceedings are arranged in the most lucid manner, and another officer of greater experience and maturer judgment is provided, whose special duty it is to examine these proceedings, test their grounds, and satisfy himself of their propriety.

247. "The mere examination of the brief forms and statements forwarded by the collector, will never ensure the due performance of this duty. A small sphere of superintendence is therefore specially assigned to the commissioner, through which he is expected to be constantly moving. He should follow both the revenue surveyor, and the settling officer into their camps; he should examine minutely into their modes of conducting business, and should avail himself of all possible means of detecting the weak points of the proceedings. Petitions from persons considering themselves aggrieved, will show where private interests are endangered: and it will require small exertion to discover, whether the interests of Government are unduly compromised.

248. "If an officer of the commissioner's intelligence and experience had adopted this course—selected as he has now done the weak points of the papers, which came before him—

but not contented with that, had he followed those cases out, and tested the results by the numerous methods at his disposal, he would at once have fulfilled all the duties of his situation, and have given to his opinions a weight which they cannot be held now to possess."

249. The Board are therefore anxious to impress on your mind, that a mere examination of the settlement papers forwarded by the settling officer, is not all that is required of you. Importance cannot be attached to your opinion, nor can the Government repose confidence in the settlement itself, unless it appear that you have followed some such course as that pointed out above, and used every exertion to form a correct judgment on the proceedings from the independent sources of inquiry, which you can command.

250. You are requested, however to understand that it is not required of you to go into these minute details on the occasion of every pergunnah that is reported to you. The strictest scrutiny should be made into the first proceedings of each settlement officer, and when you are satisfied that he is perfectly acquaintad with his duty, that his measures are judicious; that his assessment is satisfactory to the people, and that confidence may be fully reposed in his proceedings, the occasions of interference will of course become less frequent, and his reports may be submitted after a more cursory examination. But until you can confidently rely on the accuracy of his calculations and the soundness of the principles on which he acts, your control must never be suffered to relax.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Sudder Board of Revenue,
N. W. P. Allahabad,
The 1838.

Secretary.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.



No. I.

The following are the Circular Orders cancelled by the present Circular :—

1833.

No. 39 dated the 27th September.
40 dated the 27th September.
47 dated the 15th October.
49 dated the 22nd October.
55 dated the 24th December.

1834.

Nos. 8 and 9 dated the 14th March.
17 dated the 25th April.
24 dated the 13th June.
28 dated the 2nd September.
43 dated the 25th November.

1835.

No. 5 dated the 23rd January.
8 dated the 24th February.
13 dated the 6th March.

No. 20 dated the 27th March.
26 dated the 10th April.
28 dated the 21st April.
31 dated the 1st May.
32 dated the 19th May.
33 dated the 26th May.
34 dated the 29th May.
35 dated the 2nd June.
55 dated the 28th August.
58 dated the 29th September.
65 dated the 10th November.

1836.

No. 68 dated the 1st November.

1837.

No. — dated the 25th February.
21 dated the 11th April.
53 dated the 4th July.
63 dated the 18th August.
65 dated the 1st September.
75 dated the 20th October.
76 dated the 24th October.
77 dated the 31st October.
83 dated the 17th November.
86 dated the 28th November.
93 dated the 22nd December.

1838.

No. 4 dated the 30th January.
8 dated the 23rd February.
16 dated the 8th May.
38 dated the 24th July.

No. II.

حکم اشتہار

موافق حکم صاحبان بورڈ صدر علاقہ پچھانہ کے پرگنہ فلان ضلع فلان مطابق احکام قانون ساتویں سنہ ۱۸۲۲ عیسوي اور قانون نویں سنہ ۱۸۳۳ عیسوي کے اِس اِشتہار کی تاریخ سے بندوبست میں اویگا اور اُسي تاریخ سے صاحب مہتمم کارکو واسطے سماعت مقدمات وغیرہ موافق دستورالعمل مصدورہ صدر بورڈ کی اِختیار تعلق ہویگا اور پیمایش گانوں پرگنہ مذکور اور درستي خسرہ اور نقشۂ گانون اور نقشہ کہیت کہیت صاحب مہتمم کار پیمایش کی اِہتمام سے عمل میں اویگا اِسیواسطے اشتہار دیا گیا کہ سب زمیندار اور پٹي دار اور مالکان زمین اور قانونگوي اور پتواري اور عملے پرگنونکي اور گانونکي اور رعیت وغیرہ آگے عملہ پیمایش اور بندوبست کے حاضر ہو کے حسب حال اپني ہرایک واسطے انجام کام پیمایش اور بندوبست کے مشغول اور مستعد ہوں اور بموجب احکام دونو قانون مذکورین اور اور قانون مروجہ کی اعانت سے انجام کام کا کریں اور جو شخص کہ حاضر نہوگا یا انجام کام میں تندہي نکریگا بموجب احکام صاحبان دارالمال کے عوض قصور کا پاویگا فقط

No. III.

No. IV.

Extract from a Circular to Surveyors, dated 24th July, 1838.

Par. 2nd. As soon as you have finished the survey of any pergunnah, you are requested to furnish the collector with a rough map, on a scale sufficient to show distinctly each mouza. The map is to contain merely the outlines of each mouza, and the name and number of the mouza. Whenever the outline of the pergunnah is irregular, and the mouzas of neighbouring pergunnahs are included or intermixed, the map must contain so many mouzas of the conterminous pergunnah or pergunnahs, drawn in the same way, but colored of one color, as will suffice to show the inclusion or intermixture.

3rd. You will give at the same time a nominal and numbered list, in the order of the Persian alphabet, of the mouzas belonging to the pergunnah, the map of which you are furnishing, and will point out any transfers, which in your opinion may be expedient for forming a good pergunnah. The mode in which the collector should proceed is pointed out in the settlement circular.

4th. You will not construct your fair pergunnah map, till you have received your pergunnah map back from the collector with an intimation that the mouzas will remain as before, or with a revised alphabetical list of the mouzas, which are thereafter to form the pergunnah, when you will draw out your pergunnah map, and bind up your village maps accordingly.

5th. You are requested to report when you give such a map, and when you get it back again from the collector.

No. V.

Resolution of Government in the Revenue Department, dated 30th October, 1837.

1st. One of the incidental advantages contemplated in the present system of revenue survey and settlement consists in the facilities which are thus afforded for arranging the several civil divisions of the country, so as most to conduce to the convenience of the people, promote the efficiency of the several establishments and economise the resources of the State.

2nd. With a view to call the attention of the several public functionaries to this important subject, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor proceeds to point out the several local sub-divisions whose limits will probably be found to require adjustment, and to mention some of the most obvious principles, which should be followed in such adjustments.

3rd. It may generally be observed, that all changes in the old established divisions of a country, are in themselves to be deprecated. They tend to break up old relations, and to form new ones; they are liable to cause disarrangement and confusion in the public records and accounts, and till they become well known and recognized, inconvenience to the people whom they affect, is likely to result. They should not therefore be lightly or unnecessarily made, nor should they be permitted to extend further than the necessity demands.

Pergunnah and Tuppah Divisions.

4th. The divisions of the country into pergunnahs, and sometimes the sub-division of these into tuppahs or zillas, or some such local term, is of very ancient standing. The maintenance of these divisions is of importance, because they often serve to designate and distinguish particular mouzas; because they have their hereditary officers, such as qanoongoes, chowdrees, &c., whose local knowledge and influence may be made conducive to the better administration of the country, and because it is frequently found that the groups of villages contained within their limits present similarity of tenure, of custom, or of soil, which renders

their subjection to the same local authority a convenient and desirable arrangement.

5th. It does not, however, appear, that under preceding governments the limits of these divisions were always kept unchanged. Private interests or temporary purposes frequently occasioned the severance of a mouza from one pergunnah to which it naturally belonged, and its annexation to another more distant one. Occasionally new pergunnahs were formed, which in themselves originally constituted talookas; but on the breaking up of the talooka the villages may have again become separate, independent estates. The local remembrance of changes such as these is frequently maintained for long periods, and it may be easy, if otherwise desirable, to revert to the original state of things.

6th. In fixing the limits of pergunnahs, it is desirable that they be compact, within well defined limits, and as near as may be practicable conformably to ancient boundaries, embracing within them similar tenures or families of proprietors. Equality of size between these different divisions is not an object of any importance.

7th. It may sometimes be found advisable to unite into one pergunnah two, which are considerably intermixed, especially if there is reason to believe that they originally constituted one. In that case the new pergunnah should bear the double name, so that the trace of any local division of the country be not lost.

8th. The breaking up of a talooka, so as to throw the several mouzas which constituted it into different pergunnahs is to be deprecated. It will however be sometimes found necessary, when the several component parts of the talooka may be situate at a considerable distance from each other. Whatever inconvenience may be thus occasioned to the talookdar, will afford the less ground of complaint, if there is reason to think, as is generally the case, that these distant mouzas have originally been severed from the pergunnah, to which they formerly belonged, and been united to the present pergunnah, in order to suit the talookdar's convenience.

9th. In all such arrangements great care is necessary, that the qanoongoes or other pergunnah officers be made to deliver over to their successors the records of the transfer-

red mouzas. It will also be requisite that corresponding alterations be made in the arrangements of the records in the collector's office.

10th. The most convenient time for making these arrangements will be immediately after the professional survey, before the pergunnah maps have been drawn out. The revenue surveyor will frequently be able to suggest a suitable arrangement, on which he should immediately confer with the collector. The commissioner must be kept informed of the proposed arrangement, and with him will rest the ultimate decision regarding it. Care should, however, be taken to keep the people apprised of the intended measure. Their wishes should be consulted as much as possible, and the intended arrangement should be published for general information at the collector's cutcherry and throughout the pergunnah, a full fortnight before its adoption, so that there may be time to consider any objections which may be raised by parties whose interests are effected.

11th. When the limits of the pergunnah have thus been settled, the revenue surveyor should construct his pergunnah map, and arrange his village maps accordingly.

12th. This process will be followed in all pergunnahs, which may come under survey in this and the following seasons. Its extension to pergunnahs which have already been surveyed and settled, and of which the survey and settlement records have already been made up, is left open for future consideration, as may be found expedient in each case.

Formation of tehseeldaree jurisdiction.

13th. One or more pergunnahs will form a tehseeldaree. The extent of a tehseeldaree will depend mainly, but by no means entirely on the amount of juma. Advertence must also be had to the size of the mouzas, the number of the muhals, the number of the sudder malgoozars, and the nature of the tenures. Where the mouzas are small, the muhals numerous, and the sudder malgoozars only the representatives of numerous persons having small and independent proprietary interests, the labor of collecting the same amount of revenue will of course be much larger, than where the contrary is the case, and either the amount of revenue assigned to the tehseeldar should be smaller, or his establishment stronger.

14th. Population of course need not be taken into consideration, because it is affected by the existence or otherwise of large towns, containing large classes of non-agriculturists, with whom the tehseeldar in his revenue capacity has no concern.

15th. Extent of area must be regarded, because when the distance to be travelled over is great, a stronger establishment is requisite.

16th. Care should be taken that the tehseeldaree cutcherry be fixed as much as possible in the proximity of a thanah, with a view to greater security, and for the convenience of the people, who may have business to transact at both. It is obvious however, that as the tehseeldaree cutcherry is the more costly and extensive building, it will be more frequently practicable to move the thanah so as to be near to it.

17th. The principle at present advocated by the Board of giving the tehseeldars salaries of about 200 Rs. or 250 Rs., and entrusting to them large jurisdictions, comprising collections to the amount of 2 or 300,000 Rs. is generally approved. Local circumstances may of course occasion deviations from this rule. In making propositions of this nature, it will be desirable that the Sudder Board of Revenue furnish in a convenient tabular form the particulars noticed above as well as simply the amount of juma. The settlement records afford full information of the requisite nature.

18th. The arrangement of the tehseeldaree jurisdictions should be delayed till the completion of the settlement of the district, when a revision of the whole revenue establishment should take place so as to adapt it to the altered state of circumstances.

Arrangement of thana jurisdictions.

19th. There is however no department of the administration in which the advantage of good local arrangements will be more felt than in the police, and for the promotion of this object, the present position of the commissioners of revenue and police is highly favorable. As soon as the settlement of a district is completed, and the map of it laid out with all the pergunnah divisions marked, the commissioner at the same time, that he revises the revenue establishment in communication with the collec-

tor, should enter with the magistrate on the examination of the police jurisdictions.

20th. The site of thanahs is generally determined by circumstances. Wherever a large population is congregated together for purposes of manufacture or trade or other causes, a thanah must be maintained, and it then only becomes a question what extent of country can be conveniently attached to the thanah.

21st. It is generally desirable that thanah and pergunnah divisions correspond, because the limits of the thanah are thus better known, and the subjection of similar bodies of men and similar tenures to the same thanah regarded. When other principles of arrangement do not interfere, the mouzas should be attached to the thanah to which they are nearest.

22nd. The thanah stations should generally be fixed on the main lines of road running through the country, and this is generally the case; but it will also be well, to provide, that the country along the road between two thanahs, should be within the jurisdiction of one or the other, and not to be attached to a third thanah, which may be some way off the road. The observance of this rule will contribute greatly to the convenience and security of travellers. For a similar reason, acting indeed with greater force, the pergunnah through which a road runs from one zillah station to another, should be wholly within one zillah or the other, and not be attached to a third zillah, the sudder station of which may lie a considerable distance off the road.

23rd. It should always be so contrived, if possible, that each tehseeldaree comprise one or more complete thanah jurisdictions, so that no thanah jurisdiction lie in two tehseeldaree divisions.

24th. Population and area are the two main considerations in fixing the extent of a thanah jurisdiction. Where the population is mainly agricultural, the juma is some test of its wealth. In sending up a report to Government on the subject, the population, area, and juma of the proposed jurisdictions should be tabularly shewn, and the causes explained, which lead to any great variations in these respects.

Limits of districts to be fixed.

25th. In fixing the limits of districts, respect must be had to compactness of

form, natural boundaries, proximity to the Sudder stations of zillahs, and convenience of communication.

26th. The limits of districts should be primarily fixed by the Commissioners with reference to considerations of revenue and police, and then forwarded through the Sudder Board of Revenue for the approval of Government. The internal police arrangements should at the same time be forwarded by the Commissioner direct to the Government, so that the whole may be seen and decided at once.

27th. In transferring any portion of country from one district to another, the greatest care should be taken that all the pergunnah and Sudder Records should also be transferred. The topographical arrangement of the records in the Collector's office, now so judiciously enforced by the Sudder Board of Revenue will much facilitate this transfer. A corresponding transfer of items in deposit, in inefficient balance, law charges, outstanding balances of former years, tuckavee balances, &c. must also be simultaneously made. The enforcement of this will rest with the Revenue Accountant. It will generally be desirable that all new arrangements of this nature take effect from the commencement of the Fuslee year, so that confusion in the revenue accounts be avoided. The interval between the sanction of Government to the transfer, and the commencement of the ensuing Fuslee year will be valuable for separating and preparing lists of the records and items of account, so that no delay may occur at the time.

28th. In fixing the limits of districts some advertence should also be had to financial considerations. It is desirable that the collections at some treasuries, where the local disbursements are large, or facilities for remitting money considerable, should be greater than at the other treasuries where the contrary is the case.

29th. All propositions to the Government for sanction to transfer from one district to another should be accompanied with a sketch-map, shewing the position of the Sudder stations of both districts, as well as the natural features of the country and all other circumstances necessary to the complete elucidation of the subject.

Arrangement of Civil jurisdictions.

30th. After the sanction of the Government has been obtained to these arrange-

ments, it will be the fitting time for the civil courts to enter on the arrangement of their jurisdiction.

31st. The extent of a moonsiff's jurisdiction depends mainly on the amount of civil work, which requires his attention. This is affected by so many causes that no general rule on the subject can be laid down. It may be expected that as the population and wealth of the inhabitants increase, the number of cases requiring judicial investigation will also increase; and hence a constant change in the moonsiffs' jurisdictions may be requisite.

32nd. Generally speaking, the sphere of a moonsiff's cognizance should comprise one or more tehseeldarees and thanahs, and the moonsiff's court should be situated near the most central tehseeldaree cutcherry and thanah.

33rd. The jurisdictions of the civil judges will be made to correspond with the newly fixed limits of the several districts, and care will be taken, as far as possible, to transfer with each portion of country such part of the civil records as may have reference to it.

34th. The Lieutenant Governor anticipates that arrangements on the principles above stated will be gradually carried into effect throughout the Western Provinces, keeping pace with the revision of settlements. Where the co-operation of independent and co-ordinate functionaries may be requisite for the protection of such arrangements, it is expected that this will be cordially and unreservedly rendered. Collectors will have to correspond with revenue surveyors and collectors, commissioners with commissioners, and judges with collectors and commissioners, before the whole can be placed on a satisfactory footing. In proportion as this correspondence is open and unreserved, are the arrangements likely to be good.

No. VI.

Village Statement of Pergunnah ——, Zillah ——, about to come under settlement.
Fractions of acres and rupees to be omitted.

Number.	Village.	Average Juma, 1st Settlement.	Ditto, 2nd Settlement.	Ditto, 3rd Settlement.	Present Juma.	Total area by survey.	Malgoozaree land.			Average rate of assessment per Acre.									Remarks.
							Cultivated.	Culturable.	Total.	On Total Area.			On Total Malgoozaree.			On Cultivation.			
		1216 to 19.	1222 to 1224.	1239	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Nuseerpoor,............	300	300	300	564	281	257	8	265	2	0	0	2	3	0	2	3	1	
2	Punwutpoor,............	651	650	651	701	274	241	23	263	2	9	0	2	10	6	2	14	6	
3	Utowah,................	610	650	750	730	341	255	45	300	2	3	3	2	6	9	2	14	0	
4	Meerpoor,..............	1201	800	800	825	472	341	112	453	1	12	0	1	13	0	2	6	0	
5	Burnugurpoorah,........	127	127	525	525	321	270	10	280	1	10	2	1	14	0	1	15	1	
6	Nugleh Gureebeh, ...	593	950	950	750	349	308	18	326	2	2	4	2	4	9	2	7	0	
	Total,..	3482	3477	3976	4095	2038	1672	216	1887	2	0	1	2	2	7	2	7	3	

Size, General letter.]

No. VII.

خسره پيمايش آراضي موضع پرگنه ضلع

نمبر	مالك	كاشتكار	طول	عرض	اراضي	قسم زمين	جنس	كيفيت
۱	ديارام	ديارام	لرلعـ	ــلـ	مـعـــكه ۴ بسوه	متيار چاهي	گندم	
۲	روپرام	روپ رام	صلعـ	للعـلـ	لعـعـــكه ۱۸ بسوه	دومت	بجهرا	
۳	سورام	سورام	ما	لرــ	عـصـــكه ۵ بسوه	بهود پاراني	نخود	
۴	ايضا	رام كرن	—	لعـصـ	ــا بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه	متيار	ارهر	
۵	ايضا	رام سكهه	—	صـ	ــا بيگهه ۵ بسوه	بهود حاكي	جوٴ و گندم	
۶	ايضا	سليكا	ما	لرللعـ	عـــكه ۵ بسوه	متيار	عدس	
۷	رورام	سدا سكهه	للعـ	صـ	ــا بيگهه ۱۶ بسوه	متيار	سورسف	
۸	ايضا	سنتي رام	ما عصـ	عـســ	ــا بيگهه ۱ بسوه	بهوت	كتان	
۹	ايضا	باغ	ســ	عـعـ	بيگهه ۱۳ بسوه	ايضا	ايضا	
۱۰	ايضا	پريم سكهه	عـلعـ	لعـ	عـــكه ۱۴ بسوه	دومت	نخود	
۱۱	ايضا	سكهه رام	معـلعـ	لعـ	لرعـــكه ۱۶ بسوه	متيار	جو	
۱۲	ايضا	مسماة جنگور	معـ	للعـ	لرعـــكه ۴ بسوه	متيار	مسنك	
۱۳	ايضا	زوجه دهومي	معـلعـ	لرلـ	لعـعـــكه ۱۳ بسوه	متيار	عدس	
۱۴	ايضا	زوجه سنتي رام	ــلـ	مـســ	ســعـــكه ۱۲ بسوه	بهوت	ارهر	
۱۵	سجرام	سجرام	صلـ	ــلـ	معـعـــكه	متيار	گندم	

No. IX. A *a.*

منتخب اسامي وار اراضي مزروعه موضع پرگنه ضلع

اسامي	نمبر	اراضي	دربندي يعني نرخ خراج	لگني يعني جمع بندي
		تهوك سمت سنگه پتي مشارا اليه		
جيدا موروثي	۴ نمبر	ے بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	عه ۱۲	معه ۱۴/-
دولت سنگه موروثي	۳ نمبر	بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	ے	عه ۱۰/-
رادي لعل موروثي	۷ نمبر	ے بيگهه	ے	لعه
رامان بايكاشت	۵ نمبر	بيگهان ۶ بسوه	عص ۱۲/-	للعه ۰/-
رامدين موروثي	۱۰ نمبر	۱۷ بسوه ۵ ا دهور	عه	عص ۱۱ شر
گنگادين شكمي پٽيدار	۶ نمبر	للعگه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	+	باجهه
سمت سنگه تهوكدار	۱ نمبر	عگه ۱۰ بسوه	+	ايضا
ايضا	۲ نمبر	ے بيگهه	+	ايضا
		معگه ۱۰ بسوه		لعه ۴ شر
		معگه ۱۶ بسوه ۵ دهور		

اسامي	نمبر	اراضي	دربندی یعنی نرخ خراج	لکنی یعنی جمع بندي	
تهوک ایضا پٹی گوردت سنگه					
شیودهن باشی	۱۴ نمبر	بیگهه ۱۰ بسوه	عص ۸/	عٓ ۴/	
کنچن سنگه موروثی	۱۲ نمبر	معه بیگهه ۱۰ بسوه	عٓ	عـــه	
گوردت سنگه موروثی	۱۱ نمبر	بیگهه ۱۵ بسوه	+	باچهه	
ایضا	۱۴ نمبر	مه بیگهه	+	ایضا	
ایضا	۱۷ نمبر	عـــگه ۱۵ بسوه	+	ایضا	
		عـــگه ۱۰ بسوه			
موتی غیرموروثی	۱۵ نمبر	بیگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	عٓ ۱۲/	مه ۰۲/	
	میزان تهوک اول	للعـــگه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور عـلعـــگه ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور		عـــه ۰۶/ لر ـــه ۱۰ ا ـ/	

	لكتي يعني جمعبندي	دربندي يعني نرخ خراج	اراضي	نمبر	اسامي
			تهوك جبرسنگه پتي مشارا اليه		
	باجهه	+	عــسگه ١٠ بسوه	١٩ نمبر	جبر سنگه تهوكدار
	ايضا	+	ســے بيگهه ٥ بسوه	٢٠ نمبر	ايضا
			مـعــسگه ١٥ بسوه		
	عـــه	عـٓـٓـ	عمه بيگهه	٢١ نمبر	رامدين موروثي
	عـللعـــه	ـــے	للعـــسگه	٢٢ نمبر	شيورام غير موروثي
	معـعـــه ١٢ ـ ـ	عـٓـٓـ	ـــا بيگهه ١٨ بسوه	٢٥ نمبر	مانكن موروثي
	باجهه	+	معه بيگهه ١٠ بسوه	٢٤ نمبر	بهروب سنگه پتيدارشكهي
	لعـــه ١٢ ـ ـ		للعـــه ٣ بسوه		

	لگتي يعني جمع بندي	دربندي يعني نرخ خراج	اراضي	نمبر	اسامي
				تهوك ايضا پٹي ديب سنگه	
	باجهه	+	عـــگه ۵ بسوه	۲۶ نمبر	ديب سنگه پٹي دار
	عـــه	عمہ ۸/	ے بيگهه	۲۷ نمبر	پرشاد موروثي
	للعـــه ۱۰ ÷ /	ے	عـــگه ۴ بسوه ۱۰ ادهور	۳۱ نمبر	رام سنگه غير موروثي
	عـــه ۸/	عـہ ۸/	عمہ بيگهه	۲۹ نمبر	شيو غلام موروثي
	باجهه	+	ـــا بيگهه ۷ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	۲۸ نمبر	گوبند رام پٹيدار شکمي
	عـــه ۲ ÷ /		معـــگه ۱۷ بسوه ۵ دهور		
	ما ر عـــه ۱۵ ۰ /		ما عـــگه ۵ دهور	ميزان تهوك دوم	
	ما عـــه ۸ - /		ما عـــگه ۷ بسوه	ميزان تهوك دو تهوك ۳۲ نمبر	شرکه همه پٹي داران
	عـــه ۶ - /	عصر	عـــگه ۸ بسوه		
	عـــه ۴ /	عصر	عـــگه ۵ بسوه	۳۳ نمبر	ايضا
	عـــه ۱۰ - /		عـــگه ۱۳ بسوه		
	ما لعـــه ۲ ۰ /		ما لعـــگه	ميزان تهوك دو تهوك	

شاملات

No. IX. A *b*.

منتخب اسامیوار موضع پرگنه ضلع

نام اسامے	نمبر	اراضي	دربندي	لکتي	
بهون کوبا	۱ نمبر ۲ نمبر	۹ بسوه ۱۱ بسوه	عـ ایضا	۱۴۰ ر عص ۱۰ ر	
بدهو بسےلوده	۳ نمبر ۵ نمبر ۶ نمبر	بیگهه بیگهه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور بیگهان ۱۲ بسوه ۱۰ دهور عه بیگهه ۱۲ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	بهاولے بهاولے بهاولے	عـ	
جیون	۱۳ نمبر ۱۴ نمبر	سا بیگهه ۵ بسوه سے بیگهه بیگهان ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	عـا ایضا	عــه للعه ۵ ـ ر	
سادهو شیوکرام گهاسے رام	۱۵ نمبر ۱۰ نمبر ۱۶ نمبر ۱۷ نمبر	سا بیگهه ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور عه بیگهه ۱۰ بسوه بیگهه ۱۶ بسوه ۵ دهور لعـگه ۵ بسوه ے بیگهه ۱۸ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	بهاولے بهاولے ایضا	عــه ۱۵ ـ ر	
		عـگه ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور			

لکتني	دربندي	اراضي	نمبر	نام اسامي	
مـــعـــه لعه ۱۲/-	عـحـ عصر ۸/-	للعـــگم ـــ بیگهه ۱۰ بسوه	۲۳ نمبر ۷ نمبر	گنگارام ناتهورام	
چــه ۱۳-/-		لـــگم ۱۶ بسوه ۵ دهور عن تردندي			
+	+	ـــ بیگهه	۱۱ نمبر	دنکواحجام	جاگیر چاکران دیهه
+	+	بیگهه	۲۰ نمبر	سکیواکمار	
+	+	بیگهه	۲۱ نمبر	رتودرودگر	
+	+	بیگهه ۱۵ بسوه	۱۲ نمبر	لهکوابلاهر	
+	+	ـــ بیگهه	۴ نمبر	بلاسےگوریت	
		عـــگم ۱۵ بسوه			
+	+	ـــ بیگهه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	۱۸ نمبر	کرورباد فروش	معافی خیرات
+	+	بیگهان ۵ بسوه	۹ نمبر	میرن شاه	
+	+	ـمـه بیگهه ۲ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	۸ نمبر	بدي تواری سنکلپ دار	
		عـــگم ۱۵ بسوه			
+	+	للعـــگم	۱۹ نمبر	افتاده قابل زراعت قدیم	بنجر
+	+	ـــ بیگهه ۵ بسوه	۲۲ نمبر	وغیره قدیم بنجرجدید	
+	+	بیگهه ۱ بسوه	۲۴ نمبر	رکهل چراے مویشان	
		لعـــگم ۶ بسوه			
		ما ـــ بیگهه ۱۲ بسوه ۵ دهور			

No. IX. B *a*.

تيرج اسامي وار اراضي موضع   پرگنه   ضلع

نمبر	نام اسامي	اراضي	لگتي
	تهوك همت سنگ پتّي مشارا اليه		
۱ نمبر	چهدا سنگ غير موروثي	ـــ بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	معـــه ۱۴ ۰ -/
۲ نمبر	دولت سنگ موروثي	بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	عمه ۱۰ -/
۳ نمبر	رادهي لعل موروثي	ـــ بيگهه	لعه
۴ نمبر	راما دين پاهي	بيگهان ۶ بسوه	للعه ۰ -/
۵ نمبر	رامدين موروثي	۱۵ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	عصر ۹ - -/
۶ نمبر	گنگادين شكمي پتيدار	للعـــگه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	باجهه
۷ نمبر	همت سنگه پتيدار	معـــگه ۱۰ بسوه	باجهه
		معـــگه ۱۴ بسوه ۵ دهور	لعـــه ۲ - -/

	لكتي	اراضي	نام اسامي	نمبر
			تهوك ايضا پٹي گوردت سنگه	
	عه ۴	بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	شيو دين پاهي	۸ نمبر
	عــه	معه بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	كنچن سنگه موروثي	۹ نمبر
	باجهه	عــه ۱۵ بسوه	گوردت سنگه پٹيدار	۱۰ نمبر
	۴ ۲۰	بيگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	موتي غير موروثي	۱۱ نمبر
	عــه ۶۰	ســه ۱۲ بسوه ۱۰ دهور		
	لــه ۸	لعــه ۶ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	ميزان تهوك اول	
			تهوك جبرسنگه پٹي مشاراليه	
	باجهه	عــه ۱۵ بسوه	جبرسنگه پٹيدار	۱۲ نمبر
	عــه	۴ بيگهه	رام دين سنگه موروثي	۱۳ نمبر
	للعــه	للعــه	شيوغلام غيرموروثي	۱۴ نمبر
	معــه ۱۲	ســه بيگهه ۱۸ بسوه	مامكن موروثي	۱۵ نمبر
	باجهه	معه بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	مهروپ سنگه پٹي دارشكمي	۱۶ نمبر
	لعــه ۱۲	للعــه ۳ بسوه		

	لکتي	اراضي	نام اسامي	نمبر	
			تهوك ايضا پٹي دليب سنگه		
	باجهه	عـــه بسوه ۵	دليب سنگه پٹي دار	۱۷ نمبر	
	عـــه	ـــه بيگهه	پرشاد موروثي	۱۸ نمبر	
	للعـــه ۱۰ ـــ	ـــ بسوه ۱۴ بسوه ۱۰ ۵ دهور	رام سنگه غير موروثي	۱۹ نمبر	
	عـــه ۸ ـــ	بيگهه	شيو غلام موروثي	۲۰ نمبر	
	باجهه	بيگهه ۷ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	گوبند رام پٹي دار	۲۱ نمبر	
	عـــه ۲ ـــ	ـــه ۱۷ بسوه ۵ دهور			
	ما ـــه ۱۵ ـــ	ما ـــه ۵ دهور	ميزان تهوك دويم		
	ـــه ۰ ـــ	ـــه ۷ بسوه	ميزان هردو تهوك		
	عـــه ۱۰ ـــ	ـــه ۱۳ بسوه			شاملات
	ـــه ۰۲ ـــ	ـــه ۷ بسوه	ميزان اراضي ترددي		
		بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	چاکران ديهه		جاگير
		بيگهه ۶ بسوه	خيرات		معافي
		ـــه ۱۶ بسوه			
		ـــه ۱۶ بسوه	ميزان کل بموجب خسره		

No. IX. B *b*.

تيرج اسامي وار موضع   پرگنه   ضلع   بابت سنه

نمبر	نام اسامي	اراضي	لگتي
۱ نمبر	بهون کوپا	بيگهه	[illegible]
۲ نمبر	بدهو	بيگهه ۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	
۳ نمبر	بستي	[illegible] بيگهه ۵ بسوه	
۴ نمبر	جيون	[illegible] بيگهه ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	[illegible] ۵ [illegible]
۵ نمبر	سادهو	[illegible] بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	
۶ نمبر	سيوکرام	بيگهه ۱۶ بسوه ۵ دهور	
۷ نمبر	گهاسي	[illegible] ۳ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	
۸ نمبر	گنگارام	[illegible]	[illegible]
۹ نمبر	ناتهورام	[illegible] بيگهه ۱۰ بسوه	[illegible] ۱۲
		[illegible] ۱۶ بسوه ۵ دهور	
	جاگير چاکران ديهه	[illegible] ۱۵ بسوه	
	معافي خيرات	[illegible] ۱۵ بسوه	
		[illegible] ۶ بسوه ۵ دهور	
	بنجر قديم بنجر جديد رکهل	[illegible] ۵ بسوه	
		بيگهه ۱ بسوه	
		ما [illegible] بيگهه ۱۲ بسوه ۵ دهور	

No. IX. C.

کهتونی اسامیان موروثي موضع   پرگنه   ضلع

اسامي	نمبر	اراضي	
	تهوك همت سنگه پتّی مشارا الیه		
دولت سنگه	۳ نمبر	بیگهه ۱۷ بسوه ۱۰ دهور	
رادهی لعل	۷ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه	
رامدین	۱۰ نمبر	۱۵ بسوه ۱۵ دهور	
		[illegible] بیگهه ۱۳ بسوه ۵ دهور	
	تهوك ایضا	پتّی گوردت سنگه	
کنچن سنگه	۱۲ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه ۱۰ بسوه	
	تهوك جبر سنگه	پتّی مشارا الیه	
رامدین	۲۱ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه	
مانکن	۲۵ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه ۱۸ بسوه	
		[illegible] ۱۸ بسوه	
	تهوك ایضا	پتّی دلیپ سنگه	
رام پرشاد	۲۷ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه	
شیوغلام	۲۹ نمبر	[illegible] بیگهه	
		[illegible] [illegible] ۱ بسوه ۵ دهور	

No. X.

کیفیت تحصیلدار

کیفیت یہہ ہی کہ ایکموضع اصلي آباد اور نام مشہور
کوئي نہریا ندي نہیں ہی زمین قابل زراعت اور کوئیں نو پکي
اور کچي سوله پورب کو گانوں ملا ہوا اور پچھم کو پرگنه اور اتر کو
گانوں دکھن کو گانوں ملا ہوا ہی بہي رجسٹریمیں ۱۴ ـــگه
اور پیمایش حال میں ۸ عـــگه اور منجمله پیمایش حال
میں ۱۰ عـــگه که رجسٹر میں درج تها قابل خالصه کے ہوا اور
ایک قطعه عـــگه پکي کا مندرجه رجسٹري که پیمایش حال میں
کسیکه نام نہیں ہوا تها اِسواسطے خالصه سے منہا نہوا شامل رہا
اور پرته آس پاس کے گانونکا اور ڈول تحصیلدار اور قانونگوي محال
ساتهه تجویز سرکار بابت سنه ۱۲۴۲ جمع ـــ للعـــه ہیں کمي نہیں
بیشي ـــ اور تجویز حال ـــ للعـــه اور تجویز قانونگوي جمع صدر
ـــ للعـــه ہیں کمي نہیں بیشي للعـــه اور تجویز حال ـــ ۰
اور آس گانوں میں جنس اعلی پیدا ہوتي ہی زمین بہتر ہی
تحصیل زر سرکار آساني سے ہوتي ہی اور سنه ۱۲۱۲ فصلي میں
بسبب وبا کے ـــ باقي پڑي تهي امي سال معاف ہوگئي
اور نیلام آس گانونمیں ایک بسوه کا بهي نہیں ہوا کوئي دعوي دار
نہیں اور خانه زمیندار یمین نام او او
او اور خانه مالگذاري بندوبست گذشته میں نام
او او او اور طریق تحصیل بالاجمال پر ہی
اونام پٹواري قوم برہمن ہی فقط

العبد ———————— ه..

تحصیلدار

معروضه ماه سنه ۱۸۳۸ عیسوي

No. XI.

نقشه نمبر دو پتي واري بهيه جاري موضع پرگنه ضلع

	کل تعداد ابکر	اراضی کل مالگذاری				منهای				
		میزان کل	مزروعه مع باهن	چاچر	بنجر	میزان	جنگل	معافی خیرات	جاگیر خدمتی	شورابادی وغیره
بندوبست گذشته										
پیمایش حال										

تفصيل اقسام اراضي بموجب خسره

اول
دویم
سیویم

تفصيل اراضي مقبوضه بموجب خسره

سیر زمیندار
کاشت مالکان
مزارعان موروثي
مزارعان غیر موروثي

جمع بندوبست اول از سنه ۱۲۱۳ لغایة سنه ۱۲۱۵
جمع بندوبست دویم از سنه ۱۲۱۶ لغایة سنه ۱۲۱۹
جمع بندوبست سیویم از سنه ۱۲۱۹ لغایة سنه ۱۲۲۴
حال

حق پٹواري
پولس
کاذون خرچه
چوکیداران راه

No. XII.

کیفیت سرشتۂ صدر

کیفیت یہہ ہی کہ کتاب بندوبست ایکسالہ سنہ ۱۲۱۱ فصلي

اِبتدای عملداري سرکار میں شامل گانوں   وغیرہ کي زمینداري

میں نام   او   اوتھیکہداري میں نام

او   لکھا ہی اور سنہ ۱۲۱۲ فصلي میں زمینداري اور

تھیکہ داري میں نام   او   کا اور سنہ ۱۲۱۳ لغایۃ

سنہ ۱۲۱۵ فصلي میں نام زمینداران بدستور مگر تھیکہ داري

میں نام   کا مندرج ہی اور سنہ ۱۲۱۶ لغایۃ سنہ ۱۲۱۹

فصلي حسب درخواست نام   او   او

اور شریکوں اُنکي کا زمینداریمیں داخل ہوا اور بندوبست ساتھہ

تین آدمیونکي اور بندوبست سنہ ۱۲۱۹ لغایتہ ۱۲۲۳ فصلي بھي

اُنھیں آدمیونکے نام اور بندوبست سنہ ۱۲۲۳ لغایتہ سنہ ۱۲۲۷

فصلي میں بعد مرنے   کے اُسکے بیتّي کے نام داخل ہوا اور

بندوبست سنہ ۱۲۲۷ لغایۃ سنہ ۱۲۲۸ فصلي بعد مرنے

کے از روی حقیت کے اُسکے بیتّي کا نام داخل ہوا اور بند و بست

سنہ ۱۲۲۸ لغایۃ ۱۲۳۳ فصلي بعد مرنے   نام بیتّي اُسکے کا

بحقیت متوفی داخل هوا اور بندوبست ساتهه   او   کي منعقد
هوا اور بعد آسکے ۲۹ جولائي سنه ۱۸۳۳ عیسوي میں موافق
مرنے   او   کي بیٹي آنکے کا نام بحقیت باب آنکے کے
داخل هوا اور بندوبست سنه ۱۲۳۲ لغایته سنه ۱۲۳۴ فصلي میں
نام   او   او   زمینداري اور مالگذاري میں داخل هوا فقط

سنه ۱۲۱۱ فصلي اـــر یار ــللعـــه   سنه ۱۲۱۲ فصلي اـــرلا ـــه

سنه ۱۲۱۳ فصلي لغایة سنه ۱۲۱۵ فصلي   اعـــ ــیا ــر عن مال ۱۱ ـــر

| سنه ۱۲۱۶ فصلي
| لغایة سنه ۱۲۱۸ فصلے   انعام
| سالیانه مساوي
| اعـــ لما معـــه ــر

سنه ۱۲۱۹ لغایة سنه ۱۲۲۲ فصلي   سالیانه مساوي اعـــ لما معـــه

سنه ۱۲۲۳ لغایة سنه ۱۲۲۷ فصلي

۱۲۲۳	۱۲۲۴	۱۲۲۵
ــــ ـلمه	ـــه	ــعـــه

۱۲۲۶	۱۲۲۷
ــــه	ـللعـــه

سنه ۱۲۲۸ لغایة سنه ۱۲۳۳ فصلے   سالیانه مساوي ــسا صـــه

سنه ۱۲۳۴ لغایة سنه ۱۲۳۷ فصلے   سالیانه مساوي ــســا صـــه

العبد————————د

محافظان دفتر   ضـــلع

معروضه   ماه   سنه ۱۸۳۸ عیسوي

No. XIII.

اقرارنامه مالگذاران زمیندارن موضع پرگنه

متعلقه ضلع واقع تاریخ سنه ۱۸۳۸ عیسوي

جمع

اعداصه

مسمیان او او او

جو بندوبست اس گانوں کا حضور صاحب بہادر مہتمم بندوبست ضلع سے بجمع مبلغ دو هزار چار سو پچاس روپیه سالانه شروع سنه سي تا سنه تیس برس کو همارے نام مقرر هوا به تسلیم شرایط ذیل اقرار کرتے هیں *

پہلے یہه که جمع اس گانونکي به طور بالافتراق حسب مندرجه نقشه کہیوت کےجدا گانه که خلاصه اسکا بذیل اقرار نامه مندرج هی معرفت مسمیان او سربراه کارونکے قسطیں سرکار کے بموجب سال بسال خزانه کچهري تحصیل میں داخل هوا کرینگے *

دوسرے یہه که طور تحصیل زر پیداوار کا آپسمیں مالکونکے که کاشت غیر مالکونکے اس گانوں میں نہیں هی اوپر پرته سراسري کے رواج دیہه رهیگا اس سے زیاده نه لینگے اور سواے اسکے چار روپیه في سیکڑه حق تحصیل مالگذاران کو ملیگا اور درصورت تبدیل هونے شرح کے بوجهي اور اقرار فیمابین کے چهه مهینے اگے شروع سال سے اطلاع آسکے کرینگے *

تیسرے یہہ کہ ہر واحد مالک اپني اپني زمین اور درخت منقسمہ مقبوضہ کے بعد آدای زر سرکار مندرجہ نقشہ مالک نفع اور نقصان کے رهیں اور بحالت باقي سرکار اراضي مقبوضہ باقیدار لایق مواخذہ اور انتقال کے هوگي اور جو مابہ گانوں کا هوتا هي بعد سمجھانے سب بھائیونکے زر نشست پر باچھہ هوکر ادا هوتا هی*

چوتھے یہہ جو لمبردار مرجائیگا تو موافق رواج اُس ملک کے بیٹا اُسکا بجای اُسکے لمبردار هوگا جو کوئي اسامي نامدار یا مفلس هو جائینگے تو سر برای مالگذاري ذمہ اُسکي کے ذمہ سب حصہ داران اُس پٹي کے هوگي *

پانچھویں یہہ کہ پٹواري گانونکا في روپیہ آدہ انا پر جمع سرکار اور چوکیدار دیہہ کي کاشتکارون سے في استانہ دس سیر غلہ پختہ اور دیگر ساکنان دیہہ سے في خانہ ایک تنکہ ماهواري اور شادي میں علی قدر حال اور چوکیدار راہ ۱۱۰ فیسکڑہ پر جمع سرکار پاتے هیں اور پاتے رهینگے اور بجا آوري احکام عدالت اور پولیس اور مرمت سڑک بحساب فیسکڑہ ایکروپیہ اور جرمانہ وغیرہ ذمہ هم سب مالکونکے هی اور جو لاخراجي کہ بندوبست سے منہائي هی اُسکي پیداوار سے مزاحمت نکرینگے اور معمي حیسکہ بھاي محبہ ندها سنگ کا کہ لاولد مرگیا هی اور لیکھا سنگ همشیرہ زادہ متوفی کا اُسکے زمین پر قابض هی

جب تلك وہ گانوں میں رہے زمین بدستور اُسکے کاشت میں رهیگي اور نفع نقصان اُسکے کا وهي مالك هوگا لیکن بیع اور رهن کا اُسکو اِختیار نہوگا اور جو کاشت نکرے تو اِنصرام مالگذاري زمین اُسکے کا ذمہ مجهلا سنگ اور شیو سنگ کے هوگا اور اُس گانوں میں ما عــكه بیگهہ پخته بنجرے تردّدي شاملات جمله مالکونکے هی اور اِختیار هرایك کا هی که بلا مزاحمت اپني اپني مویشی چراویں او بغیر رضامندي جانب زیادہ تقسیم نہیں هو جائیگا اور اگر تقسیم پر آیندہ راضي هوجائینگے تو تقسیم بموجب قبضه زمین مزروعه کي هوجائیگا اگر کوئي بهاي اپنا حصه بیچنا یا گرو چاهے اور سب بهائي لینے سے اِنکار کریں تب غیر کي هاتهہ بیچ ڈالے یا گرو رکھے اِختیار اُسکا هی *

خلاصه نقشه کهیوت موضع بهیه چاري پرگنه

نام صدر مالگذار	نام تهوك	رقبه مزروعه پیمایش	جمع
هیرا سنگه	هیرا سنگه	اــ معــكه ۸	عما لرــه
ایضا	دیوان سنگه	لما عــكه	سما معــه
بهوپ سنگه	بهوپ سنگه	اــلما لعــكه ۵	سما یــه
رام سنگه	رام سنگه	اــ ــے بیگهه ۱۹	عما معــه
		سعــ عما لعــكه ۱۲	اعــ اسما ھــه

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد العبـــــد

العبـــــــــــــــد العبـــــــــــــــد

علامت دستخط پٹواري علامت دستخط تحصيلدار

o

No. XIV.

روبکاري محکمه بندوبست موضع پرگنه ضلع

جلوس مہتمم بندوبست واقع تاريخ ماه سنه ۱۸۳۸ عيسوي

کاغذات موضع ایک موضع اصلي اباد صورت بهيه چاري پرگنه علاقه بقاعده قانون نهم سنه ۱۸۳۳ عيسوي مرتبه اهان پيمايش انگريزي او منصرم متعينه اُس کچهري او عمله تحصيل معه کيفيت تحصيلدار او سرشته صدر محافظان دفتر ملاحظه ميں آئي روداد اُسکے دفعات ميں مندرج هوتي هى *

دفعه پہلي

تکميل حدود اربعه اُس گانونکي معه توده بندي پيمايش ميں آئي ابکرا اعـلماـعـ سوا اور ترتيب نقشه نمبردو بمنهائي آراضي لاخراجي جايز حسب تصريح مندرجه فرد لاخراج شامل اُس مثل کي اور آراضي چاکران ديهه مرفوع الخراج اُس رقبه سے عمل ميں آئے تفصيل اُسکي اِسطرح هى

کل رقبه	شوروغيره	چاکران	معافي خيرات	بنجر	مزروعه
اعـلماـعـ	ماـ	ـے	ـعـ	ـ	اعـ اماعـ

اور مزروعه اُس گانونکا جو خسره قطعه وار میں پیمود هوکر آیا

منجمله اُسکي [illegible] پخته آراضي ناجایز خارج رجستري حسب

ضابطه معمله مجریه کي شامل خالصه هوکر نقشه نمبر دو

میں مندرج هوئي که تفصیل مزروعه کي یهي حساب ابکر

میں اِسطرح هی جاے نارانے مران صرف نو

[illegible]

ابکر کا فرق پیمایش کمپاس سے هی *



دفعه دوسري

جمع گذشته اُس گانونکي [illegible] تول تحصیلدار [illegible]

تول قانونگوئي [illegible] الحال که تقرب جمع بندوبست کل پرگنه

عقد بندوبست اُس گانونکا واجب هوا عندالتحقیقات حال اور

حیثیت گانونکي برسر دیهه ملاحظه خاص اور نقشه کمپاس جاوے

جمله مراتب اور دیگر تحقیقات که تصریح اُسکي کاغذ انگریزي

میں هی راے اُس حاکم کي مقتضي اِضافه [illegible] سنه ۱۲۳۷

فصلي سے هوئي که کل جمع [illegible] هو *



دفعه تیسري

تاریخ ماه سنه ۱۸۳۸ عیسوي بندوبست اُس گانونکا مجمع

عام حضوري سب مالکان اور حصه‌داران اور زمینداران کل پرگنه

ساتهه تمامي کاغذات موجوده سرشته کے روبکار هوا عندالملاحظه

کاغذات کے کیفیت سرشتہ سے یہہ واضح ہوا کہ خانہ زمینداریمیں
نام او وغیرہ آدمي کا مندرج اور
مالگذاري معرفت او کی اور کیفیت مشعر
اس مضمون کے کہ ابتداے سنہ ۱۲۱۳ سے نام او
کا مندرج هی اور بعد اسکي حسب درخواست اسکي نام
حصہ‌دار کا اور بعد فوت کی نام بیٹے اسکے کا اور
بعد فوت کے نام بھائی اسکے کا بموجب فوتي نامہ اور
بعد فوت ہونے کے نام او حسب
فوتي نامہ نام بیٹوں اسکے کا داخل ہوا نظراوپر اسکي حکم لینے
درخواست کا مال گذاران سابق سے صادر ہوا مسمي نے اظہار
فوت اپنے باپ او نے باظہار فوت اپنے باپ او
باظہار فوت اپنے بھائي کا او نے باظہار مسلوب الحواسي
اپنے باپ کے او نے بذات خود بخوشرضای تمام
درخواست داخل کی کہ شامل مثل کے هی *

دفعہ چوتھی

ملاحظہ مثل جدید اس موضع مرتبہ منصرم کے جو حال
معلوم ہوا متعلق بطریق کھیوت وغیرہ خلاصہ اسکا اِسطرح کہ
اس گانومیں چار پٹي علحدہ علحدہ واقع اور زمین ہر واحد کی
منقسم اور داخل حقیت هی اور تفصیل پٹي اِسطرح سے هی *

نام پٹي	نام صدر مالگذار	اراضي مزروعه پيمايش خسره معه بنجر منقسمه	جمع	طريق كهيوت برادران	طريق تحصيل مزارعان	طريق ملبه
		لا عـــكه	ار اما رعـــه	پرت سواسري	مندرجه كاغذات	اوپرروپيه مالگذاري
		لما رعـــكه	ار اما رعـــه	ايضا	ايضا	ايضا
		عا معـــكه	ار ما لرـــه	ايضا	ايضا	ايضا
		اما ســـكه	ار لرـــه	ايضا	ايضا	ايضا
		اعـــ عا رســـكه	عـــ مار ۃ			

مسميان او او وغيره آدمي زميندار مالگذار موضع پرگنه ضلع موافق اقرار نامه

مدخلہ وقت بندوبست کے حاضر هوکر بیان کیا کہ جو بندوبست

آس گانوں کا حضور صاحب بہادر مہتمم بندوبست ضلع کے

بقاعدہ قانون نہم سنہ ۱۸۳۳ عیسوي بجمع سنہ ۱۲۴۶ سعی سماصہ

ازسنہ ۱۲۴۷ تا سنہ ۱۲۶۵ فصلي سالیانہ مساوي محمار بنام

همارے منعقد هوا اقرار کرتے هیں کہ جو بروقت تفریق جمع

حال آپسمیں تکرار تھا سو همنے بخوشرضای یکدیگر زمین افتادہ

بنجر کہ قابل زراعت کے تھے پیمایش اور تفریق کرکے کاغذ تیرج

میں اسامي وار معہ کاشت مالك غیر مالک لکھکے اور مطابق

آسکے نقشہ کھیوت اسامي وار درج هوا جمع بالافتراق مطابق

نقشہ کھیوت سال بسال باقساط معینہ معرفت صدر مالگذار آنکے

داخل خزانہ کچھري کے هوکے دوسرا یہہ تفصیل پیداوار همدگر

ساکنان اور دیگر کاشتکاران غیر مالك پٹي وار جدا گانہ مندرج هی

تیسرا یہہ جملہ مالکان نے بیان کیا کہ آس گانوں میں بسوہ

بسواسي کے تفریق نہیں هی زمین جس کے قبضہ میں هی وہ

مالك هی اور اشجار مثمر غیر مثمر سب کے مطابق قبضہ تقسیم

میں اور اختیار انتقال غیر شخص کو درصورت انکار شریك شفع دار

گانونکے رکھتا هی اور آس گانوں مین کئي گوت اقوام جات اور

برهمن قابض هیں سبکے قبضہ کي ملکیت هی اور بعد فوت
لمبردار کے بیٹا اُسکا لمبردار هوگا بجا آوري احکام عدالت مرمت
سڑك علاوہ جمع سرکار ذمہ سب مالگذاران کے اور چوکیدار آس
گانونکے چار آدمي پٹي پٹي کے جدے جدے بحساب هلساري
ناج تخمینا دس سیر سواے پانچ پانچ بیگهہ پختہ اراضي اور
رخصت اور شادي میں اِنعام مطابق حیثیت کے اور ملبہ خانہ
پٹواري سے پٹي وار جدا گانہ بشرطیکہ کوئي سال میں دس روپیہ
سیکڑا سے زیادہ نہوگا بڈّاے هو جائیگا اور پٹواري گانونکا في روپیہ پر
پاو آنہ پاویگا وقت باقي رهنے زر سرکار کے حقیت باقیدار کے کہ
مندرجہ نقشہ کهیوت هی لایق مواخذہ اور اِنتقال کے اور تین مقدمہ
تکرار کہ وقت بندوبست فیمابین حصہ دارونکے واقع هوئي تفصیل
اُنکی بقید فیصلہ اِسطرح سے هی ●

نام پٹي	نام متنازعين	نام شي متنازعه	کيفيت فيصله
چاروپٹي	سب حصه دار	زمين افتاده	معرفت چار آدمي کي زمين افتاده که قابل زراعت کے تهي پيمايش هوکر داخل کهيوٹ هر واحد کي هوئي اور سب راضي هو گئے
بيچ کی پٹي	فلان فلان	للعـــه زمين بے تردد پورب طرف سبهوں کے رسد معـــه/۱۰ بسوه عـــه/۱۰ بسوه	معرفت ثالثان کے فيصله اسطرح فلان عـــه فلان عـــه فلان عـــه فلان عـــه
پٹي فلاني	فلان فلان يك فريق فلان فلان يك فريق	عـــه/٦	ازروی تقرر پيمان فيصله اسطرح فلان ـــه بيگهه ۱۳- فلان لعه بيگهه ۱۲ات

اور فيصله ان مقدمات کے شامل مثل بفرد جداگانه اس واسطے

حکم هوا

ترجمه بخط انگريزي لايق ارسال صدر عمل ميں آيا رپورٹ اسکي واسطے منظوري صاحبان عاليشان صدربورڈ کی خدمت صاحب کمشنر بهادر ميں ارسال هو اور کاغذات خسره وغيره پيمايش قطعه وار کچهري تحصيل ميں رهيں فقط •

No. XVI. A.

Village Statement of ——— a Zumeendaree Mouza. ——
Area in Acres.—Fractions omitted.

	Total extent in Acres.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of Village & otherwise barren.	Jageer or Service land.	Maafee and Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaee in Acres.	Culturable not Cultivated.	Recently thrown out of Cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for Cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in Acres.
Last Settlement, Present Measurement,..										

Detail of Cultivated land of each well known different kind of soil.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Total in Acres.
1st Class, ...			
2nd Ditto, ...			
3rd Ditto, ...			
Total,..			

		Acres.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendar, ...	
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors, ...	
	By Cultivators having right of possession, ...	
	By other Classes of Cultivators, ...	
	Total,..	

Former Assessments.—Fractions to be omitted.	Jumma of Settlement.	Arrears accruing during.	Remissions granted in each Settlement.
Juma of 1st Settlement, ...			
Do. of 2nd ditto, ...			
Do. of 3rd ditto, ...			
Do. of the present ditto, ...			

Putwaree's Allowances.
Police.
Village Expenses.
Road Chowkeedars, or any other Police charges.

[Size, Foolscap, [illegible] forms supplied A H. [illegible] 1st, 2nd and 3rd pages of the sheet.]

No. XVI. B.

Name of Mouza.	Malgoozaree Ruqba.					Value assumed at average rent rates.			Value assumed at deduced revenue rates.			Proposed Juma.	Former Juma.
	Culturable not Cultivated.	Cultivated. Distinguished into the kinds of soil set down in No. II.											
	Acres.	Name of soil.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Acres.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.		
Ghuntal,...	133	Dakra irrigated,	22	..	22	105	8	6	88	..	..		
		Bhoor, ...	..	264	264	316	4	..	237	14	..		
	133	Total,..	22	264	286	421	12	6	325	14	..	326	240

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

Ghuntal is assessed at the value at revenue rates. The irrigation is limited, and the cultivation in a measure dependant on paee cultivation. The people appear to be prosperous and comfortable for Goojers.

A little indigo was formerly grown in this mouza at high rents. The failure of the mercantile houses has caused its abandonment. The revenue has been punctually and easily paid, and cultivation has increased considerably in the last two years, so that I am fully warranted in demanding an increase of juma.

The village being in a prosperous condition I saw no reason why the juma should not be raised to the full revenue rate; and I have accordingly taken engagements for Rs. 326 from Boodh Sing, who was elected by the rest of the proprietors as their representative.

No. XVI. C.

Statement of the Responsibilities of the Fractional shares in a Zumeendaree Estate, as ascertained and recorded at the Settlement.

Sudder Malgoozar.	Total Juma.	Subdivisions or Fractional shares. Names of holders.	Fractional share.	Amount Juma.
Boodh Sing, ...	326	Boodh Sing, Selka, Jeesookh, &c. &c.	20 Bs.	

The Malgoozar will realize by butaee and zubtee at the following rates.

	Maliks.	*Cultivators.*
Nijkaree-khurreef,............	¼	⅓
Rubbee.............	¼	⅙

Zubtee.

Cotton, Tobacco, Carrots,	3 0 0
Jooar, ...	0 10 0

No. XVI. A.

Village Statement of ———— a Bhyachara Mouza. ——
Area in Acres.—Fractions omitted.

	Total extent in Acres.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of Village & otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee and Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaee in acres.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in acres.
Last Settlement, Present Measurement, ...										

Detail of Cultivated land of each well known different kind of soil.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Total in acres.
1st Class, ...			
2nd Ditto, ...			
3rd Ditto, ...			
Total,..			

		Acres.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendar,.......	
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors, ...	
	By Cultivators having right of possession.	
	By other classes of Cultivators, ...	
	Total,..	

Former Assessments.—Fractions to be omitted.	Juma of Settlement.	Arrears accruing during.	Remissions granted in each Settlement.
Juma of 1st Settlement, ...			
Do. of 2nd ditto,...................			
Do. of 3rd ditto,..................			
Do. of the present ditto, ...			

Putwaree's allowances.
Police.
Village expenses.
Road Chowkeedars or any other Police charges.

[*Size, Foolscap, printed forms supplied A. B. and C. being 1st, 2nd and 3rd pages of the sheet.*]

No. XVI. B.

Name of Mouza.	Malgoozaree Ruqba. Culturable not cultivated.	Cultivated. Distinguished into the kinds of soil set down in No. II.				Value assumed at average rent rates.			Value assumed at deduced revenue rates.			Proposed Juma.	Former Juma.
	Acres.	Name of soil.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Acres.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.	Rupees.	Annas.	Pie.		
Gundokhur,		Irrigated,	156	..	156	624	..	..	499	11	..		
		Seota,....	..	785	785	1,055	2	11	818	..	9		
		Bhoor, ...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
		Total,..	156	785	941	1,679	2	11	1,317	11	9	1235	1450

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

The sum of Rs. 65 under the head of "Village Expenses" has been assigned to the following proprietors, payable in shares as per subjoined statement.

Malgoozars.					*Juma.*		
Umrah,.........	32	8	0	....	617	8	0
Ghassee, ...	16	4	0	....	308	12	0
Chinah Munsook,	16	4	0	....	308	12	0
Total,..	65	0	0	+	1,235	0	0=1,300

The assessment of Gundokhur has been reduced below the value at revenue rates. The irrigation is considerable, but the water is more than ordinarily brackish. The people had no cultivation whatever this year, in the Rubbee, and the consequence is that they are much depressed. I was very particular in examining the condition, capabilities and appearance of this village, previous to reducing its assessment, for it had not previously any balance; but this partly arose from the circumstance that its chief Malgoozar has always paid the losses on this village from the profits derived by him from other estates.

No. XVI. C.

Statement of the extent and responsibilities of thokes and puttees or other admitted subdivisions in a Bhyachara estate, under whatever denomination, according to the actual allotment of land revenue on the land in actual possession.

Sudder Malgoozar.	Thoke.	Ruqba cultivated.	Demand.	Puttee.	Ruqba cultivated.	Demand.
		B. B.	Rs. As. P.			
Umrah, ...	Umrah, ..	741 7	617 8 ..	Umrah Ooram and others,	..	..
Ghassee, ...	Ghassee,..	415 14	308 12 ..	Ghassee and others,	..	..
Chinah, ...	Munsook,	378 14	308 12 ..	Chinah, &c.	1 share	154 6
	Undivided,	4 13	.. .. ..	Munsook, &c.	1 do.	154 6
	Total,..	1,540 8	1,235			

In this village there are three thokes, in which the land and revenue are divided. In the two first thokes, and the first puttee of the third thoke, the system of buttaee and zubtee prevails; in the other puttee, the revenue is realized by a baach on ploughs.

Buttaee,...... ⅓rd

Zubtee.

Churree,......	1	8	0
Carrots,......	3	0	0
Jooar,........	0	9	0

No. XVII.

No. IV. General Statement in Acres of Pergunnah ———, Zilla ———.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Highest Juma 1st Settlement.	Do. 2nd. do. do.	Do. 3rd. do. do.	Average do. of past 5 years.	Proposed Juma.	Total Area.	Deduct Minhaee.		Malgoozaree.					Assessment on total area per acre.	Do. on total malgoozaree land cultivated and culturable per acre.	Do. on land under cultivation per acre.
											Uncultivated.		Cultivated.					
								Acres.	Lakhiraj.	Barren.	Culturable Waste.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not irrigated.	Total cultivation.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
		Total,																

[Size, General lette · paper.]

No. XVIII.

No. V.—Annual Juma Statement of Pergunnah ——————, Zilla ——————.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Juma of the last year of the expired settlement.	Proposed Juma.																			
				1240.	1241.	1242.	1243.	1244.	1245.	1246.	1247.	1248.	1249.	1250.	1251.	1252.	1253.	1254.	1255.	1256.	1257.	1258.	1259.
		Total,																					

[*Size, General letter paper.*]

No. XIX.

Police Statement of Pergunnah ——————, Zilla ——————.

Nos. corresponding with Nos. in Settlement Statements.	Name of Village.	Juma.	Number and description of Police Servants.	Jageer in acres, and value in Rent Rates.		Remarks.
				Acres.	Rates.	

[Size, General letter paper.]

No. XX.

Statement showing how the cases of Rent-free land under ten beegahs in Pergunnah ——— have been disposed of.

Name of Mouza.	Number.	Denomination of Maafee.	Quantity of land in pucka beegahs.	Quantity of land in acres.	Resumed or released.	Abstract of grounds of decision.
		Total,...				

[*Size, General letter paper.*]

No. XXI.

Report of progress made in revision of Settlements under the provisions of Regulation IX. of 1833, in the ——— Division up to 31st July 183—.

Division.	District.	Number of Pergunnahs in District.	Actual demand of 1242 F. S.	Juma of settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833.					Juma remaining for settlement next year.	Remarks.
				Juma settled and reported to Commissioner before 1st August 1837.	Juma settled and reported to Commissioner between 1st Aug. 1837, & 31st July 1838.	Total Juma settled and reported to Commissioner.	Juma settled but not yet reported to Commissioner.	Total Juma settled.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

[Size, General letter paper.]

No. XXII.

Statement exhibiting the financial result of the present system of Settlements of Estates under Regulation IX. of 1833 in the N. W. P. for the year 183—3—.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7										8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
				Juma or Demand.														Charges.									
						Russuddee Increase or Decrease (as the case may be) on Juma of the previous year.													Establishments of settlement officers.								
Division.	District.	Pergunnah.	Number of Mouzas settled.	Juma previous to settlement under Reg. IX of 1833.	Increase in present Juma for the year following the settlement.											Highest increase.	Greatest decrease.	Survey.	Sudder.	Mofussil.	Total.	Salaries of native Deputy Collectors employed in settlement duties.	Tentage and special extra allowance to settlement officers.	Extra establishments entertained for settlement duties.	Contingencies.	Total.	Remarks.
						124	124	124	124	124	124	124	125	125	125												
						125	125	125	125	125	125	125	126	126	126												
		Total.																									

[*Size, General letter paper*]

No. XXIII.

Statement showing the Tenures on which the Mehals of zilla ———— are held.

Pergunnah.	Zumeendaree.	Putteedaree.	Bhyachara.	Total.	

[*Size, Foolscap.*]

No. XXIV. A.

Mouza Bhurtpoor Qusbah Pergunnah Furreedpoor.

Form No. II.

Area.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee and Khyrat.	Forest and jungle.	Total minhaee on beegahs.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoes' papers, ...	2,538	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last settlement,	2,395	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Present measurement, ...	1,384	595	5	87	..	687	54	14	629	697

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs.	Total rental.
Quantity of different soils, ...	Doomut, ..	256	..	256	..
	Muttcear,..	20	..	20	..
	Bhoor,....	338	15	353	..
	Total...	614	15	629	put. 128 teh. 178

		Doomut.	Mutteear.	Bhoor.	Total.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendars,..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors,..	..	..	..	..
	By Cultivators having right of possession,	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators,........	256	20	353	629

Former assessment.	Rupees.	Arrears.	Remissions.
Juma 1st settlement, ... 2nd do.	Included	in Qusbah.	
Do. of 3rd do.....	Do.	in Sissya	
Do. 4th,5th,6th do.	125	..	..
Do. of present do.	140	..	..
Putwaree, ...	3		
Police, ...	..		
Village,....... ...	17		
Other Police expenses, ...	2		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts, and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwaree's papers.

	Demands.	Receipts.	Balances.
1232 F.	125	110	15
1233	123	118	5
1234	132	125	7
1235	137	130	7
1236	139	128	11
1237	140	129	11
1238	140	129	11
1239	138	128	10
1240	138	127	11
1241	120	112	8
Total of 10 years,	1,332	1,236	96
Average,	133	..	..

[*Size, Foolscap.*]

N. B.—This is the old No. II. Form which is now superseded.

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rental.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct proprietary profits at 20 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at — per cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs.						
Bhurtpoor Qusbah.	102	634	178	18	32	3	53	125 1242 141 from 1243 Fy.

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

Second class Bhoor, vide Oodeypoor, (No. 58.)

Additional Remarks.

Of the lands included in the statement, only acres 95, assessed at rupees 133 belong to the muhal of Bhurtpoor Qusbah, but the muhal itself includes a batch of land surveyed with another estate.

Statement of lands and Juma composing Muhal Bhurtpoor Qusbah.

Name of Muhal.	Name of Mouza.	Land Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in map.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.	Numbered in Form IV.
Bhurtpoor Qusbah...	Bhurtpoor Qusbah,..	95	133	No Vol. 2, 61	Vol. 1, 63	73
Ditto,......	Qusbah Suraee, ...	5	6	2, 78	1, 79	91
	Total,..	100	139	..	..	..

Disposition of lands included in boundary of Qusbah Bhurtpoor.

Muhals to which lands are assigned.	Quantity of land to each muhal Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in Form IV.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.
Bhurtpoor Qusbah, ...	95	13	73	Vol. 1 No. 63
Gungapoor, ...	1	1	169	2 153
QUSBAH SURAEE,	5	6	91	1 79
Furrookhpoor Mujhowa, ...	1	1	21	2 141
Total,..	102	141	..	..

Mouza Gunjapoor, Pergunnah Furreedpoor.

FORM No. II.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable						Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maniee and Khyrat.	Forest and jungle.	Total minhaee in beegahs.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated, including land prepared for cultivation.	Total malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoe's papers, ...	2,663	Including Primpoor Gonalpoor.								
Last settlement.	2,191	137	..	371	..	508	760	222	711	1,683
Present measurement.	2,582	119	..	112	..	231	2	77	2,272	2,351

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs.	Total rental.	
Quantity of different soils, ...	Doomut, ...	1,528	406	1,934	..	
	Mutteear, ..	206	29	235	..	
	Bhoor, ...	72	31	103	..	
					put.	teh.
	Total, ..	1,806	466	2,272	527	795

		Doomut.	Mutteear.	Bhoor.	Total
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendars,	..	..	..	..
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors...	..	..	..	..
	By cultivators having right of possession.	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators, ...	1,934	235	103	2,272

Former assessment.	Rupees.	Arrears	Remissions.
Juma of 1st settlement and 2nd, ..	Included	in Abeer	gunj.
Do. 3rd do.	Do.	in Sissya	.
Do. 4th do. Kamil,	300		
Do. 5th do. do.. ..	351		
Do 6th do. do.....	313		
From 1234 F. S. ..	200		
Do. present do. ..	438		
Putwaree, ...	6¾		
Police, ...	..		
Village, ...	29		
Other Police expenses, ...	2		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts, and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwaree's papers.

	Demands.	Receipts.	Balances.
1232	208	206	2
1233	209	207	2
1234	215	202	3
1235	260	257	3
1236	284	279	5
1237	267	265	2
1238	270	265	5
1239	246	245	1
1240	234	229	5
1241	229	225	4
Total of 10 years,	2,422	2,390	32
Average,	242	..	..

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rent.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct proprietary profits at 20 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at — per cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs.						
Gungapoor, ..	364	2,246	786	78	141	130	349	437

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

Second class Bhoor. The juma has remained unchanged since the 5th settlement. The increase is taken on account of annexations of land from mouzas Ougunpoor and Ubheypoor, (Nos. 16 and 36,) which see.

Additional Remarks.

Of the lands contained in this mouza only acres 166 belong to the muhal which bears the name of Gungapoor. The quantity and portion of the other lands which go to make up the said muhal are as follow.

Statement of lands and Juma composing Muhal Gungapoor.

Name of Muhal.	Name of Mouza.	Land Acres.	Juma Rupees.	Numbered in map.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.	Numbered in Form IV.
Gungapoor,	Gungapoor,	166	195	Vol. 4 50	Vol. 2 153	169
	Furookhpoor Puttee, ..	4	4	4 39	,, 142	
	Bhurtpoor,	1	1	2 61	,, 63	
	Qusbah Suraee, ...	35	26	2 78	,, 79	
	Total,..	206	226	..	..	..

Disposition of lands included in Boundary of Mouza Gungapoor.

Muhals to which lands are assigned.	Quantity of land in each Muhal. Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in Form IV.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.	
Gungapoor,.....	166	195	169	Vol. 2	153
Ooguupoor,......	115	150	40	1	36
Anaetpoor, ...	88	88	35	,,	31
QUSBAH SURAEE,	3	4	91	,,	79
Total,.	364	437	..	..	

Mouza Puhlow, Pergunnah Furreedpoor.

FORM No. II.

Area.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee & Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaee in beegahs.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoes' Papers, ...	1,626	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Settlement,	1,147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Present measurement, ...	1,043	115	..	273	..	388	2	24	629	655

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs	Total rental.	
Quantity of different soils, ...	Doomut,	30	151	181		
	Mutteear,	..	..	..		
	Bhoor, ..	18	430	448	P.	T.
	Total,..	48	581	629	137	172

		Doomut.	Mutteear.	Bhoor.	Total.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendars,	..	..	..	..
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors,	..	..	..	..
	By cultivators having right of possession,	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators, ...	181	..	448	629

Former Assessment.	Rupees.	Arrears.	Remissions.
Juma of 1st Settlement....... Do. 2nd ditto,. Do. 3rd,4th,5th, 6th ditto, ...	Shamil	Jehurh	&c.
Do. of present do.	101	..	..
Putwaree,.. ... Police, ... Village, ... Other Police expenses, ...	Shamil Jehurh &c.		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwaree's papers.

F.S.	Demands.	Receipts	Balances
1232	46	46	..
1233	47	47	..
1234	47	47	.
1235	47	47	..
1236	47	47	..
1237	47	47	..
1238	48	48	..
1239	48	48	..
1240	48	48	..
1241	48	48	..
Total of 10 years, ...	473	473	
Average, ...	47		

[*Size, Foolscap*]

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rental.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct for proprietary profits at 20 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at p.cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs.						
Puhlow,	101	629	172	17	31	23	71	101

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

This statement includes three Putties hitherto separate, but now brought together to correspond with the map.

Additional Remarks.

This mouza does not itself form a muhal, all the lands included in it being component parts of three separate muhals as will be seen by the disposition of lands below.

Disposition of lands included in Boundary of Mouza Puhlow.

Muhals to which lands are assigned.	Quantity of land to each Muhal. Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in Form IV.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.
QUSBAH SURAEE,	18	18	91	1 V. 79
Anaetpoor, ...	35	38	35	1 V. 31
Jehurh, ...	48	45	184	2 V. 168
Total,..	101	101	..	..

Mouzas Qusbah Suraee, with Rampoor, Gopalpoor (a Muzra of Gungapoor), Aurungabad (Muzra of Aheergunj), Luteefpoor a separate Muhal, and four portions of land belonging to other Muhals.

FORM No. II.

Area.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee & Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaee in beegahs.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoes' papers, ...	440	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Settlement,	4,552	..	..	..	..	759	..	..	..	3,793
Present Measurement, ...	9,597	2,331	9	981	..	3,321	315	66	5,894	6,275

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs.	Total rental.
Quantity of different soils, ...	Doomut,	1,664	1,326	2,990	..
	Mutteear,	296	222	518	..
	Bhoor, ..	937	1,459	2,386	..
	Total..	2,897	2,907	5,894	1,648

		Doomut.	Mutteear.	Bhoor.	Total.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendars,	..	..	..	..
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors,	.	..	..	..
	By cultivators having right of possession,	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators, ...	2,990	518	2,386	5,894

Former Assessment.	Rupees.	Arrears.	Remissions.
Juma 1st Settlement. 2nd do. Do. 3rd ditto, ..	included	in other	villages.
Do. 4th, 5th, 6th do.	1,000	..	..
Do. present do. ..	1,074	..	..
Putwaree, ...	40		
Police, ...	..		
Village, ...	211½		
Other Police expenses, ...	...		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwaree's papers.

	Demands.	Receipts	Balances.
1232	1,236	1,110	126
1233	1,255	2,209	46
1234	1,317	1,204	113
1235	1,294	1,240	54
1236	1,348	1,273	75
1237	1,357	1,272	85
1238	1,321	1,282	39
1239	1,328	1,283	45
1240	1,265	1,234	31
1241	1,339	1,273	66
Total of 10 years. ...	13,060	12,380	680
Average, ...	1,306	1,238	68

[*Size, Foolscap.*]

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rental.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct proprietary profits at 20 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at per cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs						
Qusbah Suraee,	950	5,894	1,648	165	296	113	574	1,074

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

Vide Boodhowlee, (No. 48.)

Additional Remarks.

Of the land contained in this mouza only 866 cultivated acres assessed at a juma of Rs. 994 belong to the muhal of Qusbah Suraee. The quantity and position of the lands measured with other mouzas which go to make up the muhal of Qusbah Suraee are as follow.

Statement of lands and Juma composing Muhal Qusbah Suraee.

Name of Muhal.	Name of Mouza.	Land Acres.	Juma Rupees.	Numbered in map.		Numbered in Forms II. and III		Numbered in Form IV.
				Vol.	No.	Vol.	No	
QUSBAH SURAEE.....	QUSBAH SURAEE, ...	866	994	2	78	1	79	
DITTO, . ..	Puhlow, ...	18	18	1	66	3	267	91
DITTO, ...	Gungapoor, .	3	4	4	50	2	153	
DITTO, ...	Bhurtpoor, .	5	6	2	61	1	63	
	Total,..	892	1,022	..		..		..

Disposition of lands included in Boundary of Mouza Qusbah Suraee.

Muhals to which lands are assigned.	Quantity of land to each Muhal. Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in Form IV.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.	
				Vol.	No.
QUSBAH SURAEE, ..	866	994	91	1	79
Luteefpoor, ...	9	10	24	0	0
Aheergunj, ...	4	4	9	1	7
Gungapoor, ...	35	26	169	2	153
Furrookhpoor Mujhowa,..	9	10	21	2	141
Furrookhpoor Puttee,	7	8	142	2	142
Anaetpoor, ...	14	15	35	1	31
Bhurtpoor, ...	6	7	73	1	63
Total...	950	1,074	..	..	

MUHAL QUSBAH SURAEE.

Statement of the extent and responsibilities of Thokes and Puttees, or other admitted subdivisions under whatever denomination according to the actual allotment of land revenue in all the lands included in the above Muhal.

Sudder Malgoozars.	Thokes.	Biswahs.	Ruqba cultivated.	Demand.	Puttee.	Biswahs.	Ruqba cultivated.	Demand.
Sheololl Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	Qusbah Suraee.	..	48	61
Ramjutun Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	27	38
Nunkoo Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	141	152
Dehloo, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	9	10
Bishoon Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	74	52
Isreedial Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	50	64
Ramgholam Roy,....	..	..	..	..	do.	..	4	4
Sullamut Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	17	29
Ramsahoy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	34	68
Girwur Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	96	150
Purgass Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	90	130
Futteh Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	35	26
Jhaoo Loll, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	7	18
Sheobaluk Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	42	77
Deendial Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	187	103
Hingha, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	5	12
Surroop Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	9	10
Duleep Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	9	8
Bumut Roy, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	3	4
Bishen Sing, ...	..	..	..	..	do.	..	5	6
							892	1,022

[*Size, Foolscap.*]

No. XXIV. B.

Mouza Nuwadah Bun Esaupoor.—Pergunnah Furreedpoor.

FORM No. II.

Area.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable.					Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue.			
		Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee & Khyrat.	Forest and Jungle.	Total Minhaee in beegahs.	Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoes' Papers, ...	4,639	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Settlement,	4,024	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Present measurement, ...	6,521	763	25	527	..	1315	1,934	234	3 038	5,206

		Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs.	Total rental.	
Quantity of different soils, ...	Doomut, .	43	56	99	..	
	Mutteear,	33	131	164	..	
	Bhoor, ..	66	2,709	2,7?5	P.	T.
	Total,..	142	2,896	3,038	850	946

		Doomut.	Mutteear.	Bhoor.	Total.
Land how occupied.	Seer of Zumeendars,	..	17	62	79
	Cultivated by Putteedaree proprietors,	..	..	..	..
	By cultivators having right of possession,	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators, ...	99	147	2,713	2,959

Former Assessment.	Rupees.	Arrears.	Remission.
Juma 1st Settl. to 3rd do. .. .	Included	in Mu	gunpoor.
Do. 4th do.	650		
	80	Esapoor	
Do. 5th do.	650		
	80	Esapoor	
Do. present do...	650		
Putwaree, ...	17		
Police, ...	..		
Village, ...	29		
Other Police expenses, ...	2		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwarees' papers.

	Demands.	Receipts	Balances.
1232	..	..	..
1233	..	..	..
1234	..	..	..
1235	..		..
1236	763	748	15
1237	610	585	25
1238	638	629	9
1239	731	688	43
1240	651	612	39
1241	678	678	..
Total of 6 years, ...	4,071	3,940	131
	678	656	21

[*Size, Foolscap.*]

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rental.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct proprietary profits at 20 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at per cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs						
Nuwadah Bun, ... Former Juma, 730.	642	3,983	1,245	124	224	73	421	824

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

These are properly two estates, but they have been surveyed together by the surveyor, and belong to the same individual, so that there is no objection to including them in one statement. They are average Bhoor. The rate of assessment falls too high and the juma is realized with much difficulty. I was consequently obliged to allow a decrease.

Additional Remarks.

This mouza takes in two entire muhals and a portion of a third as shewn below.

Disposition of lands included in Boundary of Mouza Nuwadah Bun.

Muhals to which lands are assigned.	Quantity of land to each Muhal. Acres.	Juma.	Numbered in Form IV.	Numbered in Forms II. and III.	
				Vol.	No.
Nuwadah Bun,..	414	534	275	3	258
Esaupoor, ...	75	80	276	..	..
Dowlutpoor, ...	153	210	9	4	9
Total,..	642	824	..	..	

Regulation VII. of 1822.

Mouza Nuwadah Bun with Dowlutpoor.—Pergunnah Furreedpoor.

FORM No. II.

Area.

	Total extent in beegahs.	Minhaee or land deducted as not assessable. Site of village and otherwise barren.	Jageer or service land.	Maafee & Khyrat.	Forest & Jungle.	Total Minhaee in beegahs.	Malgoozaree land or land chargeable with Revenue. Culturable not cultivated.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Cultivated including land prepared for cultivation.	Total Malgoozaree land in beegahs.
Qanoongoes' Papers, ...	991	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Last Settlement,	3,471	591	..	..	..	951	2,520	..	..	2,520
Present measurement, ...	2,218	369	11	..	..	380	1,075	44	719	1,838

	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Total in beegahs.	Total rental.
Quantity of different soils, Bhoor,	..	719	719	..
Total,..	..	719	719	220 Put.

		Bhoor.			Total.
Land how occupied,	Seer of Zumeendars,..	..	..	..	..
	Cultivated by Putteedaree Proprietors, ..	..	..	..	..
	By cultivators having right of possession,..	..	..	..	..
	By other classes of cultivators, ...	719	..	..	719

Former Assessments.	Rupees.	Arrears.	Remissions.
Juma 1st Settlement, ...	212	..	..
Do. 2nd ditto,....	149	..	..
Do. 3rd ditto,....	220	..	..
Do. 4th to 6th do.	263	..	..
Do. present do. ..	263	..	..
Putwaree,........	..		
Police, ...	..		
Village,..........	..		
Other Police expenses, ...	..		

Abstract of Demands, Receipts and Balances for the past 10 years according to Putwaree's papers.

	Demands.	Receipts	Balances.
1232	..	..	..
1233	..	..	..
1234	131	130	1
1235	156	156	..
1236	127	127	..
1237	225	225	..
1238	185	185	..
Total of 5 years,..	824	823	1
Average,..	165		

FORM No. III.

Present Assessment.

Name of Mouza.	Cultivated ruqba.		Assumed gross rental.	Deduct for expenses at 10 per cent.	Deduct proprietary profit at 15 per cent.	Other deductions if any.	Total deductions from the gross rental at per cent.	Proposed Juma.
	Acres.	Beegahs.						
Dowlut-poor, .	32	200	71	7	12	7	26	45

Miscellaneous General Remarks by Collector.

This mouza was taken up for settlement in 1239 F. S., but no alteration in the juma being found necessary the same assessment was continued.

Additional Remarks.

The muhal of Dowlutpoor takes in two portions of land surveyed with other estates.

Statement of lands and Juma composing Muhal Dowlutpoor.

Name of Muhal.	Name of Mouza.	Land Acres.	Juma Rupees.	Numbered in map.		Numbered in Forms II. & III.		Numbered in Form IV.
				Vol.	No.	Vol.	No.	
Dowlut-poor, .	Dowlutpoor, ...	32	45	3	41	4	9	
						Regn.	7	Regn. 7
Ditto,....	NUWADAH BUN,	153	210	1	57	3	258	9
Ditto,....	Nuwadah Asog,	7	8	2	23	1	26	
	Total, ..	192	263	..		..		..

No. XXIV. C.

Alphabetical Index for Pergunnah ——— shewing the comparative references for each estate in the books of maps Forms 2 and 3, and Form IV.

	Forms 2 and 3.		Maps.		Form IV.
	Vol.	No.	Vol.	Page.	

ERRATA.

Page 30, 5th line of Para. 119 *for* " and extract," *read* " an extract."
„ 31, 4th line of Para. 126 *for* " to furnish," *read* " furnish."
„ 42, 5th line of Para. 176 *for* " cultivated before or not, unculturable jungles, &c. Barren waste will of course, &c.," *read* " cultivated before or not. Unculturable jungles, and barren waste will of course."

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

ADDRESSED TO

COMI

ON THE

REALIZATION OF REVENUE AND RENT,

INCLUDING

INSTRUCTIONS ON SALES.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1839.

CONTENTS.

INDEX.

PRELIMINARY.

SEC. I.—*Revenue Instalments.*

SEC. II.—*Summary Suits.*

Sec. III.—*Collection of Revenue.*

Para. 53. Introductory.
54. Shaenas prohibited.
55. New forms of Dustuks prescribed.
56. Introductory.
57. Describes No. I.
58. Ditto No. II.
59. Ditto No. III., and prescribes supplementary Register, &c. for arrears due on old Kists.
60. No. IV. described.
61. III. and IV. should reach Sudder Office on 5th of next month.
62. No. V. described case of more than one estate of one person to be noticed.
63. Describes No. VI.
64. Ditto No. VII.
65. When Dustuks should be issued, and various stages of process carried on.
66 to 71. Forms, Nos. VIII. IX. X. XI. XII. described. These are to be kept in Collectors' Offices.
72. Introductory.
73. None but printed Dustuks to be used.
74. The Nazir to have no concern with issuing Dustuks.
75. Monthly abstract of Dustuks issued for Commissioner, and yearly one for the Board.
76. A Mohurrir in Sudder office to superintend Dustuk Department.
77. How Dustuks are to be authenticated and numbered, and how to be entered in a Despatch Book.
78. Each Dustuk to be issued for six days.
79. Tulubana rate.
80. The charge to be for the full period, and the person serving to be answerable for return of Dustuk within the time.
81. A second Dustuk to be charged with double Tulubana.
82. All Tulubana to be credited to Government.
83. Amount where to be entered.
84. Muzkooree peons disallowed and Dustuks to be served by Government servants alone.
85. When the Dustuk mohurrir is to complete Nos. IX. and X. and his annual statements, and when they are to be made over to the Wasil Baqee Nuvees.
86. Importance of these rules noticed.

Sec. IV.—*Annulment of lease and transfer to a Farmer under Section 4, Regulation* IX. 1825.

87. Introductory.
88. The farm of an entire Muhal to be reported under Section 4, Regulation IX. 1825.

PARA. 89. In some districts leases always fixed at 15 years.

90. The measure was intended as a secondary penalty to be promptly applied.

91. But the degrees of duress should be exactly adjusted to each case.

92. A case stated when a three or five years' lease would serve.

93. The Collector acts on behalf of Defaulter as well as of Government.

94. Increased penalty required in worse cases, and the cause should be reported.

95. Collectors should give attention in adjusting the term of exclusion, to the circumstances of the case.

96. When a Muhal is farmed, it becomes open to revision of Juma.

97. From an increased Juma arrears may be paid and afterwards Malikana allowed.

98. Transfer not to be proposed before one kist is a month due, and 15 days, after proclamation, to be allowed to Zumeendars to pay.

99. If they do not pay, lease to be granted.

100. Condition respecting sub-letting.

101. Expedition in reporting enjoined, and form of report given. Board should receive report within six weeks after lease.

102. Rule regarding the claim by heirs to continuance of the Farming lease.

SEC. V.—*Transfer under Clause 1, Section 17, Regulation* XXVII. *of* 1803.

103. The insolvent Puttee being transferred to one or more solvent Putteedars, the Muhal will remain on its former footing. Term not to exceed 15 years. If the other Putteedars refuse, the whole Muhal must be leased under Regulation IX. 1825.

104. An incorrigible defaulter may be permanently deprived of his Puttee.

105. Form for report prescribed.

106. The ex-sharers to be secured in their Neejjote.

SEC. VI.—*Annulment of engagements, and Kham management under Section* 4, *Regulation* IX. 1825, *&c.*

107. Kham management objectionable unless on special grounds.

108. Form prescribed.

109. What the Ryotts should pay, and who should manage.

110. How to be managed if superintended by Tehseeldar.

PAR. 111. Cases in which Kham holding arises from necessity, and not of choice, need not be reported for sanction.
112. But all Kham estates to be entered in an annual Juma Wasil Baqee account.
113. Tuccavee advances may be authorized by Commissioner.

SEC. VII.—*Imprisonment of Defaulters.*

114. Rarity of the measure. Form prescribed.
115. Engagements to be taken from insolvents previous to release.
116. These records to be carefully kept.

SEC. VIII.—*Sales for Arrears.*

117. Board averse to sale unless unavoidably necessary.
118. But in cases of wilful default and violent conduct, the estate should be purchased by Government if others are deterred.
119. Cases in which collateral interests are involved generally to be exempted from sale.
120. Term "Collateral interests" defined.
121. These do not exist in a pure zumeendaree tenure.
122. What the advertisement should contain.
123. Newspaper advertisements allowed.
124. Sales to be held at Sudder station; if not, cause to be reported.
125. Sale papers to be collated, and Collectors responsible for discrepancies.
126. Introductory.
127. Defaulting estate to be first sold, before other property, to make up arrear. The propriety of this rule defended.
128. Unpartitioned Muhals can only be sold entire.
129. When a mortgaged estate is in arrear, it must be sold.
130. Sale of an estate for recovery of balances on a security bond.
131. Sale of an estate held in farm by proprietor of another Muhal.
132. Purchaser becomes liable for all the responsibilities.
133. Sale of Malgoozaree lands, if not for their own balances, to be conducted as in process under decree of Court. Vide Section IX.
134 to 136. Rules for sale of several villages at once, or in divisions belonging to the same parties.
137. Sale accounts should show the balance of each Muhal.
138. Commissioner may confirm sales of the rights of sureties of persons under engagements to Government.
139. Form prescribed for sales that require sanction of Board or Government.
140. Zumeendars not to engage for their alienated estates.
141. Mode of proceeding in cases of suit brought against Government and auction purchaser.

SEC. IX.—*Sales of land under decrees of Court or of other land than that on which arrears of revenue may be due.*

SEC. X.—*Summary Settlements.*

SEC. XI.—*Balances.*

PAR. 168. Fines levied from Pergunnah officers not to be credited to village balances.
169. Punishment of Pergunnah Officers.
170. Collections of the current year not to be credited to preceding year, arrears should be cleared away by remission or duress. Rule regarding Instalments.
171. Evil consequences of the prohibited practice.
172. Prescribes Forms for reporting balances.

Annual Report.

173. No. I. A.
174. No. II. A.
175. No. III. A.
176. No. IV. A.
177. No. V. A.
178. These to go yearly (after Fuslee year) to Commissioner who will return them with orders. Should be dispatched to the Board by 1st January.
179. Originals or copies may go up. Correction of III. A. and IV. A. Report on outstanding balances.
180. Forms I. to IV. B. for balances of previous years.
181. Nominal balances, might be classed.
182. Numbers must run consecutively.
183. Forms to be on Foolscap.
184. Utterly hopeless balances to be distinguished from such as might eventually be recovered.
185. The latter to be reported separately, and a book of suspended dues to be kept.
186. Alphabetical ledger index of such to be kept.
187. Wilful defaulters are thus not confounded with unfortunate debtors.
188. Reports on outstanding balances to be submitted as soon as Collector can prepare them and not periodically. Advantage of expedition.

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 2.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,

Division.

SIR,

1. As the settlements of the North Western Provinces are now nearly completed, the Sudder Board of Revenue conceive that a favorable opportunity is presented for the introduction of sound principles in the realization of Revenue; and instead of leaving so important a matter to the caprice of individual collectors, or the customary processes which have been observed since the conquest, differing in different districts, and differing frequently in tehseeldarees of the same district, they are disposed to consider that a uniform system should be established and enforced, and that the various orders on this subject, which have been issued from this office should at the same time be consolidated for facility of reference, corrected where found defective, and be supplied with new provisions, where such are needed.

2. In the Appendix* will be found the numbers and dates of the Circular Orders which this letter supersedes.

* Appendix, No. I.

SECTION I.—*Revenue Instalments.*

3. The first object to which the Board's attention is naturally directed is the establishment of kists for the payment of revenue. The landholders have hitherto been so constantly harassed by the too early and too frequent demand of revenue, that it has been determined to introduce a new set of rules, by which it is to be hoped that the mischievous effects of the present system will be no longer felt, both to the injury of the zumeendars, and the insecurity of the Government dues.

4. The Board desire that as a general rule, there may be no more than four Revenue Instalments throughout the year, and that the periods of these be so fixed, as to admit of the landholders disposing of their grain before they are called on to pay the Government revenue.

5. With this object in view, they consider that the two khureef kists should commence on the 15th of November, and on the 15th of December respectively. In some districts the 15th of January would be early enough for the second kist. The amount of these kists is left to the discretion of the collectors. In some districts it will be found advisable to take six annas, in some eight annas, and in some ten annas during the khureef; and in tracts of country where sugar-cane is cultivated to a great extent, it will be advisable to make the khureef kists three, allowing the third to commence on the 1st of February.

6. The date of the rubbee kists should vary according to the circumstances of the district. They should commence either on the 15th of April and 15th of May, or on the 15th of May and 15th of June, according as the harvests may be early or late, but the 15th of June should be taken as the very latest period under any circumstances for the commencement of collecting the last instalment of the year.

7. The proportion of the year's juma to be demanded at each instalment, should be fixed for each village with reference to the crops usually cultivated in the village. The sum of the

items set down as the kist of each village will give the pergunnah kist. The aggregate of the payment fixed for each pergunnah at each kist will of course give the kist of the zillah.

8. Where less than four kists are now established they should be allowed to remain without alteration.

9. Objections will probably be raised in some quarters to the indulgence now contemplated in favor of the malgoozars, and it will be perhaps represented as an improvident scheme to give them such opportunity of making away with the proceeds of the earliest crops; but the Board are persuaded that where firmness is shewn in visiting wilful default with the penalties authorized by law, the landholders will soon be sufficiently sensible of the manifest advantages of the proposed system to induce them to adopt habits of thrift, foresight, and economy, and to promote a scheme designed to rescue them from the ruinous sacrifices to which the present bargains of foresale compel them to submit. No such effects have been found to follow the introduction of this measure in those districts in which it has been already tried; nor is it reasonable to suppose that, where the option is held out to the malgoozars of saving as much perhaps as twenty per cent. per annum, they will do any thing to throw discredit on a measure attended with such relief, and thereby necessitate a speedy return to the former system, which they have found to be fraught with so many evils.

10. In promulgating the kistbundee formed under these orders, you will of course make it known that the demand of the malgoozars on the cultivators is to be guided by the same rule, and you will instruct the collectors to decide summary suits whether for rent, exaction, or replevin in accordance with this principle.

11. By this order it is not, as in one instance has been supposed, intended to make the kists from the ryotts fall due on the same day as those of the zumeendar. The meaning of the order as it regards the ryotts is, that as the Government

will collect from the zumeendars in four or five instalments so they should collect from their ryotts in four or five instalments; and as Government will give them time for the crops to ripen, and be reaped, and disposed of, they shall do their ryotts similar justice.

12. The mode intended to effect this object is not to allow summary suit to be brought till within a reasonable period before the Government kists fall due, which period may fairly be taken at 15 or 20 days, or even a month, with reference to the period fixed for the payment of the Government instalment.

13. This arrangement is of course not intended to interfere with the general powers of a proprietor to watch the ripening of the crops, and if not satisfied of the good faith of his tenant to proceed to an attachment. The crop indeed is the landlord's security; but he is bound so to avail himself of that security as not to injure his tenant. The landlord therefore will require satisfactory assurance that his rent will be paid before he will allow the grain to be removed; but this, his unquestionable right, does not imply the right to make the demand before the tenant has the power, by disposing of his crop, to satisfy the demand.

SECTION II.—*Summary Suits.*

14. To afford remedy in all cases of dispute, which may arise regarding attachment of crops, undue exaction, distraint, replevin, and other matters connected with the realization of rent, is the province of the collector, to whom the decision of summary suits has been transferred by Regulation VIII. 1831.

15. The cases of which the cognizance has been thus transferred to the collectors are sufficiently described in the several Regulations quoted* in the margin.

* 1795	Reg.	XXXV.	
1799	,,	VII.	
1803	,,	XXVIII.	
1812	,,	V.	
1817	,,	XIX.	Sec. 15, et seq.
1819	,,	VIII.	18
1822	,,	VII.	20

16. With regard to the power of redressing complaints of unjust ejectment, your attention is requested to the following construction of Section 18, Regulation VIII. of 1819, which was adopted by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, and circulated for the guidance of Judicial officers.

17. "The declaration contained in the 5th Clause of Section 18, Regulation VIII. of 1819, that it is illegal to oust or disturb resident cultivators, *unless* under certain stated circumstances, necessarily implies a remedy in case of a contravention of this rule, and, in the spirit of the enactment cited, such remedy should be afforded by the judge on the summary application of the ejected ryott by an order for his being restored to possession, and his retaining it until the process prescribed by the regulation shall have been observed." The jurisdiction formerly exercised by the judge with regard to the suits in question, having by Regulation VIII. 1831 been transferred to the collector, it has been decided by the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut that the authority to redress complaints of illegal ejectment, which the above Circular Order declared to be vested in the judge, must be now considered to rest with the revenue functionary.

18. A collector therefore is bound to maintain a ryott's possession, unless there be out against him an unsatisfied

decree for rent, in which case the collector, after unavailingly requiring payment, may authorize the zumeendar to oust him. In any other case than as above supposed, a ryott can only be ousted by due course of law, that is, by the issue of a regular suit.

19. On the subject of suits for damages connected with exactions of rent, former Regulations and Circular Orders have already determined that such suits were cognizable by the judges under a summary process. The courts have therefore ruled on the principle by which they have throughout been guided, that they are consequently in the same manner and with the same restrictions, now cognizable by the collectors under Regulation VIII. 1831.

20. With regard to suits for damages arising from the illegal destruction of embankments or water courses, it has been considered more advisable to allow such cases to remain as at present only cognizable by the judges on the institution of a regular suit than to place them within the jurisdiction of the revenue officers under a summary process.

21. Summary suits to enforce the execution of written engagements for the cultivation and delivery of Indigo instituted under the provisions of Section 6, Regulation VI. of 1823, not coming within the description of cases to which the provisions of Regulation VIII. of 1831 were intended to apply, are not primarily cognizable by the collectors under the latter enactment, but may still be referred to them for trial and decision at the discretion of the judge under the section of the regulation first cited, and when so transferred, are to be disposed of in the manner laid down in that section.

22. Summary suits instituted under the provisions of Section 5, Regulation V. of 1830, by persons who may be unwilling to renew their contracts for the cultivation of Indigo, and who may sue, in consequence, to obtain a release from their engagements, are cognizable by the Civil Courts only, and are not referrible to the revenue authorities under either of the enactments cited in the preceding paragraph.

* Vide book of constructions of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, Nos. 112 and 699.

23. It has been ruled by competent authority* that the regulations in force which relate to arrears and exactions of rent apply equally to claims arising from rent-free land, and from land paying revenue to Government.

24. It is, however, competent to the collector subject to your orders, to reject claims as summary suits under the discretion given him by Section 9, Regulation VIII. of 1831; and the Board, seeing no necessity for occupying the time of the collectors with suits regarding arrears or exactions in other than malgoozaree estates, direct the general adoption of that course in cases of this description.

25. Tuccavee may be made a subject of summary suit, or which is in effect the same thing, a plaintiff may repay himself the tuccavee of the year due to him, and sue for the whole balance as rent.

26. You have been informed what may be made the ground of a summary suit; it may now be expedient to remind you that the object of a summary department is to levy a due, the right to which is *primâ facie* obvious and undeniable, or to relieve a cultivator or sub-tenant from vexatious process on account of one which is not so. The mode of ascertainment the Regulation points out, viz., by an examination of the accounts. The only proper oral witness is the putwaree; and he, not as a narrator of facts, but a sworn accountant. Beyond the accounts, nothing which is not in itself final and conclusive, as a written agreement to pay, or a distinct order of Court declaring a right to demand rent by the claimant from the person against whom the claim is made, should be admitted.

27. In all other cases, if the justice of the demand is not clear, and still more if the right is not clear, the suit belongs properly to the jurisdiction of the Court, not of the collector; and in all such cases the collector should, if the suit be a summary one, dismiss it with costs, and if it be a case of replevin, decree it with costs, and refer the party to the Court.

If the collector neglects his duty in this respect, the commissioner should, when he is made aware of it, cancel the decision for irrelevance, and make the order above described, leaving the party, who makes a demand of rent not properly leviable by summary process, to bring his suit in Court, and relieving the other party from all expense.

28. In respect of summary suits tried by a deputy collector or specially authorized assistant to collector, it should be remembered that the sole ground of appeal against the decision of a competent tribunal in these cases, is that of irrelevancy of the Regulation to the case appealed, and that this appeal lies to the commissioner, not to the collector who can take no further cognizance of a case beyond the general revision and control, adverted to in Section 21, of the Regulation, after having referred it for decision to his deputy or duly qualified assistant.

29. By Section 13, Regulation VIII. of 1831, commissioners are competent to authorize and direct the collectors to make over summary suits to their tehseeldars with a view to their being adjusted, and reported on; and the Board are desirous to see this agency employed, wherever the tehseeldars are (as they are generally believed to be) competent and trustworthy. These officers, after investigation of any case referred to them, should draw out a proceeding setting forth the decision, which in their judgment should be given, with the grounds thereof, as was done by the collectors prior to the enactment of Regulation XIV. of 1824, reporting on summary cases for the decision of the Civil Courts.

30. The tehseeldar's decision, if approved by the European officer to whom the return is made, may be confirmed by a proceeding in the briefest form, or if an opposite decision, or any modification of the decree be considered requisite, either object may be effected by a brief final proceeding and the case equally struck off the file as decided.

31. The observance of these rules cannot operate otherwise than to save the time of the European officer and promote

speedy decision, if they are rightly managed and properly explained to the tehseeldars.

32. In summary suits no stamp should be required except on the petition of plaint.

33. The practice of including a number of individuals in one suit either as defendants or plaintiffs, as the case may happen to be one of replevin or for arrears of rent, seems to possess many advantages, and no disadvantage. The Board, therefore, conceive that it should be left optional with suitors in all cases of summary suit to sue collectively or individually, as may seem to themselves most advisable.

34. As, except in ordinary cases of dispute between landlord and tenant, some collectors appear to be doubtful what parties can bring summary suit, and against whom suit can be brought, I am desired to subjoin a few remarks on the subject.

35. The Board have found that some officers are not aware that a summary suit can be brought by a party under direct engagements with Government against his putteedars to levy the amount of revenue, which they are bound to pay through him. I am directed, therefore, to bring to your notice, that by the terms of the existing law, the malgoozar does possess the power to sue summarily on occasion of such default.

36. Where settlements have been made under Regulation VII. of 1822 or Regulation IX. of 1833, the only matter for trial is, whether the putteedar has paid to the lumberdar for the current year the sum with which he, the putteedar, is chargeable according to the proceeding and compact of settlement; and in other cases, *i. e.* where settlements have not yet been formed under those Regulations, the only question for trial is, whether the putteedar have paid the sum of which he has heretofore made yearly payment. If he has not, a decree is to be given against him for the amount due, without entering upon, or referring to any questions of extraneous claims, or settlement of accounts, touching all which, if brought for-

ward by any party, they are to be referred to a regular suit in Court.

37. This right to bring summary suit does not extend to claims to division of profits, but simply to the levy of the Government revenue (including expenses where that is made a part of the settlement compact, but not otherwise,) by the person who is bound to pay it to Government, from those who are bound to pay their quota to him. You cannot fail to perceive that such a decree, once passed, will put it in the power of the collector to give the amplest support to the lumberdar, by transferring, if requisite, the puttee of the defaulter and bringing the defaulter under all or any of the modes of duress, which may be applied to recover an arrear of rent or revenue. This legal practice will at once supersede all those anomalous modes of aid, which the collectors in many districts were till lately in the habit of giving, under a notion of the necessity of assisting to collect the Government revenue; such as sending out, or permitting the tehseeldars to depute sezawuls and chuprasees to collect direct from each sharer in putteedaree or bhyachara properties. It will, in short, render unnecessary all those acts of interference with the village constitution and community which deprived the Government of the aid of their natural and most efficient agent, and produced much confusion and extortion, wherever largely employed.

38. It is hardly necessary to observe that the power to distrain is implied in the power to bring summary suit. The Board, however, do not desire to see the practice of distraint encouraged between the brethren in the present state of the country. If distraint should be made, and summary suit for replevin brought, the issue will be similar to that above indicated; that is, the only matter for trial will be, whether the putteedar has paid in the current year the amount he is bound for. If he has, he will at once obtain his decree of replevin with costs. If not, his suit will be dismissed with costs, and the amount due will be levied from his security.

39. Summary suits instituted by malgoozars against putwarees and other native agents employed by them in the

management of their estates are cognizable by the collector. Even in the case of maafee villages, whenever the party complaining, or complained against, is a putwaree, the collector's is the only legal tribunal. In like manner complaints of putwarees against zumeendars are cognizable summarily by the collector and by no other tribunal.

40. No collector, acting under Regulation VIII. of 1831, is competent to entertain the plaint of a sub-farmer for possession. Such parties, if improperly dispossessed, should bring regular suits for re-instatement and damages, as prescribed by the existing Regulations.

41. Government have decided that under Act IV. of 1837, European British subjects can sue and be sued in collectors' Courts for the trial of summary suits.

42. The relief prescribed by Section 2, Regulation II. of 1806 to Insolvent Debtors confined under summary decrees for rent, is to be afforded by the collectors, and those officers are competent to release such debtors on their presenting petitions and proving their insolvency under the section above cited.

43. As Act I. of 1839 has vested the collectors with powers to appoint any person to exercise the function of selling property distrained for the recovery of arrears of rent, the Board request that you will direct them to appoint a man in each tehseeldaree for this purpose, to reside at the station of the tehseeldar, and to draw 10 per cent. of the proceeds of property distrained by him.

44. If, however, there be not duty enough for a separate officer, the Board direct that the appointment be given to the naib tehseeldar.

45. The collectors, in all instances of sale, or distraint, executed by these officers, should insist on their recording a distinct schedule of the property attached, clearly accounting for every article, on pain of being made responsible for the value claimed of any article not so accounted for.

46. You will be pleased to submit to the Board monthly reports in original of cases decided by the collectors and their subordinates, and of appeals preferred to you against their decisions.

47. Quarterly reports in the same form, *mutatis mutandis*, will be required at the close of March, June, September and December in each year. The forms are given in the Appendix*.

48. You will observe that each heading is subdivided into three compartments. The first will include all cases of suit for rent against cultivators by malgoozar, putteedar, farmer, or lessee, and for quota of revenue by lumberdars against putteedars, and all claims for replevin of property distrained on account of rent or revenue.

49. The second heading will contain all claims by ryotts or putteedars for sums illegally levied or attempted to be levied; interference in or hindrance of cutting the standing crops, or winnowing the grain in due season, and similar obstructions.

50. The third will include cases of direct ouster, hindrance in ploughing fields in due season, and other grievances of a like nature.

51. You are requested to cause the collectors to furnish in the column of remarks, explanations of the cause of delay in every case which may have been pending more than three months.

52. It is almost superfluous to point out that in no branch of the revenue administration is delay more carefully to be guarded against than in the conduct of summary suits. The adoption of the process is founded on the urgency of the demand. If adjudication be deferred, the object of the legislature is defeated, and the measure only produces annoyance and disappointment to the litigant parties, whilst the time of public officers is unnecessarily and uselessly occupied.

* Appendix, Nos. II. and III.

SECTION III.—*Collection of Revenue.*

53. The mode of fixing the revenue instalments and the principles to be observed in the adjudication of summary suits having been fully detailed, the next point requiring consideration is the collection of the Government revenue, so as to relieve the landholder as much as possible from vexatious processes, and check the corruption of native Government agents.

54. The Board are satisfied, in the first place, that there is no longer any need for the employment of shaenahs. As a mode of collecting revenue they are not required, and the lumberdars have now ample means of enforcing regular payment of their rents. You are therefore requested to see that shaenahs are altogether prohibited.

55. The system observed in issuing dustuks is in several districts liable to serious objection. No intelligible accounts are kept, no check exists to the extortion of native officers, and as a thorough reform is needed in such places, the Board consider that the occasion should not be lost of extending over all the North Western Provinces the principles which they desire to see introduced. A form of dustuk and a set of tulubana accounts are appended*, which you will circulate for general adoption throughout the districts under your control. No old form of dustuk or account, under the impression that it is preferable to the one now issued, should be retained, the object being to establish uniformity, and to admit of no deviation whatever.

56. Although the entries in the columns of these forms are sufficiently explanatory of the purpose for which each statement is required, I am directed to record the following observations in order to prevent all chance of mistake.

57. No. I.†, is the form of the new dustuk.

* Appendix, Nos. IV. to XV.

† Appendix, No. IV.

58. No. II.*, the form of tehseeldar's receipt for printed dustuks.

In filling up the middle column it will be sufficient to give the first and last numbers.

E. g. Dustuks received............ 100
How numbered.
From..................... 40
To....................... 140

59. No. III.†, is a mouzawar monthly tulubana register.

When dustuks are issued for arrears due on former kists, a supplemental register in the same form should be furnished, and an abstract of the whole given on the second page of the first leaf of the register in the following form.

Name of pergunnah.	Number of dustuks issued for former kists.	Number of dustuks issued for current kist.	Total number of dustuks issued in the month.	Tulubana.		
				Demand.	Receipts.	Arrears.

60. No. IV.‡, Monthly statement of establishment and abstract of tulubana receipts and disbursements in a tehseel division.

61. These forms, Nos. III. and IV., should be transmitted to the Sudder office on the fifth day of the following month.

62. No. V.§, Mouzawar yearly tulubana register for a tehseel division which will serve to show at one glance the number of dustuks issued for any mouza during the year.

If more than one defaulting mouza belongs to the same proprietor or farmer, a remark should be entered to that effect

* Appendix, No. V. † Appendix, No. VI.
‡ Appendix, No. VII. § Appendix, No. VIII.

in the last column. Explanation of arrears should also be given.

63. No. VI.*, Yearly statement of establishment and abstract of tulubana receipts and disbursements for a tehseel division.

64. No. VII.†, is the form of qanoongoe's report of the number of dustuks issued under his attestation by the tehseeldar.

65. If the kist falls due on the 15th day of the month, dustuks to enforce payment of arrears should be issued on the 16th, and the qanoongoe's report of the number of dustuks issued on that date should be forwarded to the district collector on the 17th and at subsequent periods, once a week, from the 17th till the next kist becomes due, or so long as an arrear remains to be collected.

66. The undermentioned statements are to be kept in the collector's office.

67. No. VIII.‡, Dustuk despatch book.

68. No. IX.§, Monthly register of dustuks issued in a tehseel division.

A register of dustuks issued by the collector through his nazir should be kept in the same form.

69. No. X.‖, Monthly abstract of dustuks issued, and of tulubana receipts and disbursements for the whole zilla.

In this statement, after giving totals, the dustuks issued direct from the collector's office should be added.

* Appendix, No. IX.
† Appendix, No. X.
‡ Appendix, No XI.
§ Appendix, No. XII.
‖ Appendix, No. XIII.

70. No. XI.*, Yearly register of dustuks received, expended, and remaining in store for the whole zilla.

71. No. XII.†, Yearly abstract of dustuks issued, and of tulubana receipts and disbursements for the whole zilla.

72. For the purpose of securing the introduction of these rules generally, the following instructions are issued for regulating the administration of this department and providing due checks against abuses.

73. None but printed dustuks are to be issued. The presses now established in the Upper Provinces will afford every facility for the introduction of this measure—no other kind of warrant will be allowed.

74. The nazir must not be allowed to have any concern in issuing dustuks.

75. The collector will send to the commissioner monthly with his touzee an abstract of dustuks issued, and the commissioner will send an abstract with his yearly balance accounts to the Board, drawn out in the form given in Appendix, No. XVI.

76. A mohurrir in the Sudder office should be appointed for the express purpose of superintending the dustuk department, whose business it will be to supply the tehseeldars with dustuks and to keep the accounts of the department, and apprize the collector of any delay in the transmission of the tehseeldar's and qanoongoe's statements.

77. The mohurrir, previous to issuing any dustuks from his office, should be careful to have each dustuk authenticated by the seal and signature of the collector or his deputy, and numbered in English and Persian, beginning with No. 1, and continuing in a regular unbroken series to the close of the

Appendix, No. XIV. † Appendix, No. XV.

year. A fresh series should commence with a new year:—He should keep a despatch book, given in form No. VIII., in which every dustuk will be entered according to its number in regular order.

78. Each dustuk is to be issued for a fixed period of six days, without reference to proximity or distance of mouzas from the tehseel cutcherry.

79. A fixed tulubana of 12 annas is to be charged on each dustuk served by a peadeh, and of 1 rupee 8 annas when served by a sowar.

80. The tulubana should be charged for the full period allowed for enforcing the process, and the person by whom it is served will be held responsible for returning the dustuk within the prescribed period.

81. When the first dustuk has failed in attaining the object for which it was issued, a second should be issued, charged not only with its own tulubana, but with that of the first also.

82. The whole amount of tulubana, without any deduction whatever, will be brought to the credit of Government.

83. The whole amount of tulubana should be exhibited in the *dakhilas*, and in the *mal seahas* and khuteonees, an additional column being added for that purpose.

84. The employment of muzkooree peons is to be altogether discontinued, and dustuks are to be served only by Government servants of the regular establishment, or by peadehs on fixed wages of 3 rupees a month—the latter to be entertained in proportion to the wants of each tehseeldar, who after ascertaining the number he may probably require, will report and obtain the collector's permission to appoint them under a personal responsibility of making good any deficiency of tulubana arising from an excess of peadehs—each Government servant may be charged with serving three dustuks at once.

85. The sudder mohurrir, after comparing the tehseel monthly accounts Nos. III. and IV. with the cancelled dustuks (which are always to be returned) and with the qanoongoe's registers of attested dustuks, and the office despatch book, will make up his own statements Nos. IX. and X. ;—or if any mistake prevents him from doing so with accuracy, he is forthwith to report the circumstance to the collector for orders. As soon as statements IX. and X. are perfectly completed, he will submit them to the collector for signature. In like manner at the close of each year the mohurrir will prepare and submit his annual statements, and when authenticated by the collector's signature will make over the whole accounts of the year to the wasil baqee nuvees, and take his receipt for them.

86. The Board attach much importance to the introduction of these rules, being satisfied that they will afford relief to the zumeendars from the extortionate practices to which they are at present exposed, and greatly facilitate the punctual realization of the Government revenue. You are therefore expected to see that they are duly enforced in your division.

SECTION IV.—*Annulment of lease and transfer to a farmer under Section* 4, *Regulation* IX. *of* 1825.

87. The Board now proceed to detail the various modes of transfer which the regulations authorize, where the severer penalty of sale is not considered expedient.

88. When the object is to annul the lease of a whole muhal and let it in farm to a stranger, the case is to be reported under Section 4, Regulation IX. of 1825.

89. The Board have noticed that in some districts, when an existing settlement has been annulled under Regulation IX. of 1825, the consequent farming lease is invariably fixed at the maximum term of 15 years without any reference either to the amount of the arrear, or condition of the muhal.

90. The object of the Board in introducing this proceeding into general practice, was to provide what may be called a secondary penalty, which being unhesitatingly and promptly applied in every case of default, might afford the exact degree of duress required to effect the punctual realization of the public demand, and at the same time enable them to dispense, in all but extreme cases, with the very severe remedy of public sale.

91. Fully to carry through this object, however, the degree of duress should be in each case exactly proportionate to the necessity for its application. But this essential point is disregarded entirely, if the extreme penalty is equally applied to every case.

92. Where, for instance, the amount of arrear is comparatively small with relation to the juma and rental, and where the muhal is known to afford a liberal profit, a capitalist might be found willing to pay the arrear for the inducement of a three or five years' lease.

93. In such cases the collector should consider himself as trustee for the concerns of the defaulter as well as of the

Government, and under common circumstances should never lose sight of the interests of the former so far as they may be found compatible with the recovery of the dues of the latter.

94. There are cases where the defaulter is notorious for habitually and wilfully withholding payment of the dues of the state, in which a longer exclusion than would be required for the mere recovery of the amount due would be perfectly justifiable as a penalty. Where such reasons exist, they should be distinctly stated in the column of remarks, and the Board would not object to confirm the arrangement.

95. But it is particularly desired that the collectors should give their attention to fixing the term of exclusion, whether under Regulation IX. of 1825, or XXVII. of 1803, with a constant reference to the circumstances of the particular case. The Board will then always be enabled to confirm the order without hesitation, and no part of the moral effect of the procedure will be lost. You should understand that you are not at liberty to alter the term of exclusion when once fixed by the collector. The transaction is a distinct bargain, which both parties, the collector and lessee, are equally bound to maintain. The collectors have been instructed to consider the interests of the proprietors as well as of the farmers, and in effecting the indispensable object of recovering the Government dues to obtain from the farmer conditions as favourable to the zumeendar as they can. But the bargain once made is binding on the Revenue authorities as well as on the farmer, and can no more be altered by the one than the other.

The commissioner, in virtue of his controlling authority, may, if he thinks the collector has made an improper arrangement, at once annul it, and direct him to make a fresh bargain. But the commissioner by this act takes the whole responsibility on himself in case of any subsequent failure or difficulty, a responsibility which the Board would be very unwilling to assume, if they entertained a favorable opinion of the collector's judgment. But if the transaction be not at once annulled, it must be confirmed as it stands. The commissioner has no authority to alter the stipulations once agreed to on both sides.

96. It should be borne in mind that when a muhal is farmed under this Regulation it becomes open to revision of juma, provided an increase can be obtained, as well as of malgoozaree engagements. The usual practice has been for collectors to content themselves with providing for the liquidation of arrears; but a settlement under Regulation IX. of 1825, should be a new settlement altogether, the juma being fixed at the amount that may be reasonably demanded with reference to present assets.

97. If the juma of the new settlement exceed that of the past, the surplus should be first applied in liquidation of the arrear, which being satisfied, a malikana allowance may be allotted to the excluded proprietor, if the increase obtained will provide for such payment.

98. Care must be taken that an arrear of revenue has been due for one clear month before transfer is proposed, and in issuing proclamation threatening annulment of settlement under this Regulation, you will direct the collectors to fix the period at 15 days, within which the zumeendars can come forward, and stay execution of the process by payment of arrears. The term of 15 days will commence from the actual date of fixing up the proclamation, not from the date on which it is ordered to be issued.

99. If the zumeendars fail to make arrangements within that time, the lease should be confirmed to the farmers.

100. A condition should be inserted in all such farming leases, binding the lessee not to sub-let these Government farms without previous consent of the collector, on penalty of the lease being null and void. The same order applies not only to leases under this Regulation, but to any other farming settlement which the collector may make.

101. In reporting farming leases under this Regulation for the confirmation of the Board, you will please to adopt the accompanying form*. The object of enjoining the use of this

* Appendix, No. XVII. A.

statement is to enable the Board to see that these cases are reported with due expedition. Collectors should be directed to report immediately to the commissioner any farming lease they may make, and the commissioner should lose no time in forwarding the report to the Board. If commissioners desire to make any inquiry, they are requested to do it immediately on receipt of the collector's report, and collectors will be held responsible for replying without delay. You are requested to be careful so to expedite the correspondence, that the Board may receive the statement within six weeks of the new lease taking place; and where any intermediate correspondence has occurred, you will state the fact, with the dates of the letters, to and from, in the proper column of the statement.

102. If a farm be made jointly with two or more persons and one die within the term, the farm remains with the survivors; but in such case no alteration is required to be made in the collector's records, nor has that officer any concern with the matter. In like manner if a lease be made with an individual and he die within the term, the farm lapses, because it was made not with his heirs, but with him alone. If, however, the heir be a qualified person and there be no dispute existing, there can be no objection to the collector's re-leasing the muhal to him for the remainder of the term, but it should be understood that there is no right in the case.

SECTION V.—*Transfer under Clause* 1, *Section* 17, *Regulation XXVII. of* 1803.

103. When the object is to recover the arrear due on a single puttee, or to get rid of one or more insolvent putteedars, a transfer must be made of the defaulting puttee to one or all of the solvent puttees with a condition of restoration after a term of not more than 15 years on repayment of the arrear. In this case the only change will be the transfer of the interest of the insolvent, and the muhal will remain in all other respects on its former footing, and will be liable to be sold or farmed in case of arrear as before. The case must be reported under Clause 1, Section 17, Regulation XXVII. of 1803. If the other putteedars do not choose to take charge of the defaulting puttee on the terms offered, the collector must of course proceed against the whole muhal under Regulation IX. of 1825, as directed in Section IV.

104. Where a particular putteedar has been an habitual defaulter, and a hindrance to the prosperity of the estate, and good management of the other putteedars, his exclusion in perpetuity and permanent transfer of his share may be recommended under Clause 1, Section 17, of Regulation XXVII. of 1803, but the Board will only support such a recommendation on the fact of habitual misconduct being clearly established.

105. In reporting transfers under Section 17 of this Regulation, you will be pleased to make use of the Form given in Appendix, No. XVII. The necessity for avoiding delay is as urgent in this case as in reporting farming leases under Regulation IX. of 1825, and the remarks on this subject contained in Section IV, should be considered equally applicable to transfers under this Regulation.

106. Care must be taken for securing the possession of the ex-sharers in their neejjote, and a column is added in the form for the purpose of shewing the terms on which the transferee engages to allow the insolvent putteedars to hold such land.

SECTION VI.—*Annulment of engagements and kham management under Section 4, Regulation IX. of* 1825. *Annual Reports of all kham holdings.*

107. The Board consider that kham management is open to several objections, and they require special grounds to be advanced by the collector for adopting such a measure in preference to the ordinary modes for the recovery of arrears.

108. Wherever kham management may be deemed advisable for a term of years, you should make a Report to the Board in the form given in the Appendix*.

109. The ryotts in kham mouzas should be admitted to cultivate on written engagements at rates, 16 or 20 per cent. above the juma, and endeavours should be made to induce the putwaree or some influential ryott to undertake the management in order to relieve the native establishments of as much detail as possible. The proprietors themselves, whose contumacy may have been the cause of declaring the mouza kham, should not be allowed to cultivate except on ryottee rates minus five per cent.

110. In mouzas held under the direct management of the tehseeldar, a jumabundee should be prepared for each harvest separately as soon as possible after sowing time, showing the area under crop, the names of asamees with the rent of each, and an *awarija* should afterwards be drawn out at the time of collection. Such accounts if well kept, will obviate one of the chief evils of direct Government management.

111. Where estates are held kham till revision of juma under Regulation IX. of 1833; where an estate being without engagements, is thrown on the collector's hands, and he is compelled, not from choice, but from necessity, to hold it kham; where an estate is held under attachment because malgoozars will not pay, and in order to prevent waste until fit arrangements for the future can be deliberately formed; in all these

* Appendix, No. XVIII.

instances it is not requisite to make a report, as they are within the competence of commissioners to approve and sanction.

112. But in the *juma wasil baqee* account of kham holdings which the collectors are required to furnish, according to the form in Appendix*, should be entered all estates held kham, whether as a mode of punishment under Regulation IX. of 1825, or as a measure of necessity to secure the Government dues. This statement should be forwarded by you to the Board within 15 days of the close of the Fuslee year.

113. You are at liberty, without reference to the Board, to authorize tuccavee advances in mouzas held under direct management, and you should be careful to see that such advances are recovered from the collections. Any portion of an advance authorized by you to the cultivators, which may not be recovered from the borrowers within the year, must be replaced from the collections, and charged under the head of expenses.

* Appendix, No. XIX.

SECTION VII.—*Imprisonment of Defaulters.*

114. Imprisonment is now so rarely resorted to, as a means for realizing Revenue, that it may appear almost superfluous to allude to the subject; but as it has been determined by the rules of practice that a quarterly statement of defaulters confined at the instance of collectors should be submitted, the Board have drawn up a form*, in which they desire this information to be conveyed.

115. Whenever, on account of obstinacy, or other sufficient cause, it may be found expedient to have recourse to this mode of duress, the Collector should bear in mind that no revenue defaulter should be released from Jail on the grounds of insolvency, without having previously executed an engagement declaring that any property which he may afterwards acquire, or which may afterwards be discovered to belong to him, shall summarily be held answerable for the liquidation of his debt to Government, unless the claim of Government shall have been wholly and expressly relinquished.

116. The engagements so executed should be carefully preserved with the records of the collector's office, to be enforced should it at any subsequent period appear proper.

* Appendix, No. XX.

SECTION VIII.—*On Sales for the recovery of Arrears of Revenue.*

117. The Board have strong objections to resorting to sale for the recovery of arrears of revenue, as long as any milder means are available by transfer or farm, and they require to be thoroughly satisfied of the necessity of the measure before they can give their sanction to it.

118. There is however one description of case which the Board consider always to afford special reason for bringing a muhal to sale. This is when the sharers contrive to withhold the Government due, and endeavour, by establishing a character for violence and contumacy, to deter persons from accepting a lease, or coming forward to make offers for the purchase of the property. In such cases the muhal should always be purchased by Government, and such subsequent arrangements made as will effectually defeat their purpose.

119. The Board do not think it expedient to recommend to Government the confirmation of any sale in which collateral interests are involved, unless the express object be, in compliance with the instructions contained in the preceding paragraph, to repress the contumacious bearing of the proprietors; in which case it is always reasonable to suppose that all the brotherhood are equally implicated.

120. The term collateral interests may appear to require explanation. Such interests the Board conceive to be involved in a muhal, the land of which is held in separate parcels, owned and cultivated, or administered by proprietary occupants, each taking the profit or loss of his, or their respective parcel, and paying revenue through representatives according to a fixed principle, but having little in common with the general body, beyond the common obligation for the revenue. It will be observed that this state of things exists only in perfect, or imperfect putteedaree muhals.

121. Property managed as one whole by non-cultivating proprietors, the accounts after payment of the Government

juma being settled at the close of the year, that is to say, a pure zumeendaree tenure is not included in the Board's definition of muhals in which collateral interests exist, though there may be several sharers, who divide the surplus rent.

122. If a sale be had recourse to for recovery of arrears of revenue, that object, and that alone, should be specified in the advertisement; and such sales should not be included in the same advertisement with those which are effected in compliance with decrees of Court, and should always be held separately.

123. In issuing notices of sale it has been determined by Government that whenever it may seem to collectors advisable, with a view to excite competition or in consequence of there being but few persons in the vicinity inclined to invest money in agricultural speculations, to promulgate advertisements in the columns of the newspapers, they are at liberty to do so, after first obtaining your authority for incurring the charge; but this authority will not of course be given in any case unless the advantage of the newspaper publicity shall be considered such as to warrant the expense.

124. Sales should be ordinarily held at the collector's sudder station, unless there should be special grounds for a deviation from this rule, and in such cases you will be pleased to desire the collectors to furnish a report of the circumstance for your opinion and orders.

125. Collectors should be careful to collate the bynama with the lotbundee and account sale, previous to attesting and delivering it to the purchaser; and as suits are known to have been brought against Government on account of a want of conformity between these two statements, collectors will hereafter be held individually responsible for any claim which the purchaser may establish in the Courts on the ground of such a mistake.

126. In the general administration of the sale laws collectors should be guided by the following rules.

127. An estate from which an arrear of Revenue is due must necessarily be sold before any other real property belonging to the defaulters can be disposed of in satisfaction of such arrears. As the propriety of this rule has been controverted, the Board deem it advisable to put on record the grounds of their decision.

I. That a long course of enactments* connects the Revenue of the state with the land from which that Revenue is derived.

II. That many enactments† relating to sales distinctly indicate the intention of the legislature to refer to the land on which the arrear is due.

III. Some parts of the Regulations‡ describe the land as hypothecated, or mortgaged to Government for the Revenue, which expression implies *a lien on that particular land,* and

* Vide Preamble to Regulations XXXI. and XXXVI. 1803, et al passim.

† Vide Section 36, Regulation XXV. of 1803, which provides that no private sale will be admitted to affect the indefeasible right of Government to hold all such lands answerable in *the first instance* for the public Revenue assessed *thereon.*

By Section 37 of the same Regulation the original estate will be held answerable to Government for the juma *assessed upon it.*

By Section 6, Regulation LII. of 1803 the lands of disqualified proprietors are not held answerable for the Revenue *assessed thereon.*

See also Clause 1, Section 3, Regulation XI. of 1822. The Regulations have made the estates of proprietors under engagement to Government *primarily* answerable by public sale for any arrear, and in connection with this, the first Clause of Section 5 sets forth that the muhal, on account of which the arrear accrued, is that to which the collector is first to have recourse. The terms of Section 6 (due attention being given to the context) "*the* muhal," "*the* registered proprietor," "*the* juma," "*the* arrear," imply the same intent.

Clause 1, Section 10 is to the same effect; before an estate is put up it must be ascertained that some arrear, or some charge, on account of it is due.

Section 11 declares that all estates are liable for the Revenue assessed *upon them.*

‡ 1. Section 23, Regulation LII. 1803.

2. Section 29, Regulation XI. 1822.

The produce of malgoozaree lands is mortgaged (to Government) in the first instance for payment of the Revenue *assessed thereon.*

requires that land to be first brought to sale before recourse can be had to any other.

IV. In the preamble to Reg. I. of 1821, it is distinctly set down as one of the illegal acts, which required a special remedy, that many estates were sold from which no balance was due*.

There is no Regulation which warrants the contrary course, or authorizes the prevendition of lands on which no arrear is due, and from all these reasons the Board draw the conclusion, that the sale of an estate, not being that on which an arrear is due, is not legal so long as the estate on which the arrear arose, remains unsold.

128. The only thing which under the existing Regulations can be sold in satisfaction of arrears of Revenue in a muhal of which no partition has taken place under Regulation XIX. of 1814, is the whole muhal. The Board however have submitted for the approval of Government a Regulation rendering separate puttees liable to sale in estates settled under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833; and they hope that no long time will elapse before the enactment is passed.

129. In the case of balances due from a mortgagee the muhal on which the balance accrues must be advertised and sold. The original proprietors may obtain possession by application to the Civil Courts. Vide Clause 6, Section 29 and Section 36, Reg. XXV. of 1803, and Section 29, Reg. XI. of 1822.

130. In sales, made for the recovery of balances due on a security bond, the rights and interests of the parties to the bond are to be sold. Any outstanding balance due from the muhal sold (if engaged for and held by the surety alone in proprietary right) will be made good from the proceeds. In this case, though the entire muhal is sold as being the known sole property of a surety, the advertisement would issue in the usual terms of the right and interest of the surety in the given muhal.

* Preamble to Regulation I. 1821, 15th line from the commencement: Baptist Press Edition.

131. The same principle is equally applicable to a farmer in arrears on account of his farm and being sole proprietor of another muhal. In all these cases the muhal would be sold; the Revenue outstanding against the muhal sold, would be first carried to account from the proceeds, and the residue would be credited to the demand on account of security, debt, or rent of farm, as the case may be.

132. But in all such cases, wherein the person against whom the demand lies is not sole owner, all that can be sold is his right and interest; and the purchaser in all these cases will succeed to his liabilities under the contract with Government as well as to his rights; and the demand of Government will continue in full force against the muhal; that demand not being in any case restricted to the sale price which may happen to be realized, the land itself being continually hypothecated for the Revenue.

133. In exposing malgoozaree lands to sale in satisfaction of a security bond, or for levying arrears of Revenue due from a farmer, or arrears of Revenue due on other lands not being the lands exposed to sale, or, in short, for any purpose for which a public sale of lands may legally take place, except for the recovery of arrears of land Revenue due on the land exposed to sale; you will be guided by the principle of the rules laid down in the following section from Para. 151 to 164 for bringing to sale lands in execution of decrees of Court. The same papers are to be required from the records, the same documents to be produced at the time of sale, and the same processes of giving possession and recording right are to be observed.

Village.	Proprietor.	Balance.	Price.
A	Uzeez Yar Khan.	200	700
B		250	1000
C		300	The sale will stop here.
D		400	
E		300	
F		250	
		1700	

134. When several muhals the recorded property of the same individual or individuals, are advertised for sale for the recovery of arrears of Revenue, with the total balance due from all added at the end of the number in the sale notice, each muhal

should be sold in succession for the recovery of the balance annexed to it, until the aggregate balance due from the whole number is realized.

Village.	Proprietor.	Balance.	Price.
A	Uzeez Yar Khan.	200	800
B		250	The sale will
C		300	here stop.
		750	
D		400	600
E		300	400
F		250	The sale will here stop.
		950	

135. When several muhals, also the recorded property of the same individual or individuals, are advertised for sale in divisions, the total balance of each division being separately entered, the sale proceeds of one or more villages of a division, when sufficient to cover the aggregate balance due from that division, should be brought to account in liquidation of the balances of the division, to which it, or they, may belong; and the sale of villages in other divisions should then be proceeded with until the whole arrear is realized.

Village.	Proprietor.	Balance.	Price.
A	Uzeez	200	800
B	Yar	250	The sale will
C	Khan.	300	here stop.
		750	
D	Uzeez and	400	600
E	Muhd.	300	400
F	Yar	250	The sale will
	Khan.		here stop.
		950	

136. When villages are advertised for sale, the recorded proprietors not being in all cases the same, but partly the same and partly different, the sale proceeds of single villages should be received and held in deposit as applicable in the first instance to the liquidation of all arrears due exclusively from the proprietor or proprietors of the villages sold, and when a sum sufficient for that purpose has been realized, the further sale of the villages of such proprietor or proprietors should be discontinued.

137. The sale accounts under any of the foregoing circumstances should exhibit the balance due from each muhal sold, and not the aggregate balance due from all the muhals included in the sale notice.

138. Commissioners are competent to confirm without reference to the Board all sales of the rights and interests of

persons who may have been security for farmers of estates, for abkaree farmers, or for public servants, such as treasurers, sezawuls and stamp venders.

139. In submitting reports of sales of land, which may require the confirmation of the Board and Government, you are requested to adopt the form in the Appendix*.

140. The practice allowed themselves by some Collectors of leasing alienated mouzas to the former zumeendars should be strictly prohibited throughout your division. No mouza, which has been bought in by Government should be leased to former zumeendars without the permission of the Commissioner on a special report, and that permission should in no case be given without taking real and ample security. The present practice is a mere fraud upon Government, giving the lessees all the advantages of property without the responsibility—and depriving the state of all security for the realization of its just dues.

141. On the subject of the reversal by the Civil Courts of sales for arrears of Revenue and the liability of Government to pay compensation, I am desired to call your attention to the following Circular Order issued by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on the 10th August, 1838. "The Court have observed, that in suits brought against Government and the auction purchasers of estates sold in satisfaction of arrears of public Revenue for the purpose of obtaining the reversal of such sale, it is very generally the practice of the Civil Courts not only to set aside the sale and to order the former proprietor to be re-instated in possession, but also to declare the precise sum which the auction purchaser is entitled to receive from Government as compensation, thus, in fact, determining a matter between the defendants, which is not properly before the Court, and which, in the event of any dispute arising in regard to it, should form the subject of a separate action, and deeming such practice irregular and objectionable they are pleased to prohibit it, and to direct that in any cases of the above description which may now be pending, or which may

* Appendix, No. XXI.

hereafter come before the Civil Courts, they strictly confine themselves in their decree to ordering the reversal of the sale, and the restoration of the former proprietor to possession with whatever mesne profits he may be entitled to receive for the period of his dispossession from either the Government or the auction purchaser, at the same time pointing out to the latter that he must apply to the Revenue Authorities to reimburse him any sum which he may consider himself endamaged by such decision, and in the event of their refusing, or failing to comply with his demand, it will be open to him to seek his remedy in a regular civil action in the usual way." In furtherance of these instructions, Collectors must on the occurrence of cases similar to those alluded to in the above extract, endeavour to make a reasonable arrangement with the auction purchaser on his application, and propose it for sanction.

Section IX.—*On the Sale of land in execution of Decrees of Court, or of land other than that on which arrears of Revenue may be due.*

142. You have been directed in the previous section to hold sales in execution of decrees separate from those for arrears of Revenue.

143. In the case of an entire muhal being sold in satisfaction of a decree, the amount of any arrear of Revenue due from such muhal should be appropriated by the Collector from the sale proceeds, before making them over to the Court, as the demand of the State must be satisfied before any private claim; but the Collector is only authorized to deduct from the sale proceeds whatever sums may be due on account of Revenue and tuccavee from the estate sold, and without reference to balances due from other estates, the property of the same individual.

144. Where the estate sold may not be the sole property of the individuals whose rights are brought to sale, you will be guided by the rules laid down in paragraphs 130 and 132.

145. In compliance with the instructions contained in those paragraphs, the advertisement in all cases of sale in satisfaction of decrees of Court, should issue for the sale of the rights and interests of the defendant, whether he be possessed of an entire muhal, or only the fraction of a muhal.

146. Commissioners are sometimes in the habit of interfering in, or withholding confirmation of, sales made in satisfaction of decrees of Court, and of ascertaining from the Court before confirming them whether there be any objection to the sale being made final.

147. The depreciation in the value of the property sold, and the inconvenience caused to parties interested by the

uncertainty and delay inseparable from this practice, renders it necessary to prohibit it in future, and you are therefore requested to bear in mind, that it is incumbent on Commissioners to confirm all such sales, if conducted in conformity with established rules, when not otherwise instructed by the authority from which the order for sale proceeded, and without interfering in any way with the Court's power of cancelling under Regulation VII. of 1825.

148. It has been ruled by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut that a decree-holder purchasing property sold at public auction in satisfaction of his decree, should be allowed to file his receipt to the extent of the sum awarded him, in lieu of paying the whole amount of purchase money, provided that the arrangement do not interfere with the equal claims of other parties; and that, as respects the delivery of possession of the property, the same rules are observed in regard to him as would be applied to any other purchaser; and provided also that where the property sold may be land paying Revenue to Government the demands of Government on the estate are previously settled. You will be pleased therefore to direct Collectors to observe this rule.

149. As it has also been ruled by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut that Principal Sudder Ameens should correspond direct by roobukaree with the covenanted officers of Government, and as according to the Regulations an English letter should accompany the roobukaree, with which observance the Principal Sudder Ameen cannot comply, I am desired to issue the following instructions on the subject, the adoption of which will, the Board believe, obviate every difficulty in the way of carrying the Sudder Court's wishes into effect.

150. In the case of applications for the sale of lands paying Revenue to Government in satisfaction of decrees of Court under Section 16, Regulation XXVI. of 1803, Commissioners should have the usual form filled up in their own office, and filed with the Persian paper; and on receiving any other Persian proceeding from a Principal Sudder Ameen a fly leaf can be filed, containing all the requisite information.

151. In bringing to sale malgoozaree lands in execution of a decree of Court you will be pleased to see that the following rules are attended to.

152. When a Collector may be called upon by a Court of Justice to state the interest of a defendant in any given estate preparatory to the issue of a precept directing a sale, the Collector shall cause a statement to be prepared from the proceedings of settlement, declaring whether the defendant be a joint holder in a common estate or a separate holder, or one of a set of separate holders in a putteedaree estate, whether perfect or imperfect.

153. If the estate be one of common tenancy, the Collector shall certify to the Court the share declared to belong to the defendant, either alone or with others, as the case may be, as stated in the record of settlement, together with the liabilities thereto attaching. The Collector shall also state any changes which may appear from the putwaree's papers of the intermediate years, to have occurred since the settlement.

154. On receiving the order of the judge to sell, the Collector shall advertise the right and interest of the defendant in the estate as directed in paragraph 145.

155. On the day of sale an extract from the proceeding of settlement, exhibiting the defendant's share and liabilities, together with a copy of the report sent to the Court in reply to the preliminary inquiry, shall be laid on the table for the information of the public. Extracts from the putwaree's papers of intermediate changes shall also be laid on the table. By observing this precaution, the Collector does not, of course, guarantee the title, but merely produces for general inspection that which was ascertained and recorded at the settlement and the changes subsequently notified. The Collector is to confine himself to furnishing the information contained in the records above stated, and is not to enter into any inquiry, or receive any report from any officer or person whatsoever with a view to the supplying of that which the above records may

not contain. If the name of the defendant be not found in the records, the Collector will make his return to that effect.

156. On the completion and confirmation of the sale, the Collector shall give notice of the change of property by proclamation in the village, and shall cause the name of defendant to be struck out of the putwaree's record of shares, described in the Board's printed Circular, No. 3, in the section regarding register of mutations, and the name of the purchaser to be inserted.

157. If the estate be one of imperfect putteedaree, the Collector shall, in reply to the preliminary inquiry, return to the judge an abstract from the record of settlement, pointing out the interest of defendant in any land held in common, and an extract from the khuteonee showing the land held by defendant in separate possession. On the day of sale, copies of the above documents and of the putwaree's record of shares shall be placed on the table for the information of the public.

158. On the sale being completed and confirmed by the Court, an advertisement as above noticed shall be issued in the village declaring the right purchased in the common land, and the purchaser shall be put into distinct possession of the fields held by defendant.

159. Where the tenure may be pure putteedaree, the Collector is to return to the judge an extract of the khuteonee showing the lands possessed by defendant, and an extract from the paper of administration showing the liabilities to which the share is subject, and the conditions under which it is held, with a statement from the putwaree's record of any intermediate changes. Copies of the above papers, together with the khusreh and field map, shall lie on the table on the day of sale for reference if required by any intending purchaser.

160. On the completion and confirmation of the sale, the purchaser shall be put in possession of the fields registered as possessed by the defendant, and the mutation of names in the putwaree's record shall also be effected.

161. The property of the defendant being that which alone is sold, the circumstance of the defendant having held the office of Government lumberdar does not entitle the purchaser to become Government lumberdar.

162. The defendant having lost all his property in the village, his office of course becomes vacant, and must be filled up in the mode fixed by the act of settlement, and the requisite measures be adopted accordingly.

163. If the mode fixed for supplying a vacancy in the lumberdaree be by the votes of the sharers, the purchaser will of course be entitled to the vote attached to the share which he has purchased.

164. If the defendant be the sole owner of the village, the purchaser will be recorded as lumberdar in course, there being no one to contest the office with him.

SECTION X.—*Summary Settlements.*

165. Whenever arrears may have accrued in consequence of the severity of the juma, and it may be considered advisable to reduce the Government demand, instead of resorting to process either of farm or of sale, you will direct that the reduction be reported as a summary settlement, and in the form given in the Appendix*.

166. The three forms which have hitherto been required in reporting summary settlements are now dispensed with, one being considered sufficient. But should it occur that the summary settlements of several mouzas are under report at the same time, the Collector should in column 7 enter only the kamil juma of settlement, and submit a second form drawn out according to Appendix, No. XVIII. of the Settlement Circular, in order to shew the demand of each year.

167. The rates of the revised settlement are so moderate that a reduction of juma can rarely be necessary except where the lands are subject to injury from the encroachment of rivers; and as, in such instances, provision should be made for the prospective adjustment of the Revenue in the event of alluvial increment or further diluvion, you will always cause a condition to be entered in the lease and counterpart of all muhals so circumstanced that if at any time the increment or diluvion be found to exceed 10 per cent., the estate will be open to a fresh settlement.

** Appendix, No. XXII.

SECTION XI.—*Balances.*

168. Before detailing the mode in which balances should be reported, the Board think it necessary to premise that, as instances have been brought to their notice of tehseeldars and other pergunnah officers being fined, and deductions from their salaries carried to the credit of villages from which arrears are due, you are strictly enjoined to prohibit the revenue officers of your division from ever having recourse to this very objectionable practice.

169. The means by which arrears of Revenue (if justly due) may be realized, or insolvent malgoozars got rid of, have been already shewn, and the means of punishing negligence, or inefficiency in the pergunnah officers are simple and obvious. They may be dismissed, or fined in proportion to their offence, but a Collector is not justified in carrying any part of the salary of a public officer to account as Revenue for any defaulting mouza.

170. Another practice, which the Board wish to repress, is that of carrying the collections of the current year to the credit of arrears of the preceding year. The Collector is bound to collect the fixed juma within the year, and to propose the established methods to enforce payment when it is obstinately withheld. If an arrear remains at the end of the year, it is the Collector's business to take into consideration the proper course to be pursued. If there be any special ground for remission, he should propose remission ; if not, he should apply, as far as his authority goes, or propose for sanction to competent authority, the appropriate duress. If he thinks the party should be allowed to engage to pay by instalments the following year, he should propose that course, though it is one to which the Board very unwillingly resort, as they always object to draw on the future.

171. It is, however, a breach of good faith on the part of a Collector, both to his employers and the people, to let a demand lie over, and then carry to account for its

liquidation the receipts of the current year. It is in fact, concealing the real state of his district, neglecting his own duty, and rendering it difficult for the controlling authorities to do their's.

172. The following are the forms to be submitted on the occasion of reporting balances.

Annual Report.

173. No. I. A*. This is a mere memorandum, showing the amount of juma for the year under report, and the collections and balances of that year, which as well as No. V. A must invariably be submitted at the close of the year, whether there is a balance or not.

174. No. II. A†, is the detailed statement of these balances. There is a column for the insertion of the letters A, B, C, D, E, by which it will be seen at once whether the balance is irrecoverable, or in train of liquidation, &c. Where the balance falls partly under one class, and partly under another, both letters will be affixed, or more than two letters, if required.

175. No. III. A‡. This abstract will bring the entries under each letter together. The detail of villages is no longer required.

176. No. IV. A§, is a pergunnah statement of irrecoverable balances.

177. No. V. A||, is a memorandum showing the outstanding balances previous to the year of report. The object of this is to see that no old balances remain unreported without sufficient reason, and for binding the Collectors to furnish the report within a reasonable period.

* Appendix, No. XXIII. † Appendix, No. XXIV.
‡ Appendix, No. XXV. § Appendix, No. XXVI.
|| Appendix, No. XXVII.

178. These annual reports should be transmitted to you by the Collector as soon as possible after the close of the Fuslee year last expired, and after examination, they should be returned from your office to the Collector with your resolutions on every item requiring notice, indicating the course which should be pursued for the realization of recoverable arrears, and authorizing final arrangements to be made in all other cases within his competency. These orders he should be directed to carry into effect within a fixed period, and to return the statements to you, so as to admit of their being despatched from your office to the Board, on the 1st of January following the close of the Fuslee year reported on. This may be done without any difficulty, as the accounts will not be encumbered with any balances, except those of the year reported on.

179. You may submit a copy, or the original of the Collector's report, whichever you find most convenient, as well as of any supplemental statement, which the Collector may think it expedient to draw out in order to shew what he has done in compliance with your resolutions. The abstracts Nos. III. A and IV. A should of course be corrected, classed, and arranged, according to your final resolutions, as they are intended to shew to the Board what your opinion may be on each item of balance, and not what the Collector recommends. The resolutions which you may record, should be shown in the appropriate column of No. II. A, to be submitted to the Board.

Report on Outstanding Balances.

180. The statements Nos. I. to IV. B* for reporting balances outstanding previous to the last Fuslee year, do not appear to call for any particular remark. They are in all essential points the same as those already rendered, and are so simple as to require no further observations. They may be submitted either copied or in original with your resolutions recorded on them.

181. In these reports, the greatest portion will be appropriated to nominal balances, and it would be expedient to

* Appendix, Nos. XXVIII. to XXXI.

bring together balances of this nature which have originated from similar causes; as by these means one remark and resolution will suffice for the whole without repetition. Thus balances arising from summary settlements, settlements under Regulation VII. of 1822, or Regulation IX. of 1833, will form different groups; and as probably the same remark will apply to the whole number included in each group, they can be disposed of with greater rapidity.

182. The Collectors must be given to understand that there must be one consecutive series of numbers throughout, whatever may be the number of pergunnahs reported.

183. There appears no reason why paper beyond the size of foolscap should be used for these returns. The necessity for adopting paper of a larger size more frequently arises from the licentiousness of a clerk's hand-writing than from length of remark, or want of space for the number of the columns in which arithmetical figures are entered.

184. Collectors when reporting outstanding balances for adjustment, should distinguish carefully in their reports the cases in which the balance proposed for remission should be finally given up, from those in which it is fairly realizable, but proposed to be remitted from the present impossibility of realizing it, and which in their judgment ought to be levied hereafter, should the means be found.

185. The Board desire that these last may always be submitted in a separate statement from those which are recommended to be entirely given up, and I am directed to request that a book should be prepared in which all such should be entered, to be called "Book of suspended dues of Government—to be realized hereafter as opportunity may occur."

186. By referring to this book with an alphabetical ledger index it will be always easy to trace out and take up any case in which the realization of an old balance may be practicable and expedient.

187. By these means the facts of each case will be placed distinctly on record, and security provided against the cases of wilful defaulters, being confounded either by negligence or lapse of time with the cases of persons whose misfortunes may really merit forbearance.

188. The reports on outstanding balances are not now required, as formerly, to be submitted at a definite period annually, but as soon as the Collector can prepare the statements; and you must be careful to see that no unnecessary delay is suffered to occur in their transmission. It is obviously the advantage of all parties to keep the balance statement clear, and the Board have little doubt, that if your attention is constantly directed to this important object, you will shortly have the satisfaction of finding that the annual statement alone remains for the Collectors to prepare—all balances previously outstanding being entirely expunged from the books.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
N. W. P. Allahabad,
The 3rd January, 1840.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

1829.

No. 144 dated the 9th January.
1041 dated the 6th March.
3004 dated the 29th May.
6107 dated the 11th August.
6108 dated the 18th August.
6110 dated the 4th September.
6113 dated the 11th September.

1830.

No. 320 dated the 23rd November.

1831.

No. 70 dated the 25th January.
169 dated the 22nd February.
5 dated the 25th February.
292 dated the 29th March.
647 dated the 24th June.
895 dated the 23rd August.
944 dated the 2nd September.
968 dated the 16th September.
1098 dated the 4th October.
1435 dated the 23rd December.

1832.

No. 284 dated the 6th March.
8 dated the 17th August.
10 dated the 28th August.
13 dated the 25th September.
14 dated the 21st September.
16 dated the 12th October.
23 dated the 7th December.

1833.

No. 2 dated the 8th January.
19 dated the 7th May.
23 dated the 31st May.
26 dated the 18th June.
29 dated the 16th July.
32 dated the 30th July.
36 dated the 30th August.
38 A dated the 24th September.
42 dated the 4th October.
43 dated the 4th October.
44 dated the 8th October.
46 dated the 11th October.
50 dated the 25th October.
51 dated the 1st November.
52 dated the 5th November.
53 dated the 12th November.
54 dated the 3rd December.

1834.

No. 13 dated the 11th April.
14 dated the 15th April.
16 dated the 22nd April.
22 dated the 30th May.
25 dated the 22nd July.
26 dated the 29th July.

No. 30 dated the 9th September.
31 dated the 31st October.
35 dated the 31st October.
36 dated the 31st October.
38 dated the 4th November.
39 dated the 7th November.
41 dated the 14th November.
42 dated the 25th November.

1835.

No. 2 dated the 16th January.
9 dated the 24th February.
10 dated the 24th February.
17 dated the 13th March.
21 dated the 27th March.
22 dated the 27th March.
27 dated the 14th April.
36 A, dated the 5th June.
42 dated the 23rd June.
44 dated the 3rd July.
53 dated the 11th August.
63 dated the 6th November.
66 dated the 10th November.
68 dated the 27th November.
72 dated the 18th December.
74 dated the 29th December.

1836.

No. 5 dated the 5th February.
6 dated the 5th February.
8 dated the 16th February.
9 dated the 23rd February.
10 dated the 23rd February.
19 dated the 11th March.
21 dated the 22nd March.
23 dated the 29th March.
24 dated the 29th March.

No. 25 dated the 12th April.
34 dated the 24th May.
38 dated the 17th June.
54 dated the 12th August.
62 dated the 13th September.
63 dated the 13th September.
69 dated the 11th November.
71 dated the 27th December.

1837.

No. 17 dated the 4th April.
24 dated the 14th April.
29 dated the 5th May.
39 dated the 30th May.
40 dated the 9th June.
43 dated the 20th June.
82 dated the 14th November.
88 dated the 1st December.
91 dated the 19th December.
92 dated the 19th December.

1838.

No. 17 dated the 8th May.
19 dated the 15th May.
22 dated the 22nd May.
24 dated the 8th June.
28 dated the 29th June.
29 dated the 3rd July.
37 dated the 24th July.
39 dated the 24th July.
40 dated the 27th July.
41 dated the 3rd August.
44 dated the 24th August.
50 dated the 19th October.

1839.

No. 2 dated the 25th January.
8 dated the 19th April.
13 dated the 7th May.
— dated the 10th May.
15 dated the 24th May.
21 dated the 5th July.
27 dated the 23rd August.

No. II.

Report of Summary Suits in Zillah ——— for the month of ——— 18—.

Name and designation of Officer.	Remaining at the close of last month.			Entered during the month.			Total.			Decided on their merits.			Adjusted or withdrawn.			Total.			Remaining at the close of the month.			Date of oldest case remaining on the file at the close of the month.	Remarks.
	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.		

No. III.

Monthly Report of Appeals in Summary Suits for Rent, for Division of ———.

Depending at the close of last month.			Entered during the month.			Total.			Decided on their merits.			Adjusted or withdrawn.			Total.			Remaining at the end of the month.			Number of Applications for Appeals made and rejected during the month.			Remarks.
Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	Suit for Rent, Revenue, or Replevin.	Exaction.	Ouster.	

No. IV.

No. I.

نمبر دستک — اجراي کچهري تحصيلي — نام ضلع — مهرد ستخط صاحب کلکتر

نام پرگنه	نام موضع	نام باقيدار يا مالضامن	قسط بابت ماه		تاريخ اجراي	تاريخ واپسي	طلبانه			کسکے معرفت جاري هوئي		
			جمله مال واجب	غير وصول			زرطلبي	وصول	باقي	سوار	چپراسي	پياده

کيفيت تعميل دستک اور واپس نهونے کي درصورت توقف

العبد——د

مهر يا نام تحصيلدار
بدستخط

دستک منسوخ هوئي
تاريخ مين

العبد——د

مهر يا نام اطلاق نويس
بدستخط

تاريخ اجراي

العبد——د

مهر يا نام قانونگوی
بدستخط

العبد——د

مهر يا نام تحصيلدار
بدستخط

No. V.

No. II.

نقشہ رسید تحصیلدار کا بر وقت پاونے دستکات چھاپہ کی

تعداد دستکات جو تحویل میں باقی رہیں	تعداد دستکات کہ رسید اُسکا دیا گیا حال کا	نمبر ردیف وار فلان سے فلان تلک	تاریخ روانگی دستکات کچہری کلکٹری سے	تاریخ پہنچنے کچہری تحصیلی میں

مہر یا العبـــد تحصیلدار بدستخط

مقا بلـــــہ ہوا

العبـــــــــد

اطلاق نویس بدستخط

No. VI.

No. III.

كتاب طلبنامه موضع واربرگنه ماه سال

نام پرگنه	نام موضع	نام باقیدار	قسط بابت ماه			نبمبر دستك جوجاري هوا	تاریخ اجرای	تاریخ واپسي	طلبانه		
			مالواجب	وصول	غیر وصول				زرطلبي	وصول	باقي

مهربا العبد تحصیلدار

مقابله هوا

العبد

اطلاق نویس بدستخط

No. VII.

No. IV.

نقشه ماسکبار ملازمان اور گوشوارہ جمع خرچ طلبانه بابت کچهري تحصیلي پرگنه ماه سال

کیفیت	تاریخ ارسال فاضل روپیه کے خزانه صدر میں	فاضل	تاریخ دینے مشاهرہ کی	مشاهرہ پیادگان	میزان کل طلبانه جو مہینه میں وصول هوا	تعداد مشاهرہ شرح تین روپیه کے مہینه میں	تعداد پیادگان متعینه حال صاحب کلکٹر	تعدادسواران وچپراسیان ملازم سرکار

مقابله هوا

العبد ـــــــ ه
اطلاق نویس

العبد ـــــــ ه
مہریا نام تحصیلدار

No. VIII.

No. V.

كتاب رجسٹر موضع وارسالتمام طلبانه بابت كچهري تحصيلي پرگنه سال

نام پرگنه	نام موضع	جمع	باقي قسطوں كي				جمله تعداد دستكونكا جو تمام سال میں اجرا پايا	جمله ميعاد اداي واجب بابت آن دستكونكي	طلبانه			كيفيت
			نومبر	دسمبر	مارچ	اپريل			زر طلبي	وصول	باقي	

العبد———د

مهر يا نام تحصيلدار بدستخط

مقابله هوا

العبد———د

اطلاق نويس بدستخط

No. IX.

No. VI.

کتاب سالیانہ ملازمون اور گوشوارہ جمع خرچ طلبانہ بابت کچہري تحصیلي پرگنہ سال کي

تعداد سواران اور چپراسیان ملازم سرکار	تعداد پیادگان متعینہ حال صاحبکلکٹر	جملہ مشاهرہ یافتني پیادگان کا	جملہ طلبانہ جو سال تمام میں وصول هوا	جملہ مشاهرہ جو پیادونکو وصول هوا	تعداد جملہ فاضل روپیہ کے جو خزانہ صدر کو ارسال کیا گیا	کیفیت

العبد————د

مہر یا نام تحصیلدار بدستخط

مقابلہ هوا

العبد————د

اطلاق نویس بدستخط

No. X.

No. VII.

نقشه رپورٹ قانونگویان کا جسقدر دستکات آنکي دستخط سے جاري هوئي مین بذریعه تحصیلدار پرگنه کي بقید تاریخ ابتدا ولغایت کے

نمبر اور تاریخ دستک جو جاري هوئي	تاریخ اجرای	معرفت کس کي جاري هوئي			نام موضع جس مین باقي رهي	نام پرگنه	کيفيت
		سوار	چپراسي	پیاده			

No. XI.

No. VIII.

کتاب روانگي دستکات کچهري نظامت ضلع بقيد تاريخ ابتدا اور لغايت کے

تاريخ رسيد تحصيلدار	نمبر رديف وار	تعداد دستکات ارسالي	نام کچهري تحصيلي جهان کو بهيجي گئيں	تاريخ روانگي دستکات	سال

Na. XII.

No. IX.

كتاب دستكات جو كچهري تحصيلي پرگنه سے مهينے ميں جاري هوئيں

تاريخ روانگي	نمبر دستك	تاريخ اجراى	تاريخ واپسي دستك	كس كي معرفت جاري هوے			طلبانه			نام موضع	نام پرگنه
				سوار	چپراسي	پياده	زرطلبي	وصول	باقي		

No. XIII.

No. X.

گوشوارہ ماهواري دستکات اجراى اور جمع خرچ طلبانه بابت ضلع ماہ سال

نام کچهري تحصيلي	ملازمان تحصيلي			تعداد دستکات جوجاري هوے			تعداد جمله دستکات جو مهينہ مين جاري هوئين	طلبانه			مشاهرہ جو پيادون کو وصول هوا	فاضل
	سوار	چپراسي	پياده	سوار	چپراسي	پياده		زرطلبي	وصول	باقي		

No. XIV.

No. XI.

كتاب رجسٹر تعداد دستكات وصولي اور اجراى اور مابقى كچهري نظامت ضلع بابت سال تمام سال

نام كچهري تحصيلي اور دفتر صدر	تعداد جملة دستكات جو سالتمام ميں وصول پائيں	تعداد دستكات جو هر مهينے ميں خرچ هوئيں												ميزان كل سال تمام	تعداد دستكات جو كچهري تحصيل ميں باقي رهيں	دفتر صدر				باقي تحويل ميں تاريخ ٣٠ سپتمبر	كيفيت
		اكتوبر	نومبر	دسمبر	جنوري	فبروري	مارچ	اپريل	مئ	جون	جولائي	اگست	سپتمبر			باقي تحويل ميں پهلي اكتوبر سالگذشتة سنة ١٨٢٨ عيسوي	اصدني سالتمام	ميزان	جاري كرنے كو جو ديا گيا		

No. XV.

No. XII.

گوشوارہ تعداد دستكات اجراى اور طلبانہ اور جمع خرچ کچہري نظامت ضلع بابت سالتمام سال

نام کچہري تحصيلي اوردفتر کچہري صدر	ملازمان تحصيل			تعداد دستكات جوجاري هوئيں			تعداد جملہ دستكات جو سال ميں جاري هوئيں	طلبانہ			مشاهرہ پيادونكو جو وصول هوا	فاضل	خرچ نقشوں کي چهاپہ کا	جو کچهه مديراوت اندلاس ميں هوا
	سوار	چپراسي	پيادہ	سوار	چپراسي	پيادہ		زرطلبي	وصول	باقي				

No. XVI.

Abstract of Dustuks issued, and Tulubana levied in Zillah ——— for the year ———.

Total number of Dustuks issued.	Amount of Tulubana.	Expended in wages of Peons.	Surplus credited to Government.

No. XVII. A.

Statement of a Farming lease proposed for sanction under the provisions of Sec. 4, Reg. IX. of 1825 in Zillah ———.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouza.	Juma of —— F. S.	Name of Defaulter.	Name of Farmer.	Name of Security.	Farming Lease.	Statement of current kists due and aggregate of arrears on account of which the lease is cancelled.	Date of Proclamation threatening annulment of Settlement and new lease.	Date of new Farming lease.	Date of payment of arrears by Farmer.	Date of Report to Commissioner.	Circumstances which led to the annulment of the existing engagement.	Commissioner's Remarks.

No. XVII. B.

Statement of transfer of the rights of defaulting Putteedars under Cl. 1, Sec. 17, Reg. XXVII. 1803.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouza.	Juma of —— F. S.	Names of Sudder Malgoozars.	Names of Putteedars with amount of Revenue for which each is responsible.	Names of defaulting Putteedars.	Amount of Balance due from each Defaulter.	Names of Solvent Putteedars, the Transferees.	Date of Proclamation threatening transfer.	Term of Transfer.	Date of payment of arrears by Transferees.	Date of Report to Commissioner.	Quantity of Neejjote and condition on which it is held.	Circumstances which led to the transfer.	Commissioner's Remarks.

No. XVIII.

Statement of a Kham Holding proposed for sanction under the provisions of Sec. 4, Reg. IX. of 1825 in Zillah ———.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouza.	Juma of —— F. S.	Name of defaulter.	Term during which to be held kham.	Statement of current Kist due, and aggregate of arrears on account of which the lease is cancelled.	Date of Proclamation, threatening annulment of settlement.	Date of order for holding Kham.	Date of Report to Commissioner.	Circumstances which led to the annulment of the existing engagement.	Commissioner's Remarks.

No. XIX.

Statement of Kham Holdings for ——— Division for the Year ——— F. S.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7		8	9	10
Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouza.	Former Juma.	Demand of the Year.		Gross Collections.		Balance.		Charges.	Net Collections credited as Revenue.	Remarks.
				Tuccavee.	Jumabundee.	Tuccavee.	Jumabundee.	Tuccavee.	Jumabundee.			

No. XX.

Statement of Revenue Defaulters in confinement at the instance of the Collectors within the —— Division from —— to —— 18—.

Districts.	Names of Prisoners.	Cause of Confinement.	Period at which confined.	For what duration.	Remarks.

No. XXI.

Account Sale of lands for the recovery of arrears of Revenue held on ——— at the Sudder Cutcherry of the Collector of ———.

Pergunnah.	Muhal sold.	Number of Villages.	Lots.	Names of Proprietors and nature of tenure.	Names, place of residence and profession of purchasers.	Sudder Juma.	Balance due to Government for ——— F. S.	Sale, price and date of payment.	Date of Report to Commissioner.	Remarks.

No. XXII.

Statement of Estates summarily settled in the District of ——— in Statute Acres, fractions omitted.

Pergunnah.	Number.	Village.	Average Juma of past Settlements.					Balance of last 5 years.	Juma of last year at the expired settlement.	Proposed Juma.					Total Area.	Malgoozaree.				Average rate per Area.			Remarks.
			1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.									Culturable and lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Not Irrigated.	Total Cultivation.	On total Area.	On total Malgoozaree.	On Cultivation.	
										124	124	124	124	125									
										125	125	125	125	125									

No. XXIII.

No. I. A.

Memorandum.

District.	Juma of —— Fy.	Collections on account of —— Fy.	Balance at the close of —— Fy.	

No. XXIV.

No. II. A.

Annual Detailed Statement of Arrears of Revenue due for 124 —F. S. in the District of ——.

No.	Letter.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Proprietors.	Farmers.	Securities.	Juma.	Balance.	Explanation of Collector.	Resolution by Commissioner.
							Total,			

No. XXV.

No. III. A.

Abstract.

A. In train of liquidation, ... Rupees.

B. Pending decision of Court, ... Rupees.

C. Nominal, ... Rupees.

D. Doubtful, ... Rupees.

E. Irrecoverable, ... Rupees.

No. XXVI.

No. IV. A.

Abstract Annual Statement of Irrecoverable Balances for 124 — *F. S. in the District of* ———.

No. in detailed State-ment.	Per-gunnah.	Village from which due.	Juma.	Balance.			Remarks by Commis-sioner.
		Real.					(A brief explanation of the cause of balance and the reason of its being irrecoverable to be here stated.)
		Nominal.					
			Total,				

No. XXVII.

No. V. A.

Memorandum of all outstanding Balances previous to 124 — *F. S.*

District.	Balance.			Remarks by Collector.	Remarks by Commissioner.
	Real.	Nominal.	Total.		
				(Stating when the detailed Report may be expected.)	

No. XXVIII.

No. I. B.

Detailed Statement of outstanding Balances of land Revenue in the District of ——— to the end of ——— Fuslee.

Number.	Letter.	Per-gunnah.	Village.	Proprie-tors.	Farmers.	Securi-ties.	Juma.	Balance of each Year. Year.	Balance of each Year. Amount.	Total.	Explanation of Collector.	Resolution by Commissioner.
1	B.	Kuntit.	Moolwa Jowsra.	None.	Kham.	,,	000	1239 1240	000 000	0000		
2	C.	Ditto.	Gun-gawut.	Julalood-deen and Baboo Deepna-rain Singh.	,,	,,	000	1234 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240	000 000 000 000 000 000	0000		
								Total,		00000		

No. XXIX.

No. II. B.

Abstract.

A. In train of liquidation, ... Rupees.

B. Pending decision of Court, ... Rupees.

C. Nominal, ... Rupees.

D. Doubtful, ... Rupees.

E. Irrecoverable, ... Rupees.

No. XXX.

No. III. B.

Abstract Statement of Irrecoverable balances in the District of ———.

No. in detailed Statement.	Per-gunnah.	Village from which due.	Year.	Amount.			Total.			Grand Total.			Remarks by Commissioners.
1	Shahjehanpore,	Oodepoor,	1240	50	0	0							(A brief explanation of the cause of balance and the reason of its being irrecoverable to be here stated.)
			1241	50	0	0	100	0	0				
2		Purrera,	1240	350	0	0							
			1241	350	0	0	700	0	0				
3		Bheura,	1240	50	0	0							
			1241	50	0	0	100	0	0				
4		Khonda,	1240	100	0	0							
			1241	100	0	0	200	0	0	1100	0	0	
5	Dasneh,	Putherea,	1238	100	0	0							
			1239	50	0	0							
			1240	20	0	0							
			1241	10	0	0	180	0	0				
6		Dholpoor,	1241	0	0	0	100	0	0				
7		Khaja Kehra,	1240	15	0	0							
			1241	15	0	0	30	0	0	310	0	0	
				Nom	in	al	Bala	nc	es				
1	Shahjehanpore.	Surrodah,	1240	100	0	0							
			1341	20	0	0	120	0	0				
2		Purrera,	1240	10	0	0							
			1241	20	0	0	30	0	0	150	0	0	
3	Dasneh,	Mureya Kulieye,	1239	0	0	0	10	0	0				
4		Mayronea,	1241	0	0	0	5	0	0	15	0	0	
							Tota	l,		1575	0	0	

No. XXXI.

No. IV. B.

Abstract Statement of Pergunnah Balances for each year.

Pergunnah.	Year.	Rs.	As.	P.	Balance.		
Chibramow,.............	1225 F.	849	15	9			
	1233	4995	1	3			
	1235	428	4	0			
	1243	2277	8	0	8550	13	0
Benour,..	1225	140	6	0			
	1233	1773	15	3			
	1240	100	0	0			
	1242	100	15	9			
	1243	719	0	0	2834	5	0
	Total	Rupees			11385	2	0

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

ADDRESSED TO

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE

ON

RECORDS AND REGISTRATION.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1840.

CONTENTS.

INDEX.

PRELIMINARY.

SEC. I.—*Language.*

SEC. II.—*Letters and Abstracts.*

SEC. III.—*Copies.*

SEC. IV.—*Commissioner's Records.*

SEC. V.—*Arrangement of Collector's records and distribution of business.*

SEC. VI.—*Tehseeldar's Accounts.*

PARA. 103. Introductory.

104. The official to be used in the accounts instead of the Lunar or Fuslee year from May 1841.

105. The interval is allowed in order that Native accountants may understand the new style.

106. Introductory.

107. I. The *Urz Irsal.* Its nature.

108. How changes in the disposal of churs are to be effected.

109. To be written by Malgoozar and filed with records.

110. No payment receivable without an Urz Irsal.

111. II. Dakhila Buhee. Its nature.

112. Dakhilas to be in form of this Register.

113. Printed Dakhilas to be issued.

114. System of check.

115. Custody of the Printed Forms.

116. Authorization of Dakhilas.

117. Dakhila Register to be submitted monthly to Collector.

118. III. Seaha Buhee Amudunee. Every item of collection must be entered.

119. Mal-entries.

120. Deposits from Moonsiffs.

121. Daily check by Collector.

122. IV. Waz Kham, to contain all receipts and expenditure.

123. V. VI. VII. Khutconees.

124. VIII. Fifteen days' Report.

125. IX. Tehseeldar's Irsal.

126. X. Touzee, monthly.

127. XI. Monthly Juma Khurch.

128. XII. Abstract of Perwanahs monthly.

129. XIII. Copies of Urzees.

130. XIV. Ditto of Perwanahs returned.

131. XV. Ijrae Koorkee against Malgoozars.

132. XVI. Ditto ditto, against Putteedars.

133. XVII. List of Summary suits made over to Tehseeldar.

134. XVIII. Chulan of Asamees.

135. XIX. List of fixed Tehseel Establishment.

136. XX. Kubzool Wusool of officers.

137. XXI. Diary of watch and ward, &c.

138. XXII. Nirkhnamah.

139 & 140. Introductory accounts of Kham estates, viz.

141. XXIII. Jumabundee.

142. XXIV. Monthly Juma Wasil Baqee.

143. XXV. Yearly account.

144. XXVI. The Awarija.

145. Introductory. Road fund accounts, viz.

146. XXVII. Monthly Wasil Baqee.

SEC. VII.—*Putwaree's and Canoongoe's Records.*

Sec. VIII.—*Register of Malgoozaree Mutations.*

Sec. IX.—*Register of Proprietary Mutations.*

SEC. X.—*Partitions of Land.*

SEC. XI.—*Conclusion.*

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 3.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE,

Division.

SIR,

THE following instructions respecting the language, writing, despatch and arrangement of office records, and the principles to be observed in the Registration of proprietors have been drawn up for the information and guidance of the Revenue Authorities. You will be pleased therefore to consider all former Circular Orders* connected with these subjects as no longer in force.

* Appendix, No. I.

SECTION I.—*Language.*

2. The prohibition contained in paragraph 43, of the Settlement Circular against the use of the native languages in correspondence between the settlement officers and revenue surveyors is equally applicable to Commissioners and their subordinates. The English language should be the only medium of communication, and no orders or replies should be conveyed in a Roobukaree. By the adoption of this rule all the correspondence which transpires on any subject will be exhibited in the Quarterly Index, and a stop will be put to the unbecoming display to the native omlah of differences of opinion and altercations between European officers.

3. Whenever also Commissioners or Collectors may have occasion to correspond with Political Agents or other authorities exercising the charge of our relations with foreign states, they should address them by an English letter, in which the object of the application should be distinctly explained, transmitting at the same time a copy of their vernacular proceedings, if necessary, to illustrate the matter under reference.

4. Should native Deputy Collectors ever have occasion to address Sudder Ameens or Moonsiffs they should do so by Roobukaree, and not by Perwannah, or any other mode of communication; and should native Judicial Officers have cause to correspond with English functionaries, they should be allowed to do so in the vernacular language.

5. The use of the vernacular idiom instead of Persian in the transaction of business with the native community has now been fully established at the Sudder Board's recommendation and under their superintendence. At the time when the order was first issued, they confidently predicted that in the revenue department, in which so much information and assistance are to be obtained from the people themselves, in which a congruity of the principles and practice of the administration with their usages and opinions is so much to be

desired, and in which a popular mode of introducing and conducting any measure, or the contrary, so materially affects its failure or success, the adoption of the familiar idiom as the medium of transacting official business throughout the whole department could not fail to produce satisfactory results. The event has amply justified the Board's expectation.

6. There is one evil, however, connected with the old system which in certain documents, and particularly in the language of petitions, is still clung to with considerable tenacity, namely, the too frequent introduction of words and idioms exclusively Persian. You should therefore explain to the officers under your control that it is not the mere substitution of Hindee verbs and affixes which the Board wish to see adopted. They desire that every paper shall be written in the phrase in which a well spoken respectable man, altogether unacquainted with Persian, would express himself.

7. They trust that the European officers, and especially the native deputies, will watch and set themselves against the attempts of the omlah to keep up a foreign jargon almost as unintelligible to the people as that which they have forsaken, and oblige them in all cases to use their best endeavours to write as they would speak. Especially they trust, both the European officers and native deputies will themselves set them the example of recording their meaning in brief and simple terms. They are satisfied if this be carefully attended to, that instead of the long circumlocutory, pedantic sentences in which their ignorance of Persian obliges the omlah to conceal their poverty of language under an exuberance of formal phrases, learnt by rote,—simplicity, brevity, and precision, may soon be attained.

8. The Board have often been struck with the felicity, and force with which a common zumeendar would express himself, contrasted with the farrago by which a Persian deposition-writer would misrepresent his discourse.

9. A little attention to this matter will speedily abbreviate the prevalent useless and wearisome lengthiness of official re-

cords and writings, and amply compensate for the time and pains devoted to effect so desirable an object.

10. The Board propose that the Persian character shall be retained, except in those very few districts in which the Nagree has obtained and established an almost universal currency.

SECTION II.—*Letters and Abstracts.*

11. In the English department also prolixity of writing has been made the subject of frequent complaint. Your attention is therefore directed to the following extracts from a despatch from the Honorable the Court of Directors, dated the 10th of February, 1830.

12. "You are directed to instruct all your subordinate functionaries in the several departments, Civil and Military, as well in their correspondence with each other, as with their respective governments, to write separate letters upon separate subjects, and on a paper annexed to each letter, to make a short abstract of its contents. This division of subjects may not be practicable to an equal extent in every department, and in all cases; but it is desirable that it should be acted upon as far as circumstances will permit. The practice of making abstracts, besides facilitating references, will lead, we hope, to a condensation of the correspondence, which is often most unnecessarily expanded. It should be understood throughout our service, that the letters which contain the most useful information and pertinent suggestions or instructions within the shortest compass are the most valuable, and will be held by the superior authorities in highest estimation."

13. In compliance with these instructions you will direct that abstracts be annexed or prefixed on a separate sheet to each letter, if containing more than twelve paragraphs.

14. All letters to the Board's address whether containing more or less than twelve paragraphs should be abstracted on the reverse side in the usual manner of an office docket. All original letters from this office will in like manner be abstracted, which will answer for the usual docketting in your office.

15. It will not be necessary to notice separately the points contained in each paragraph, but merely the general subject of the reference, mentioning the date of any communication to which it immediately refers, or replies, and such other details as can conveniently be entered in the space usually occupied by this part of the endorsement.

16. Much diversity of practice prevails in different offices regarding the numbering of letters. The Revenue and Customs departments should have separate numbers, each running in a consecutive series from the beginning to the end of the year.

17. In the despatch of letters you will be pleased to bear in mind, that government have directed public officers to include in one cover all letters addressed to the same office in one day, provided they do not in the aggregate exceed twelve tolas weight.

18. Government having also directed the discontinuance as much as possible of the use of Cashmere paper in the public offices on account of the facility with which alterations may be made in documents written on that paper, the Collectors and their native subordinates should be warned accordingly.

19. In sending up voluminous statements, it will not be necessary to repeat the heading on the occurrence of every new page. The headings on the first sheet should be drawn out so as to stand beyond, or fold over all the ensuing sheets. By observing this rule a useless expenditure of writing and paper will be obviated. A specimen is given in Appendix, No. II. shewing the mode in which the quarterly Index of correspondence should be drawn out.

20. All statements submitted to the Board should, if possible, be drawn out on Foolscap paper, unless there may be a special order to the contrary. That size is most convenient both to the writer and reader, and is generally found to be large enough for all ordinary returns.

21. Collectors should be told, in submitting any letter on the subject of a mouza which may render reference to the settlement records necessary, to mention the number which that mouza bears in the Statements numbered II. III. and IV. of the revised settlement.

SECTION III.—*Copies.*

22. In some of the Collector's and Commissioner's offices petitioners and parties in suits are not allowed to take copies of the orders passed on their petitions or cases, without presenting a petition on stamped paper requesting such copy.

23. But it should be understood that every petitioner is entitled to an authenticated copy of the order passed on his petition, and every party in a case is entitled to an authenticated copy of the final order passed in his case, on the sole condition of his lodging, within a reasonable time, a sufficient quantity of the prescribed stamped paper on which the copy may be engrossed.

24. If any person should wish for copies of other papers to which he is not of right entitled, he must of course apply for them by petition, and the prayer of his petition will be granted or refused, according to circumstances, at the discretion of the officer by whom the suit may have been decided, under the control of course of his official superior.

25. You will please to make known that the officers in charge of records and employed to authenticate copies, both in your office and the Collector's, are bound to make the copy of any document furnished to an applicant, an exact counterpart of the original, and that if any erasure or interlineation appear in the original, the same should also appear in the copy. You will give notice that any officer who may infringe or allow the infringement of this rule will be liable to immediate dismissal, and you will be pleased to record a proceeding in English and vernacular in your office, and direct the Collectors to do the same, for the information of those whom it may concern.

26. You will cause these principles to be acted on in your own office, and in that of the Collector's and other officers under your authority; and you will cause an ishtehar to be stuck up both in the Collectors' offices and your own, notify-

ing to the public that every person who may lodge the prescribed stamped paper for the same within one month from the date of the passing any order on a petition, or any final decision on a case to which he is a party, will be entitled to receive a copy of the same duly signed and sealed.

27. After the fixed time is passed, a party wishing for a copy of an order which he has neglected to apply for in proper time, must petition for it on stamped paper, when, if the order that has been passed is a final one, a copy will be given as a matter of course.

28. You will also direct that a receipt for the stamped paper be granted by the officer whom you may appoint for that duty, and that the date on which the paper may have been lodged, and that on which the copy may be prepared, be endorsed on each sheet.

29. You will further direct that the name and official designation of the officer with whom the stamped paper for official copies is to be lodged, be stated in the ishtehar.

30. You should cause it to be publicly notified in your division, that it is necessary for all persons who may wish to prefer an appeal from the order or decisions of the Collector or Deputy Collector, to present their petitions in the first instance to the Commissioner with copy of the order appealed against, and that no cases will be attended to by the Board in which this necessary step has been omitted.

31. You are also requested to make known that no attention will be paid by the Board to any petition of appeal which is not accompanied by authenticated copies of the orders of the local tribunals in the case.

SECTION IV.—*Commissioner's Records.*

32. In the preparation of reports intended for the Board's office or for transmission to Government from your division, you are requested to adopt the arrangement of collectorates which is given in the Appendix*. This geographical arrangement has been enjoined by orders of Government to ensure facility of reference.

33. In answering communications from this office you will instruct your writers to specify the number as well as the date of the letter replied to.

34. Whenever you have occasion to forward correspondence consisting of more than four letters, you should take care to see that it is accompanied by an Index. (See Appendix, No. IV.) This rule should be particularly attended to in sending up the various bundles of correspondence which are called for on inspection of the Quarterly Revenue Indexes.

35. This index should, in general, refer only to such papers or to such paragraphs as may be of importance to the consideration of the point brought forward; for it often happens that many papers will be found in a bundle which have not any immediate connection with the subject, or contain no information of any moment.

36. Instead of sending up copies of all letters and statements for the Board's perusal, the originals, except in cases of very great importance, should be submitted. Copies will be taken in this office of such as may be required for record, and the originals will be invariably returned to you.

37. You should also file in original your own drafts of letters with the bundles of papers to which they refer, in preference to entering copies of all such drafts in the office books.

* Appendix, No. III.

38. The use also of printed or lithographed statements and letters of form will be found greatly to expedite business.

39. The Board doubt not that these arrangements, combined with a resolute maintenance of the utmost attainable brevity in correspondence, as enjoined in Section 2, will greatly abridge the labours of the writers on your establishment.

40. In order to keep the Board acquainted with all orders which Commissioners may issue to Collectors, and with all references submitted by Collectors, you are required to submit an Index of Revenue correspondence every quarter. The Board attach great importance to this record, which is calculated to lay open the internal arrangement of every district, and afford them ready means of checking proceedings contrary to their views of correct administration.

41. You will therefore perceive that the object of this requisition will be defeated by any delay. The index should be despatched from your office not later than twenty days after the close of the quarter, and your head-clerk should be held personally and strictly responsible for its accuracy and prompt submission.

42. The insertion of your letters communicating the orders of the Board to Collectors for their guidance, or Hal Touzees, or other matters of form may be altogether excluded.

43. The form in which this index should be submitted is shewn in the Appendix, No. II.

44. In column No. 1, every letter should be numbered as it is entered. There should be but one consecutive series, so that the first letter of the correspondence of each zillah will not be called No. 1, but will follow the last number of the zillah which precedes it. The chief use of these numbers is to admit of reference being made to them in the last column where several letters have been written on the same subject and which do not follow each other in regular succession. References should carefully be made back to the numbers re-

ferred from. Where, for instance, you have referred from No. 9 to No. 35, you should refer back at No. 35 to No. 9. It may also sometimes be necessary to refer to former indexes, or from the correspondence of one zillah to another, and on those occasions the use of an unbroken series of numbers becomes very apparent.

45. No reference of this kind need be made, where all the letters on one subject follow each other in the body of the index; and as this mode of grouping subjects together is by far the most convenient to the Board when perusing the index, they request that it may be generally adopted, unless it is found to occasion considerable trouble. In this case a line will be drawn under each subject in red ink.

46. Where no order has been issued on any reference made by a Collector, the words "no order" should be entered at the conclusion of the subject, or in the last column, and where the whole correspondence has been referred to the Board, or is pending further inquiry, the fact should be communicated in a similar manner.

47. The name of the District should appear at the head of each page.

48. The control of the Board over the Revenue administration of these provinces is carried on chiefly by means of a minute examination of these indexes of correspondence, and by calling for, on their own motion, and inspecting whatever appears to be new and interesting in its nature, or to involve any important principle, or to bear a questionable aspect.

49. By this process they have the means of knowing exactly the state of the business and mode of transacting business of every Commissioner and Collector, of duly estimating the character of the officers, of correcting any error general or particular, of giving general currency to any improved method of procedure, and of assimilating the mode of conducting business throughout the provinces. Having this effectual check, they know how each Commissioner exercises his extensive

powers and performs his duty, and have no need to hamper his movements or limit his authority. They need therefore scarcely urge again upon your notice the necessity for the early and regular transmission of the quarterly index from your office.

50. You will submit with your index copies of all Circular Orders that you may issue during the quarter to the Collectors of your division in matters belonging to their official cognizance and control, and, when no such orders may have been issued during the quarter, you should intimate the circumstance to the Board in a separate letter. The Sudder Board take this opportunity of declaring that, without previous reference to them, no Circular Order issued by any of the late Boards of Revenue should be rescinded or altered by a Commissioner.

51. You will also despatch on the same day with your index, a quarterly list* of unanswered references from this department to your office, with an explanatory column to contain such reasons as you may desire to assign for any apparent or unavoidable delay in replying to the Board's letters.

52. This list should include all orders of the Board which may not have been finally replied to at the date of despatching the statement.

53. It has been thought that a reference included in the statement of one quarter need not be again included in the statement for the next quarter, although it should not in the mean time have been disposed of; but as this would defeat the object of the statement altogether, you are requested not to act upon such a construction.

* Appendix, No. V.

SECTION V.—*Arrangement of Collector's Records, and distribution of business.*

54. As it is very desirable that in the Collectors' offices facilities of reference should exist in the shape of general and separate Indexes, and that their records should be properly and efficiently kept up, the Board request that you will cause the papers and documents of the Native department of the districts in your division to be ordered and arranged in the manner hereinafter described.

55. The Collector in conjunction with his serishtadar is to divide the business into departments, to be placed under charge of particular officers, so that every sort of business which comes into the office may go to the assigned officer, who is to have charge of the papers connected with his department until a final order shall have been passed on each case. A Form of a departmental list is given in Appendix, No. VI.

56. Separate presses or other fit receptacles for the secure preservation of the papers are to be assigned to each department of business, the key of which to be in the custody of the officer in charge of the department.

57. This is of course not intended to preclude the assignment of two or more departments to one officer, or the alloting two or more officers to one department, as the business may be light or heavy in each department.

58. A book is to be kept by the officer in charge of each department in which he is to enter every case as it comes in, and a fly leaf is to be affixed to each case as soon as entered, on which a list of the papers first given in is to be written, and every additional paper is to be entered on the list as soon as received.

59. The serishtadar is to be responsible for seeing that the papers daily received are daily made over to the officers

in charge of the different departments, and duly filed and entered on the lists and in the books, and disposed of with due care and attention to arrangement.

60. It should be the duty of the serishtadar also to see that cases required for the Collector's proceedings are duly brought forward by the officers in charge of the departments at the times appointed, and that each case or paper is returned to the proper department before the office breaks up.

61. The record of every case, as soon as a final order has been passed, and the Perwanahs or other necessary measures for due execution completed, is to be immediately made over, without reference to order of time, to the record-keeper, and the date of transfer is to be written against the entry of the case in the department book, and the muhafiz dufter is to sign the entry in evidence of having received the case.

62. The serishtadar is to be responsible for these instructions being duly attended to.

63. The records are to be kept pergunnahwar and mouzawar.

64. A separate shelf or space is to be set apart for each pergunnah, and the name of the pergunnah is to be clearly and durably written both on the outside of the door of the press and on the front of the shelf or shelves on which the records of that pergunnah may be arranged.

65. The mouzas are to be arranged in alphabetical order, and the records of as many mouzas as a bustah of convenient size will contain to be kept together, and on the outside of the bustah should be legibly written the name of the pergunnah and the letters of the alphabet under which the records contained in that bustah fall.

66. Every case of every kind whether relating to settlement, summary suit, transfer, succession, arrear, or of whatever nature, connected with any mouza is to be kept together.

Each case to be tied up separately, and all the cases of any mouza to be included in one envelope, and with each envelope a list of the cases enclosed therein (not the papers but merely the cases) and the date of the year in which they occurred, is to be put up. When any fresh case is added, the name and year should be added to the list.

67. The record-keeper is to receive every completed case whenever tendered to him, and is not to decline on pretence of waiting for other cases of the same mouza or of the same date. He is to put every case into the envelope of the mouza to which it belongs and add it to the list as soon as it has been made over to him from the executive office, and to note it at the same time in the book which will be drawn out in the form given in the Appendix*. Where the registers have already been completed, there will of course be no necessity to alter them in conformity with that now given.

68. All papers of a general nature not connected with any mouza, as Hal Touzces, 15 days reports, &c. of course have a separate press assigned for them.

69. When any case is required from the record office, either for reference, or to put up with a new case under proceedings, the officer of the department is to give a note to the muhafiz duftur mentioning the pergunnah and mouza and the denomination of the case. The record is immediately to be furnished and the note kept in the envelope. On the return of the record the note should be given up to be cancelled.

70. The Board are well satisfied that every Collector who gives very little attention and time in the first instance to see that his serishtadar carries these instructions into execution, will very soon find by increased facility for the transaction of business and readiness of reference to records, that the pains have been well bestowed. Such are the effects that have attended the measure wherever the arrangement of the records upon this system has been brought to a state of completion.

* Vide Appendix, No. VII.

71. The Board request your particular attention to the mode in which the Collectors perform this duty, and it is their wish that in visiting the districts you should satisfy yourself that the arrangement has been fully carried into effect.

72. In most of the districts in these provinces considerable progress has been made in the adjustment of the records on these principles, and in order to keep the Board informed of the degree of attention paid to this duty, you will submit a statement in the accompanying Form*, shewing the progress made up to the 30th of September of each year until the whole arrangement is complete.

73. In order that you may keep yourself informed of the state of business, pending in the offices of the Collectors of your division, you will call for monthly statements in the accompanying Form†, which should be despatched so as to reach your office not later than the 5th of each month.

74. The headings in column 2 can of course be multiplied or decreased as circumstances may require.

75. You will require from the Collectors quarterly returns in the Form No. V.‡ of all unanswered references from your office, and you are desired to bring to the notice of the Board all cases in which unreasonable and unnecessary delay may occur on the part of Collectors in replying to your requisitions.

76. The several Collectors under whom native deputies are employed should be instructed to prepare returns, according to the Form in the Appendix§, of the quantity and nature of the work performed by those officers, to be transmitted half yearly through your office to the Board, accompanied by such remarks on the efficiency, usefulness, and general character of each, as the collector may see fit to record.

* Vide Appendix, No. VIII.
† Vide Appendix, No. IX.
‡ Vide Appendix, No. V.
§ Vide Appendix, No. X.

77. The returns should state their names, standing, pay and services, number of cases decided, the time taken to complete special investigations or other deputed work, whether at the sudder station or in mofusil encampment, and they should exhibit such other items as may enable the Board to satisfy themselves at one view that these officers are usefully and discreetly employed.

78. These returns should be despatched so as to reach the Board's office before the close of April and October for the six months preceding.

79. As some Collectors have considered themselves not competent to annul or cancel an erroneous order passed by a native Deputy Collector without previous reference to the Commissioner, I am directed to request you will call the attention of your Collectors to Sections 20 and 22, Regulation IX. of 1833.

80. It is incumbent on the Collectors, whenever any order may have been passed by a native Deputy Collector, contrary to the Regulation, or to the established principles and rules of revenue administration, to revise such order, and issue such instructions to the native deputy for his future guidance, as the case may require.

81. This does not make it incumbent on the Collector to receive appeals from his native deputy; the intent of the enactment being, to enable the head of the department to correct any mistake made by his subordinate, not to inflict on him the burthen of unnecessarily going over settled cases on the reclamation of dissatisfied parties.

82. It is not however the Deputy Collector only whose work should be thus carefully watched, recorded, and controlled. Collectors should be required to avail themselves to the fullest extent of the services of their covenanted assistants, instruct them in their duty, and see that the business they are entrusted with is properly and efficiently performed.

83. The Board believe, that the object and principle of the union of the two offices of Collector and Magistrate, and

the facilities which it affords for the administration of a district by a judicious distribution of duty and responsibility, have till lately been little understood, and I am consequently directed to explain for your information the system which has been adopted and successfully acted upon elsewhere, with a view to your enforcing the introduction of a similar mode of transacting business, with such modifications as local peculiarities and the common diversities of character may require, into the districts of your division.

84. It must be premised that it is essential to the success of the plan that the Collector himself should regularly attend his public office, a point of duty which the Board doubt not you are already careful to enforce, and for which any Commissioner must be held directly responsible should he suffer those under his authority to neglect.

85. The next essential is that the Collector should require that his assistants regularly attend office, and it is the duty of the Commissioner to see and know that the Collector does require the regular attendance of the assistants in office during office hours; to enforce the performance of this duty, should the Collector neglect it, and if necessary to report any failure, after due warning given, to the Sudder Board.

86. The Collector himself and his assistants being each in his own place in office, the next matter is the distribution of business.

87. It is the object of Government, that the Collector and Magistrate should retain in his own hand the general superintendence and conduct of every department of his office, and should prescribe the principles on which his subordinates are to conduct their duties, in the same way as it is the duty of the Commissioner to lay down the general rules and principles for the Collector's guidance.

88. The Collector then is to maintain his position as the controlling head and spring of action of every department of his office. He is not to make a transfer in perpetuity of any branch of his duty. The time which he gives to the actual

transaction of business should be reserved for matters of the greatest moment, none of which in any department should be disposed of except under his cognizance and approval. At the same time he is to be far from taking up the notion, that every matter connected with his office is of too great importance to be committed to any other than himself. It is incumbent on him to have just confidence in his junior officers. There are few men to whom public business appears easy at first sight; but one case well understood serves as a rule and guide to an hundred, and when young men are judiciously brought forward, and can have the benefit of the advice of an experienced senior whenever required, there are few cases of common occurrence which may not safely be left to their management. It is a melancholy sight to see a man delaying the march of business, harassing with hopeless exceptations those who have concerns to transact with his office, and blighting the rising prospects of the junior service, by weakly and pertinaciously imagining that no one but himself can perform office duties; nor is it intended, as the Board believe many Collectors suppose, that they should revise all the orders given by their assistants. When there is more work than can well be done once, it is idle to do the least important portion twice, and all the benefit of relief from details is lost. Ten minutes occupied in hearing from an assistant the abstract of his operations, and correcting or settling his views, will more benefit him and the public than days spent in revising his work in his absence.

89. The real mode in which the head of the department is to derive aid from the junior officers and to do his own duty to the public by teaching his subordinates to perform theirs, is, by making a due distribution of work to each according to his ability, explaining the principles on which it is to be performed, holding the subordinates to their responsibility for its due performance, affording every facility of reference to himself, and cheerfully assisting with his advice on all occasions of difficulty.

90. I am directed to explain somewhat more in detail the mode in which the sketch above given may be filled up.

91. The Collector and Magistrate may for instance assign to an assistant the Revenue management of a certain Tehseeldaree, or the police of one or more Thannahs or both. In the same way he may commit to one the conduct of the Abkaree Department, or he may assign to the same assistant all of these several duties within a limited tract, say the extent of one Tehseeldaree, and may give him the trial of the Foujdaree and Revenue cases within the same tract. The Collector will of course apportion the nature and extent of the duty assigned to each, to the ability and experience of the party. But he is not to set aside any one on the ground of youth and inexperience, or employ him on the mere pretence of signing and correcting papers; every one is to have a substantive duty assigned him, and to be held responsible for its careful performance.

92. In assigning one or more of those departments of duty, where the officer is young and without experience, the Collector should require that the assistant should take a note of each matter which comes before him, and of the order passed by him upon it; and the first duty of every day should be to report to the Collector from his notes what cases were tried on the preceding day, and what orders were passed on them. The Collector should encourage the assistant always to have recourse to him in all cases of doubt, and should require that in any case of importance the assistant should verbally state the case and obtain his opinion before passing an order.

93. In the early part of an assistant's career, the Collector may find it expedient now and then to call for and examine a case from among those disposed of by the assistant, in order to ascertain how he performs his duty, and should verbally make to him any observations which may appear necessary. But as the assistant acquires experience, and the Collector is aware of his mode of transacting business, this minute kind of surveillance may be altogether abandoned.

94. If any party should complain to the Collector against an assistant's decision, the Collector should not make a formal

case of appeal of the matter, but should call the assistant to sit with him, direct the party dissatisfied to state his objections and require the assistant to explain from his notes the case and the nature of his order. If the order be right, the Collector should countersign the proceeding, and refer the party, if still dissatisfied, to the Commissioner. If the order be erroneous, the error should be pointed out, and the assistant directed to revise it.

95. When any new and general question may arise, all the assistants, if there be more than one, should be invited to attend its discussion, and encouraged to form and express an opinion, and when the Collector has formed his own judgment on the point, a note should be entered in a book kept for the purpose for future reference as the rule of practice of the office.

96. In like manner the conduct of Settlements of the land Revenue, the Board have already pointed out in their Settlement Circular, No. 1, the mode in which assistants should be employed in deciding boundary disputes and other judicial questions connected with Settlements; they may also be employed, when the Collector has resolved on the juma of a pergunnah, in making a distribution of it on the different muhals, and in preparing the various papers required to be submitted to the Commissioner and in receiving and recording the papers of rights, responsibilities, and village administration, ordered to be taken from the proprietors or communities with whom engagements are exchanged.

97. In those duties the services of the assistants may be rendered highly valuable in expediting progress, and through their instrumentality a body of statistic information connected with the internal economy of villages, and the habits and management of the agricultural community, may be collected and recorded. The Assistant for instance should note the rules laid down in the papers of administration given in for enforcing payment from defaulters, for fixing the rights of separate sharers, for the making good losses, for the nomination of the persons to engage directly with government, for transfers

of property, &c. Whenever in his progress he meets with any new head of information, or any variation from the already recorded mode of procedure, he should add that to his list. If copies of these memoranda be circulated to others similarly employed, and copies of their notes reciprocally received, not only will there be at once a record obtained, derived from the people themselves, of all the different tenures and modes of administration and of enforcing rights and responsibilities among themselves, but a useful manual will have been prepared for those who come after, and if the parties who give in the statement should, through carelessness or unacquaintance with the object of the record, omit any important point, a reference to the manual will at once enable the Officer to have the omission supplied.

98. I am directed to observe, that in laying out the above system for relieving the labours of the higher and calling forth the powers of the subordinate officers, the Board are not proceeding on mere assumption, but merely promulgating what has been already attempted with success. They have known a magistrate of a district in which the Foujdaree Department was peculiarly heavy get through the weary task of disposing of the police reports of 18 Thannahs in half an hour, by being waited on in his room in office by a trained assistant with a paper of notes mentioning the reports which had been received, and the orders passed on them, and receiving from him the few heavy cases which he had reserved for the Magistrate's own orders with a verbal statement of their nature.

99. There is hardly a higher duty to the public than that of instructing, guiding, and bringing forward the junior officers, and the Board are well aware that in districts where it has not been usual to entrust them with independent powers, many of the assistants themselves have lamented and complained of the useless idleness and unacquaintance with public business to which they were condemned by the injudicious facility, or culpable supineness, or monopolizing tenaciousness of their immediate superiors in office. The Board therefore rely on your using every exertion to enforce the adoption of the plan now sketched out.

100. I am directed to add that the Board attach the utmost importance to the Commissioners carrying on their own duty of control on system and principle. They desire that you will carefully consider and enforce the adoption in the districts under your charge of the general rules and principles which you may receive from them, and that you will keep your attention constantly on the alert to correct anomalies and irregularities which the Collector of any district under your surveillance may introduce, or suffer to remain unattended to. You may confidently rely on the support of the Board in carrying through this object. The Board observe that it is only by acting on a known method in conformity with understood principles, strictly enforcing the laws enacted in all cases provided for, and carefully maintaining their spirit where the strict letter may not be applicable ; it is by these means alone that the people can know what to expect; that the mass of investigations, applications, and orders having no real connection with the Revenue Department, which used to clog the offices of the Collectors, have been got rid of, and dependance for all information on native officers, and the many other evils and inconveniences which attend the unavoidably frequent changes of the European superintendence of districts, obviated.

101. In conclusion, in order to show the importance which is attached by Government to this system of check which should prevail througout the service, I am desired to subjoin an Extract from a notification printed in the Government Gazette of the 28th of December 1836, which has been extended by express orders to these Provinces.

102. "It is hereby declared that it is the duty of the sudder Courts and Board, of the Commissioners, of the Collectors and Deputy Collectors, and of the Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, to report to their immediate Superior every case in which they may be of opinion that a covenanted officer, subordinate to them, is decidedly disqualified to discharge efficiently the duties entrusted to him : and it is hereby notified to all such functionaries that it is considered an essential part of their duty to make themselves acquainted

with the manner in which their subordinate officers perform their duties ; and that they themselves will be held responsible for any mischievous consequences that may result from any inefficiency, bad habits, or serious errors of conduct of those under them, that ought to have been known to them, unless they report the same for the information of their superiors."

SECTION VI.—*Tehseeldar's Records.*

103. The Board, having given in the foregoing Sections full instructions regarding the distribution of business among the European functionaries, and the arrangement of the Records of each office, proceed now to detail the mode in which the Tehseeldaree accounts should be kept.

104. As inconvenience has frequently been felt by the Home Government from the practice in these Provinces of keeping up a set of accounts adjusted by the lunar year, the Board have, in the new forms of account now circulated, sought a remedy for the evil, and have decided upon the general adoption of the official year from May 1841. The kists have already been fixed with reference to English dates, and the first Rubbee instalment has now been moved forward so as to fall on or after the 1st of May of each year. This will give ample time for the collection of the latest Khureef kist before the close of the official year, so that hereafter the styles of collection and account will coincide, and a genuine representation of the state of the receipts and arrears can at all times be rendered to Government.

105. A very little time will serve to teach the tehseeldars and native accountants the use of the new style, and the Board have purposely allowed a period of some months to elapse before it is to be introduced, in order that there may be no opposition or excuse on the score of novelty.

106. With this preliminary observation, the new accounts will be found very easy, and few appear to call for any remarks in detail.

107. I. The Urz Irsal*. The object of this paper is to protect the lumberdar against any attempt at fraud on the part of the messenger or agent, by whom the cash is transmitted to the tehseeldar; also when the lumberdar holds

* Vide Appendix, No. XI.

many mouzas, this will enable him to find out to which mouzas the sum sent is to be credited. The paper should contain an account of the money sent, the description of coin, the accounts to which it is to be credited, and the name of the sender and the person by whom it is conveyed, and should be signed by the putwaree.

108. If the tehseeldar finds it requisite to make any change in the disposal of the items, i. e. to deduct any thing on account of light weight, or credit any further sum to tulubana, &c., he will of course do so, setting down the items at the foot of the dakhila, and the party can then see how his remittance has been disposed of.

109. The Urz Irsal is to be written by the lumberdar, presented with the cash, ready and not drawn out at the tehseel office. It is to be filed with the records when presented.

110. No payment is to be received by the tehseel officers, unless accompanied by an Urz Irsal.

111. II. Dakhila Buhee*. This is to be a counterpart of the entries in the dakhila, and is intended to show to whom any sum paid in has been credited, and how disposed of. The person who receives the dakhila is to affix his signature to this book in the last column.

112. The dakhila will of course be drawn out in the same Form as this Register.

113. Printed dakhilas alone should be issued. This will entail no expense, as the coarsest paper may be used for the purpose.

114. The same system of Register and check for the issue of these documents may be applied as has already been enjoined in Section III. of the Revenue and Rent Circular for the dustuks.

* Appendix, No. XII.

115. The charge of the printed dakhilas should be entrusted to the Sudder seaha nuvees, who should take care to forward at the commencement of each year, a supply to each tehseeldaree sufficient to meet the estimated demand of the current year.

116. Each dakhila, before presentation to the party entitled to receive it, will be signed by the seaha nuvees, the tehveeldar, and the canoongoe. The tehseeldar or peshkar, will cause a copy to be entered immediately in the dakhila buhee.

117. The tehseeldar will transmit his dakhila Register monthly to the Collector's office.

118. III. Seaha Buhee Amudunee*. In this account every item is to be entered—Mal, Sewaee, or Sair, Tulubana, Butta—whatever the item may be, or however intended to be ultimately disposed of. Nothing is to be omitted, and the tehseeldar is to be held responsible in case of any omission.

119. The arrangement of the mal-entries will depend on the constitution of the village. Where the tenure is joint, one head will suffice. Where it is putteedaree, or bhyachara, there must be an entry for each recorded puttee.

120. A head has been set down in this as well as in the other forms for sums received in deposit from the moonsiff on account of judicial decrees, in case Government should hereafter think fit to direct that measure which is now in agitation.

121. A copy of this account signed by the tehveeldar and the tehseeldar is to be daily dispatched to the Collector's office at the time of closing the accounts for the day, and on receipt is to be signed by the Collector or Deputy Collector and retained in the office for a check on fabrication of accounts. You will be careful to see that this order is strictly complied with.

* Appendix, No. XIII.

122. IV. Waz Kham*. Of this account it only needs to remark, that it is to contain every item of receipt or expenditure, without exception, as in the seaha.

123. V. VI. VII. Khuteonees general and mouzawar†. These require no explanation. Every item in the seaha is to be posted in them.

124. VIII. The fifteen days' report‡ requires no remark.

125. IX. Tehseeldar's Irsal§. This also requires no remark.

126. X. Touzee‖. To be transmitted monthly.

127. XI. Monthly Juma Khurch¶. It only requires to remark that the same principle is to be maintained in this as in the other accounts, of having every item entered.

128. XII. Abstract of Perwanahs**. Also to be transmitted monthly; requires no remark.

129. XIII. Copies of Urzees††.

130. XIV. Copies of Perwanahs‡‡ returned with order endorsed.

131. XV. Ijrae Koorkee§§, the record of distraint ordered by the Collector for levying arrears of Revenue.

132. XVI. The same for distraints on account of rent or quota of Revenue from putteedars‖‖.

133. XVII. List of summary suits made over to tehseeldar¶¶.

* Appendix, No. XIV.
† Appendix, Nos. XV. XVI. XVII.
‡ Appendix, No. XVIII.
§ Appendix, No. XIX.
‖ Appendix, No. XX.
¶ Appendix, No. XXI.
** Appendix, No. XXII.
†† Appendix, No. XXIII.
‡‡ Appendix, No. XXIV.
§§ Appendix, No. XXV.
‖‖ Appendix, No. XXVI.
¶¶ Appendix, No. XXVII.

134. XVIII. Chulan of Asamees*.

135. XIX. List of persons employed in the tehseel on the fixed establishment, not including peadehs on three rupees per mensem†.

136. XX. Kubzool Wusool of officers‡. Requires no remark.

137. XXI. Diary of watch and ward and roster of duties§. The above from No. XIII. will remain in the tehseeldar's office.

138. XXII. Nirkhnamah‖. This calls for no remark. It will be despatched monthly to the Collector's office.

139. Of the following accounts for muhals held under kham management, the jumabundee is to be prepared for each harvest and sent in signed by the putwaree and countersigned by the tehseeldar and canoongoe. That for the Khureef harvest will be furnished by the 1st of August; that for the Rubbee by the 1st of January. The first monthly account will be sent in on the lapse of the first month after the first kist, and one each month afterwards till the 30th of April, when the wasil baqee for the year will be sent in.

140. The Accounts are,

141. XXIII. Jumabundee¶.

142. XXIV. Monthly Juma Wasil Baqee**.

143. XXV. Yearly account††.

* Appendix, No. XXVIII.
† Appendix, No. XXIX.
‡ Appendix, No. XXX.
§ Appendix, No. XXXI.
‖ Appendix, No. XXXII.
¶ Appendix, No. XXXIII.
** Appendix, No. XXXIV.
†† Appendix, No. XXXV.

144. XXVI. The Awarija mentioned at Para. 110 of the Revenue and Rent Circular*.

145. The road fund accounts are to be drawn out in the forms given in the Appendix. They are very simple and need no comment.

146. XXVII. Monthly Wasil Baqee†.

147. XXVIII. Yearly ditto‡.

148. The remaining yearly mal accounts, which the tehseeldars will be required to furnish, are relieved of all unnecessary detail and comprise the following statements.

149. XXIX. Kistbundee§. This includes also a statement of increase or decrease upon the Juma of the previous year.

150. XXX. Yearly Touzee||.

151. XXXI. General Juma Khurch of the year¶.

152. XXXII. Statement of balances of past years**.

153. XXXIII. Register of mutations of lumberdars††.

154. XXXIV. Register of mutations of putwarees‡‡.

155. XXXV. Register of accounts filed by putwarees§§.

156. The Board believe that these forms will be found to contain every thing that is requisite and nothing superfluous.

* Appendix, No. XXXVI.
† Appendix, No. XXXVII.
‡ Appendix, No. XXXVIII.
§ Appendix, No. XXXIX.
|| Appendix, No. XL.
¶ Appendix, No. XLI.
** Appendix, No. XLII.
†† Appendix, No. XLIII.
‡‡ Appendix, No. XLIV.
§§ Appendix, No. XLV.

On their first introduction it will require some little vigilance on the part of the Collectors to enforce their adoption, and see that they are properly drawn out, but a short practice will render them familiar, and the tehseeldars will no doubt very soon learn to comply with the system of uniformity which they are designed to establish.

SECTION VII.—*Putwaree's and Canoongoe's records.*

157. The papers to be required from the Putwarees are the following.

1. Jumabundee.
2. Melan Khusreh—or supplement to the Jumabundee.
3. Teerij.
4. Juma Wasil Baqee.
5. Juma Wasil Baqee Tehseelee.
6. Juma Khurch.
7. Register of proprietary mutations.

158. These papers are to be drawn out in compliance with the injunctions of Sections 12 and 13 of Regulation IX. of 1833, and under the penalties for the neglect of their due preparation prescribed in Sections 14 and 15 of that Regulation.

159. These returns should be furnished once a year, viz., on the first of October for the year preceding.

160. In the districts of your Division, where the Settlement has been completed, you will direct the immediate introduction of the plan.

161. In the districts now under settlement, the introduction of the measure may be postponed till the completion of the whole settlement.

162. A short explanation of the forms is given below.

163. I. Jumabundee*. The three first columns of this account need no remark. The fourth column contains the number of the khet according to the survey by khusreh. This number must always be kept up in the putwaree's

* Appendix, No. XLVI.

jumabundee. If the field, as it stood at the time of the khusreh, be divided into two or more fields, the khusreh number must be set down against each. If two or more fields, having separate numbers in the khusreh, be thrown into one, all the numbers set down against those fields in the khusreh must be set down against the one aggregate field in the jumabundee. This must be considered an essential point which the putwarees must not be allowed to depart from; so that under all changes, reference may be made back to the original fields as they stood in the khusreh of the survey.

164. The fifth column gives the area according to the beegah used by the surveyor for his khusreh. The sixth gives the beegah used in the village. Where they coincide, the entry will be the same in both columns. Where they differ, the difference will be apparent on inspection. The only further remark on this part of the paper is that, of course, only those columns need be inserted in the account of each putwaree which conform with the practice of his village.

165. The culturable but uncultivated land and the land not capable of cultivation will be set down in the assigned places subjoined to the jumabundee so that a clear account of the whole area, as found by the khusreh survey, may be always given.

166. No. II.* It will be observed that there is an Appendix to the jumabundee called the melan khusreh. The object of this paper is to exhibit the variations which will occur in the course of time in the totals of each class of cultivated, culturable and barren, the total area or sum of the three remaining always the same.

	Beegs.	Bis.	Beegs.	Bis.
167. Thus in the specimen the total area is,..			140	4
Of which is cultivated, ...	46	14		
Culturable waste, ...	71	0		
Barren, ...	22	10		
			140	4

* Appendix, No. XLVII.

168. But the next year, if any of the waste be brought under crop, the account may stand

Total area,			140	4
Cultivated,	52	10		
Culturable waste,	65	4		
Barren waste,	22	10		
Still keeping the constant quantity,			140	4

169. This paper will shew at any time the improving, stationary, or deteriorating state of the mouza.

170. No. III. The next paper is the Teerij*. The third column of this account shows the total number of fields held by each cultivatcr; the fourth column, the total area of these fields by the village measurement. The other columns need no comment.

171. No. IV. The Juma Wasil Baqee needs no remark†.

172. No. V. The Juma Wasil Baqee Tehseelee‡ is the Register of payment made into the Tehseeldar's Cutcherry under every head of demand. Of course only those columns need find a place in each village account, which conform with the custom of the village.

173. No. VI. The Juma Khurch§ calls for no remark.

174. No. VII. The register of mutations||. Full instructions, respecting the mode of filling up this form and the reasons of its preparation, are given in Section IX. on the subject of proprietary mutations.

175. It only remains to give some directions regarding the office of putwaree.

* Appendix, No. XLVIII.
† Appendix, No. XLIX.
‡ Appendix, No. L.
§ Appendix, No. LI.
|| Appendix, No. LII.

176. In all muhals held by a single individual the putwaree will of course, on the occurrence of a vacancy, be nominated by that individual.

177. If the ryotts of such a muhal should establish to the Collector's satisfaction that the putwaree deals unfairly by them, the Collector will of course remove him and require the proprietor to appoint a competent successor.

178. The Collector should always satisfy himself that the nominee is competent, and should cause him to be examined as to his capability to understand the accounts now furnished. This may easily be done by the Native Deputy Collector or the head of the Huzoor Tehseel Cutcherry.

179. In Putteedaree and Bhyachara muhals of all kinds the putwaree must be appointed and removed by the voice of the majority; the Collector of course having the right to reject for incompetence.

180. Only one putwaree must be nominated to each muhal. If the muhal be so large, that he cannot perform the duties without assistance, he is always at liberty to employ his sons or brothers or other near relations, in whom he may have confidence, as his assistants in the work, but he is to be the sole responsible person, and is to attend on all occasions on which a putwaree is required to attend, and is to sign and render the yearly accounts and all other accounts required by any Court or public office entitled to call for putwaree's accounts.

181. This is a point particularly to be attended to, the putwaree being the official accountant of the muhal, and his accounts alone authentic in every matter in which reference is required to the muhal or village accounts. The Board have seen the mistake made by Collectors unacquainted with the constitutions of the coparcenaries, of allowing each thokedar to appoint his own separate putwaree. The result of this is of course the production of conflicting statements and accounts on every occasion on which any opposition takes place,

and the absence of any record of admitted authenticity on which the public officers of Government can rely. But where the accounts of the whole coparcenary are on the responsibility of a single individual, the constant vigilant attention of each party to its own separate interests secures fidelity and accuracy in the accounts, and as the only mode of giving satisfaction to any community in the long run is by strict justice and impartiality, the putwaree finds himself compelled, by a regard to his own interest, to maintain a character for possessing those qualities.

182. There is no objection to several small muhals being placed under the same putwaree, provided the Collector be careful to select contiguous muhals and not to assign to any individual more duties than he has full leisure to perform aright.

183. In large talookas held by independent village communities under a superior—as the Biswahdarees of Moorsan, Hatras, Etah, &c., and the Birt Talookdarees of Goruckpoor—the putwarees will be nominated by the village communities in concert with the Collector, one putwaree having charge of as many villages as he can manage. For the villages of such talookas, which, by reason of there being no proprietary community, are settled in zumeendaree with the Talookdar, the latter will of course nominate his own putwaree or putwarees, as in other cases of a single proprietor.

184. A register of putwarees is to be made yearly and sent in on the 1st of October to the Collector's office, according to the form furnished in the Appendix*.

185. This will be prepared for each tehseeldaree in duplicate; one copy to be kept at the tehseeldaree, the other sent to the Collector.

186. The Register of the year will be kept in the Collector's office, in the press containing the mouzawar records of

* Appendix, No. XLIV.

the tehseeldaree. The Registers of former years will be placed in order in the press appointed for general Pergunnah papers.

187. The duty of preparing this Register will be performed by the canoongoes, under the superintendence of the tehseeldar.

188. The pergunnah canoongoes will attend daily at the tehseeldar's office for the performance of their duties.

189. Their duty consists in,

I. Keeping a duplicate set of the seaha and khuteonees required to be kept at the tehseeldaree.

190. II. Countersigning all accounts kept by the Revenue officers, including dakhilas furnished to parties paying Revenue.

191. III. Receiving, examining, and arranging the putwaree papers, and bringing to the notice of the tehseeldar any irregularities.

192. It will be the special duty of the tehseeldar to see that the putwarees are not unnecessarily detained, and that no gratuity or fee is demanded or taken from them by the canoongoes at the time of rendering the accounts, or on any other plea. Should it be found by any Collector that putwarees have been made to pay fees to the canoongoes, the tehseeldar will be responsible for the refund of the amount and liable to be dismissed.

193. The Collectors are to make such arrangements that the canoongoes' records may be kept in the tehseeldaree cutcherry, and that one canoongoe at least may be always in attendance at the tehseeldaree for the dispatch of business.

SECTION VIII.—*Register of Malgoozaree Mutations.*

194. Before the general revision of Settlement under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1833 had reached the progress to which it has now attained, the Board were unable to issue any specific instructions on the formation of the Registers of lumberdars, and the mutations to be made therein.

195. The near approach of the settlement proceedings towards the desired conclusion, and the complete arrangements which, in concert with the people, have been so satisfactorily made, admit of detailed instructions being now issued. The proprietors under engagement to pay Revenue direct to Government are to be called lumberdars. No mutation, pending or completed, will in any way affect the responsibility of the muhal for all arrears and all accruing instalments of the Revenue of Government, or its liability to all the legal processes appointed for enforcing the realization of such Revenue. The number of lumberdars in each muhal has been fixed by agreement between the Government and the people in the compact of settlement. The name of Sudder Malgoozars, by which the lumberdars are frequently called in the Regulations had better be dropped, as being calculated to create confusion in the minds of the people.

196. The mode of succession in case of lapse has been fixed by the declaration of the proprietary body and become a part of the settlement arrangement.

197. Upon this basis all future proceedings are to be founded.

198. New muhalwar malgoozaree Registers are to be prepared after the form given in the Appendix*, and renewed every five years, as required by the Regulation. Registers of intermediate mutation also are to be prepared after the form given in the Appendix†.

* Appendix, No. LIII. † Appendix, No. LIV.

199. These are to be prepared for each pergunnah separately, and are to be kept in the same press with the Records of the pergunnah.

200. In case of the death of any lumberdar, the Collector is to require the serishtadar to examine the Wajib-ool-urz, filed with the record of settlement, and to give in a signed statement of the mode in which a successor is to be appointed. The Wajib-ool-urz is the administration paper drawn up at the time of settlement. In some districts it is called the khewut paper.

201. The Collector will then direct the course, fixed by the terms of the Wajib-ool-urz, to be adopted, and when the name of the Lumberdar, who is to succeed the deceased has been thus ascertained, he will insert the name of the deceased in column No. 16; and the name of the successor in column No. 17; and the date of the order and cause of transfer, whether death, transfer on account of arrears, decree, sale or mortgage, or whatever be the cause, in column 18.

202. No Theeka, Kutkina, or other sub-lease, under whatever denomination, is to be recorded in these Registers; column 15 being devoted solely to those farmers who may come under direct engagements with Government.

203. The Collector must give due attention to see that the mode pointed out in the Wajib-ool-urz, is really followed. For instance, if the course therein prescribed be that of election by the brethren of the puttee, or by the whole community, the Collector will issue a proclamation in the village requiring the parties interested to attend at the tehseeldaree, and will direct the tehseeldar to take the votes and report the nominee of the majority, with the names of those who attend and vote.

204. If the mode laid down at settlement be that the eldest son succeed, the collector will require the tehseeldar to furnish the name of the eldest son.

205. In some cases the rule, laid down by the parties, has been that the eldest son should be taken, unless incapa-

citated by idiotcy, in which case the Collector is to select the next competent heir.

206. In all such cases, the eldest son will be recorded by the Collector, unless it be shewn to his satisfaction that the eldest son is really incompetent to manage the concerns of the mouza, in which case he will record the next son.

207. Only one lumberdar is to be registered in the place of one deceased. The total number is not to be increased beyond that fixed at the settlement.

208. When any party shall apply for a mutation of names in the Register of lumberdars on account of a transfer by gift, sale, or mortagage, the Collector shall, in like manner, direct the serishtadar to file a written statement showing the character of the tenure, (viz. zumeendaree or putteedaree, perfect or imperfect,) and the import of the rules of the Wajib-ool-urz regarding transfer.

209. If the transfer requested militate against the terms of the Wajib-ool-urz, the Collector shall at once disallow the application.

210. If the rules of the Wajib-ool-urz require a reference to the community, and the ascertainment of their consent previous to mutation, the Collector shall make the reference through the tehseeldar and require an answer in the same mode as set down in paragraph 203.

211. In no case shall the Collector record a mutation until publication of notice have been made in the muhal, and a clear term of 15 days allowed for objectors to appear and oppose.

212. If after hearing the objections the transfer sought be found to be in conformity with the terms of the Wajib-ool-urz, the Collector shall cause it to be made.

213. When the sharers of a muhal or puttee may apply to the Collector by petition to remove the lumberdar on

account of fraud or oppression, in cases in which the power to do so has been reserved by them at the settlement, the collector, having first caused the serishtadar to file a statement similar to those explained above, shall direct the tehseeldar to take and record the votes, and if the majority, required by the terms of the Wajib-ool-urz, claim the removal of the lumberdar, the Collector will pronounce him removed and require the puttee or community to elect a successor, who will be recorded, and the necessary entries will be made in columns 16, 17 and 18.

214. If by reason of a sale by order of a Court of Justice, of the entire right and interest of any lumberdar, or by reason of a decree of a Court of Justice declaring any given lumberdar to possess no right and interest, a vacancy of one among several lumberdars should occur, a succession must be appointed according to the constitution of the village.

215. If a decree of Court declare any individual or a party of individuals entitled to the entire possession of a muhal or mouza, to the exclusion of those now under engagement with Government, and the decree be executed, in the former case, the one indvidual must be recorded lumberdar and the necessary mutations made. In the latter case, such number of individuals, as the Collector may consider expedient, not exceeding the number fixed at the settlement, must, on the whole body giving in an agreement to that effect be recorded lumberdars and the requisite mutation made.

216. If a decree of Court declare a single individual, or a body of individuals, to be proprietors of a distinct puttee in any muhal to the exclusion of those now in possession; and there have been at settlement a separate lumberdar recorded for that puttee, in that case the individual or the nominee of the body will become the lumberdar, and the mutation of names must be made in the malgoozaree Register accordingly.

217. The Courts are not authorized to direct a party, in whose favor a decree may be given for a specific interest in a joint property, to be recorded a lumberdar, the appointment of representatives to transact the affairs of the estate being a

matter arranged between Government and the body of proprietors at the time of settlement. But the Court may at all times direct the share decreed to be separated and formed into a new muhal with its own separate juma. The mode in which this is to be effected by the Collector, according to the constitution of the tenure, will be found under the rules of partition in the tenth section.

218. Where a proportional share of a joint undivided estate, or a specified tract of land in a putteedaree estate, perfect or imperfect, be separated from the original muhal or mouza and formed into a distinct muhal, the extent of area forming the new muhal, and the amount of juma assigned thereto, will be entered in columns 20 to 24 in the Register of mutations, and the name of the new muhal will be entered in the malgoozaree Register immediately under that of the old one, with the addition of some distinctive word or letter.

SECTION IX.—*Register of Proprietary Mutations.*

219. The foregoing instructions refer to the maintenance of the Collector's Register of lumberdars, but as other important proprietary interests besides those of the lumberdars have been ascertained and recorded at the time of settlement, it becomes necessary for the security of those interests also to maintain the record of rights, possession, and liabilities fixed at the time of settlement, under the various changes which time and circumstances must induce. You are, therefore, requested to see the following instructions strictly and carefully carried into effect.

220. The putwaree of every muhal in every settled district is to be caused to take a correct copy of the khewut paper or record of administration. This will furnish the name of every sharer, the land he holds, where land is held in severalty, or the proportionate share possessed at the time of settlement and the amount of juma for which he is responsible.

221. Of course where sharers recorded themselves as holding in common at the settlement, their possession and liabilities will appear in common in this khewut record.

222. The putwaree will be required to make out by the 1st of October of every year, a fresh paper in triplicate according to the Form* given in the Appendix. One copy to remain in his own custody, and to be kept with his records; the other two to be delivered to the tehseeldar.

223. In the six first columns will be inserted the number and name of the mouza, and the names of the lumberdars and putteedars, with the land held by and juma demandable from each on the commencement of the first year after settlement, according to the khewut paper. In the six following columns will be inserted the particulars of any transaction which may

* Appendix, No. LII.

take place during the year by which a change of possession is effected. In the four last columns will be inserted the state of possession and liability at the close of the year, with which the first four columns of the succeeding year will of course entirely coincide.

224. It will be observed that in the specimen, the name of only one lumberdar is found at the close of the year. By the entry in columns 9, 10, 11 and 12 it will appear that Surn Sing lumberdar died in the month of Bhadoon, and his son and heir, Buhadoor Sing, succeeded to his possession and liability connected with his possession, but not to his office of lumberdar. The office of lumberdar will be filled up according to the constitution of the village, by the Collector, and, when so filled up, the Collector will notify the same to the tehseeldar, and the tehseeldar will send for the putwaree and cause the name of the new lumberdar to be entered in the appropriate column. This process is supposed not to have been effected by the close of the year, and consequently there is one name wanting in the 13th or lumberdar's column in the putwaree's Register of mutations at the close of the year.

225. Of the two copies of these returns which are to be delivered to the tehseeldar, one he is himself to retain, having affixed his seal thereto, among his own records; the other having also affixed his seal thereto, he is to forward to the Collector's office, where, having received the signature of the Collector or his Deputy, it is to be kept with the records of the village for reference when required.

226. Where no change may have occurred either in persons or the distribution of property during the year, the paper of the current year will of course be in all respects similar to that of the year preceding. But if any sharer may have died or have mortgaged or sold his share, the name of the heir or transferree will appear in the paper of the current year, and the putwaree will be required to affix a note, stating the cause of the change, viz., by succession, sale, &c. The tehseeldar and canoongoe will of course be responsible that no conveyance is registered in which the right transferred is

not in exact accordance with the administration paper filed at the settlement.

227. In some districts it is not unusual for parties intending to make a transfer to present a petition to the Collector, stating the arrangement for his information, the object of the petitioners being to secure a kind of record of the transaction. In all such cases the petition must be sent to the tehseeldar, whose duty it will be to see that the transaction, if actually including a change of liability and possession, appears in the khewut paper of the year.

228. Also whenever a Court of Justice may decree a proportionate share in a mouza held in common, or may give specific instructions for putting a plaintiff in possession of certain specified fields in a mouza of which the lands are held in severalty, the transactions in question being supposed to involve no change in the parties under direct engagements to Government, the tehseeldar will be instructed to see the fact duly noted in the khewut paper of the coming year. Transfers of puttees, &c. by the Revenue Department will be similarly recorded.

229. You will of course understand that the object of this order is strictly to secure a record of the rights of sharers not under direct engagements with Government, and whose names are consequently not entered in the Government Malgoozaree Register.

230. You will be pleased to require the putwarees to file these papers at the tehseeldar's office by the 15th of October of each year, and the tehseeldar will be responsible for forwarding the copy intended for the Collector by the 1st of November. You will require every Collector to certify to your office by the 1st of January of each year that the papers have been received, and placed with the records of each village, and you will report to the Sudder Board on the 1st of each February that the completion of these orders has been effected.

231. It is obvious that the benefit of the settlement cannot be secured to the people unless an authentic record of the facts ascertained at the time of settlement be carefully maintained; and the Board have been induced to adopt the measure now promulgated, as the simplest, most natural, and at the same time most effectual mode of securing the end aimed at, and they are satisfied that, if carefully watched and carried through by the local authorities, it will not disappoint expectation.

SECTION X.—*Partitions of Land.*

232. The inconvenience resulting from the absence of due notification to the Revenue authorities of Judicial decisions, affecting khalsah land and malgoozaree interests, has induced the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut to issue strict injunctions to the subordinate Courts to be careful not to neglect furnishing this information in future, the observance of Section 2, Regulation III. of 1803 being essentially necessary to enable the Collectors to make the requisite entries and alterations in their Registers, as well as to provide for the payment of the public demands on land affected by such decrees.

233. The Court have also directed the attention of the Judges to the expediency of availing themselves as far as may be practicable of the assistance of the Collectors and of the professional Surveys under the provisions of Clause 6, Regulation VII. of 1825, in the enforcement of decrees relating to the proprietary right or possession of land, as obviously calculated to conduce in a very material degree to their speedy and satisfactory execution.

234. The Board, therefore, have drawn out the following rules for the observance of the Collectors in effecting a partition of landed property, whenever a Court of Justice may think proper to direct that measure to be resorted to.

235. The Collector shall ascertain from the settlement records whether the tenure be pure zumeendaree, or any description of putteedaree.

236. If the tenure be pure zumeendaree held in common tenancy, that is, if every sharer have an equal right in every part of the estate, without any separate title to distinct lands, the partition shall be made in the mode laid down in Sections 1 to 29, both inclusive, of Regulation XIX. of 1814.

237. The Board direct me to bring to your particular attention and that of the Collectors, that the mode of partition

directed by Regulation XIX of 1814 and detailed in Sections first to twenty-ninth thereof, is applicable to tenures of pure zumeendaree, and to such tenures alone. All tenures in which the sharers have "a separate right to distinct lands"—that is, all bhyachara and putteedaree tenures, whether perfect or imperfect, are excluded from the operation of the above Regulation by Section 30. For the partition of these latter the following rules are to be observed.

238. Where the tenure is imperfect putteedaree, part of the land being held in separate possession and part in common, the Collector will first assign to parties entitled to partition the lands held separately by him, or them, as recorded in the khuteonee, and afterwards divide off, in the mode prescribed by Reg. XIX. of 1814, the proportionate share of the common land, whether waste or cultivated, to which they are recorded as entitled in the paper of settlement.

239. In fixing the juma to be separately paid after partition in this case, if the juma of the whole share have been fixed at the time of settlement, that will be the juma of the new muhal. If the juma of the land held separately—but not of the common land—have been fixed at the time of settlement, the Collector will add a proportionate amount of the juma assessed on the common land to the juma assessed on the land held separately; and the aggregate amount will be the juma of the new muhal.

240. If the tenure be perfect putteedaree, the whole of the fields having been separately assigned at the settlement, the future disposal of the waste land provided for, and the juma to which the share is liable assigned, the only process required is to portion off the waste land in the mode already provided for at the settlement, and to declare the puttee henceforth a separate muhal.

241. In every case the fields composing the new muhal must be colored in the field map with one color, and the entries of those fields in the general kushreh of the village must be excerpted into a separate khusreh. A separate

khuteonee and teerij for the new muhal must be made, and a copy of the original field map, similarly colored, be traced; and these documents must form the foundation of the records of the new muhal.

242. A new head must be opened in the record Register, the touzee, and malgoozaree Register of intermediate mutations, and the muhal be henceforth treated, to all intents and purposes, as a separate estate.

243. To avoid confusion hereafter, you are requested to cause a list of muhals for each pergunnah arranged under the heads Pure Zumeendaree, Imperfect Putteedaree, and Bhyachara or Putteedaree, to be drawn up in the subjoined Form*, which assimilates with that given at Appendix XXIII. of the printed Settlement Circular, and pasted in the Pergunnah Register for reference.

244. You are referred for a definition of Pure Zumeendaree, Imperfect Putteedaree, and Putteedaree estates as found to exist in the N. W. Provinces, to Paras. 198 to 204 both inclusive, pages 49 and 50 of the Board's printed Settlement Circular.

245. The same instructions are equally applicable to partitions made at the request of parties, whenever a private application may be made to a Collector for partition and the admission of the parties to separate engagements and Registry. The Collector will in the first instance refer to the settlement Record, and find what rule was established at that time respecting the right of separation; and the Collector will be guided in respect of granting or refusing the application by the rule recorded at the settlement, and, if satisfied that the parties are entitled to a partition, he shall proceed as above directed, otherwise he will refuse to make the separation without a decree of Court.

246. The Board cannot conclude this important subject regarding the mode of giving effect to decrees of Court affect-

* Appendix, No. LV.

ing land without alluding to those muhals which are without any recognized proprietors. The Board have frequently had occasion to observe that Government are involved in law suits on the ground of not recognizing the proprietary right of those whose sole claim consists in having their names recorded in the canoongoe's books, and they therefore direct me to request that in order to relieve Government from being forced to plead to civil actions of this nature, which it has no interest whatever in defending, you will cause a condition to be inserted in the lease of the farmers, or others entering into engagements for such property, that they will defend any suit brought at their own risk—and exempt Government from all responsibility which may be incurred by the transaction.

SECTION XI.—*Conclusion.*

247. The Board are satisfied that a careful observance of all the rules given in this letter on the subject of Registration and proprietary rights, will not only secure the full benefit to be derived from the important records prepared at the settlement, but save every Collector the loss of much time, trouble, and anxiety, both by simplifying his proceedings, and giving him clear and definite rules for guidance on points of much complication and difficulty. There will be no longer any occasion for him to enter into judicial investigations with a view of ascertaining the right claimants, and apportioning, as was not unfrequently the case formerly, the extent of interest among several heirs. The completion of the revised settlement has most effectually deprived the revenue authorities even of a semblance of excuse for the resort to such investigations, and it now only rests with the Collectors to base their system of administration upon the papers drawn out at the time of settlement, and make that great measure, what it was intended to be, a blessing to the people, and a sure guardian of their rights.

248. The Board entertain the most complete reliance that their subordinates will carry through these views, and they cannot but derive considerable satisfaction from witnessing the disposition which Collectors almost universally exhibit to appeal on all doubtful points to the settlement record, to forego all interference in the internal administration of village affairs, and to be guided in all their measures by a strict regard to the Regulations of Government.

249. It is by no means the least consideration involved in these measures which the Board are so anxious to establish, that the judicial tribunals of the country will be relieved in future from the number of unexecuted decrees concerning land, which now serve to clog their files, and embarrass their proceedings. The people themselves will in a short time learn to

claim a real and tangible right, instead of couching their demands in vague language and terms, such as biswansees and cutchwansees, which have never had any practical application to the village constitutions in these Provinces.

250. The duty of superintending the Revenue Surveys, and settlements, now nearly complete, and of suiting their arrangements to the habits and institutions of the people for whose benefit the arrangements are mainly designed, have forced on the Board the necessity of making very careful inquiry into the rights and customs of coparcenaries in the Western Provinces, and, after a free communication with the people themselves and with all the most intelligent Revenue and Judicial officers, the Board find very little variety of opinion to prevail.

251. The universal voice of those, who have given attention to the subject, declares that, whatever may have been the theory of the written law, yet according to the established usage and common law of the country, nothing approaching to an hereditary succession based on rights of pedigree prevailed amongst the Hindoo communities previous to the cession; that where a reference to fractional shares is now made, it has arisen from that mode of expression having been forced upon the people by European officers; that a compact partition of these properties is, in most instances impossible, and the attempt to enforce it nugatory; that each holder is the rightful owner of that which has descended to him and which he has possessed; and that any claim to a specific fractional share of the mehal by one who has not held possession, or to have a specific fractional share made up to him by one who has had possession of any given number of fields, is contrary to the common law of the country and nature of the tenure.

252. The error of admitting parties to plead for portions of an estate expressed in fractions of a rupee or a beegah appears to have arisen from a desire to conform to the practice which had been found perfectly suitable to the tenures of Bengal. But here to carry into effect any decree for a fractional share without regard to specification of land is physically

impossible, nor do the Board believe that a single instance can be adduced in which compliance with such an order has been known to have been effected.

253. These difficulties can now no longer occur—specific rights are recorded, and the act of settlement is open to the inspection of all, from which the nature of the tenure in each case, the conditions by which the village communities have bound themselves to abide, and the actual share of each proprietor, of whatever nature it may be, may be clearly ascertained—so that when parties now come forward with their claims, the precise right of the defendant in each case can be in a moment learnt, and the Judicial Courts will not only have something substantial to decree, but be able to secure the possession of that which is decreed.

254. A consummation so much to be desired will be hailed with satisfaction by all parties.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

H. M. ELLIOT,

Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
N. W. P. Allahabad,
The 28th August, 1840.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

1829.

No. 1455 dated the 27th March.
1553 dated the 3rd April.
1858 dated the 5th May.
1860 dated the 5th May.
1890 dated the 8th May.
1932 dated the 12th May.
1936 dated the 12th May.
2020 dated the 19th May.
3049 dated the 2nd June.
3504 dated the 17th July.
3634 dated the 28th July.
6109 dated the 28th August.
6128 dated the 17th November.
6137 dated the 18th December.
6139 dated the 18th December.
6142 dated the 29th December.

1830.

No. 52 dated the 23rd July.
162 dated the 12th October.

1831.

No. 572 dated the 3rd June.
758 dated the 26th July.

1832.

No. 868 dated the 22nd June.

1833.

No. 24 dated the 11th June.
27 dated the 25th June.
30 dated the 30th July.
33 dated the 13th August.
37 dated the 10th September.
41 dated the 4th October.

1834.

No. 3 dated the 21st February.
6 dated the 11th March.
32 dated the 26th September.
40 dated the 11th November.

1835.

No. 16 dated the 10th March.
54 dated the 25th August.
61 dated the 20th October.
62 dated the 30th October.
67 dated the 17th November.
71 dated the 15th December.

1836.

No. 18 dated the 11th March.
28 dated the 22nd April.
33 dated the 20th May.
37 dated the 10th June.
40 dated the 24th June.
46 dated the 15th July.
52 dated the 29th July.
60 dated the 9th September.
61 dated the 9th September.
65 dated the 7th October.

1837.

No. 10 dated the 21st February.
18 dated the 4th April.
19 dated the 7th ditto.
32 dated the 16th May.
62 dated the 11th August.
89 dated the 8th December.
94 dated the 26th December.

1838.

No. 14 dated the 27th April.
25 dated the 15th June.
45 dated the 28th August.
54 dated the 6th November.

1839.

No. 10 dated the 23rd April.
12 dated the 7th May.
16 dated the 28th May.
17 dated the 28th May.
20 dated the 18th June.
22 dated the 5th July.
25 dated the 30th July.
30 dated the 24th September.

No. II.

Index of Revenue Correspondence of the Commissioner of the ——— *or,* ——— *Division for the* ——— *Quarter of* 18—— *or from* ——— *to* ———

No.	Date and Number of letters.	From and to.	SUBJECT.	Reference.
			COLLECTOR OF ZILLA A.	
1.	4 Jan. No. 6.	From.	Reply to 31st of December—states that the order regarding the Tehseeldar of Nojheel was carried into effect on the 12th of November last, and the Pergunnah placed under the Peshkar till a fit person could be selected for the situation. [No order.]	10. of Index for 4th Quarter of 1838.
2.	8 Feb. No. 95.	From.	Forwards statements of Kham collections for the year 1246 Fuselee.	
3.	20 Feb. No. 100.	To.	In reply—Observes that the expense of collections, viz. nearly 22 per cent., appears very high, and requests that inquiry be made, and explanation furnished.	217.

4.	24 Feb. No. 104.	From.	Submits, as directed, a Table shewing the total amount of expenses incurred in the collections from Kham estates, together with an explanatory note. [No order.]	
5.	24 Feb. No. 108.	To.	Transmits copy of a petition from Thakoor Doss, and requests Collector will report why the Petitioner's Books are withheld from him.	

			COLLECTOR OF ZILLA B.
6.	5 Jan. No. 8.	From.	Reply to Circular No. 10, 10th of January—Forwards 4 Misls of sale on execution of Decrees.—States that there are 5 more cases now pending.
7.	31 Jan. No. 7.	To.	In reply—Orders on three cases.—The one relating to Goshain Bunsee Lol v. Raja Than Sing retained in the office. He will be furnished with instructions thereon hereafter.
8.	28 Feb.	From.	Reply to 20th instant—Transmitting the Treasury case called for.—Requests to be furnished with a draft of such a Circular as is desired should be issued. [V. Supt. of Stamps.]

No. III.

Geographical arrangement of Collectorates, N. W. P.

DELHI DIVISION.

Subathoo.
Umbala.
Bhuttee Territory.
District of Paneeput.
———— Hurrianah.
———— Delhi.
———— Rohtuk.
———— Goorgaon.

MEERUT DIVISION.

District of Deyrah Doon.
———— Seharunpoor.
———— Mozuffernuggur.
———— Meerut.
———— Boolundshuhur.
———— Allygurh.

KUMAON DIVISION.

District of Kumaon Proper.
———— Gurhwal.

ROHILCUND DIVISION.

District of Bijnour.
———— Moradabad.
———— Budaon.
———— Pillibheet.
———— Barelly.
———— Shahjehanpoor.

AGRA DIVISION.

District of Muttra.
——— Agra.
——— Furruckabad.
——— Mynpoorie.
——— Etawa.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

District of Cawnpoor.
——— Futtehpoor.
——— Humcerpoor.
——— Banda.
——— Allahabad.

BENARES DIVISION.

District of Goruckpoor.
——— Azimgurh.
——— Juanpoor.
——— Mirzapoor.
——— Benares.
——— Ghazeepoor.

SAUGOR DIVISION.

District of Saugor.
——— Jubbulpoor.
——— Hoshungabad.

No. IV.

Index to correspondence, regarding the Pandree Tax, submitted by Commissioner of Saugor with his Report, dated 8th May, 1838.

No. 1. of Commr.'s list of enclosures dated 19th Feb. 1820.

This is a Circular from Mr. Commr. Molony regarding the form, payment, and duties of the Cotwallee establishment. In the 4th paragraph he suggests that the income from the Dehrya or Pandree be appropriated to the payment of the village Police.

No. 2. Major McPherson's reply. Hoshungabad district, dated 29th Feb. 1820.

The Pandree levied "by the Sirkar" in Baitool and other places in the previous year was Rs. 5,425-15-9. An account is given of the persons from whom it is levied and by whom shared. A similar tax mentioned, called Ghurkery, levied below the Ghauts. Opinion given as to the appropriation of Pandree to maintaining police (generally adverse). Proposes that expenses be provided for at settlement.

No. 3. Commr. in reply, dated 10th April, 1820.

Paras. 5 and 6. Proposes that above the ghauts the Potels be allowed the Pandree, unless the exaction of that tax be hereafter prohibited; but the permission to levy it should not be mentioned in the Pottahs. Regarding application of Pandree in large Qusbahs to maintain small police establishments, &c.

No. 4. Commr. to P. Asst. Nursingpoor, dated 28th Nov. 1821.

Briefly states his views (as above) with reference to a Roobukaree.

No. 5. P. Asst. Seonee to Comr. dated 26th Jan. 1822.

States that in consequence of the place having become much depopulated, the Pandree was discontinued to induce the people to return; but that object having been gained, proposes its renewal for the payment of police.

No. 6. To Mr. Wilder, Agent from P. A. Seonee dated 16th April, 1825.

Forwards Petition of a Potel to obtain the Pandree.

No. 7. From the Agent in reply, dated 20th April.

Does not know what the Pandree is;—asks about it.

No. 8. Reply, dated 26th April.
Says it is a house tax on Bunneahs, &c.; that is, on all not paying Land Revenue, except Brahmins and Rajpoots; each house pays from one anna to three rupees.

No. 9. Agent to P. A. dated 29th April, 1825.
Replies and rejects the Potel's petition.

No. 10. To P. A. at Nursingpoor, dated 28th Feb. 1827.
Inquires whether Pandree is collected at Nursingpoor and Kundailee.

No. 11. Reply, dated 8th March, 1827.
Gives account of Pandree and bazar collections, amounting at Nursingpoor to 370, and at Kundailee to 40 rupees.

On one paper.

Nos. 12, 13, 14. Extract of address to Govt. by Mr. Maddock, dated 15th Oct. 1828.
Having recommended the erection of Seraies in Seonee proposes that the expense be gradually defrayed from the Pandree, which he says is a tax levied from artificers and others not employed in agriculture. The whole amount realized does not exceed 2,000 rupees.

Extract from Govt. reply, dated 7th Nov. 1828.
The Governor General authorizes the collection of the Pandree tax.

Extract of letter to P. A. Seonee, dated 2nd Dec. 1828.
Requiring report of the collections, &c. of the Pandree tax in his district.

No. 15. To Mr. Commr. Smith from P. A. Baitool, dated 22nd Feb. 1835.
Moosulman traders having petitioned against the tax, he explains the difficulties of levying it, and how apt it is to introduce abuse. Petitioners were taxed because though cultivators they also traded. Would not tax very poor laborers, but would make the tax a mark of distinction.

No. 16. Circular, dated 3rd March, 1835.
Commissioner circulates the above to the other districts and requires report.

No. 17. Hoshungabad, reply to the Circular, dated 3rd March, 1835.
States how the matter stood before our rule, and that Mr. Maddock made the tax general, (except with cultivators, &c.) in order to provide a fund for works of public utility. Gives a list of classes exempt, and explains mode of assessment which ranges from two annas to five rupees per annum.

No. 18 Nursingpoor, ditto, dated 6th April, 1835.
States slight difference between the tax in this place and Hoshungabad.

No. 19. Jubbulpoor reply, dated 18th April, 1835. States that this tax is similar to the Dehrya abolished by Mr. Molony in 1819. The castes exempt were "Mussulmans, Brahmins," &c. There were no fixed rules for fixing the amount. Disputes about it never arose till the fund was applied to purposes of public improvement.

No. 20. Seonee reply, dated 8th July, 1835. Exemption is a mark of respect. It was formerly intended to make those pay this tax who paid in no other shape. Gives reasons why certain classes are exempt. Explains mode of assessment, [N. B. Amount of tax has greatly decreased.]

1236 Fy.	1239.	1240.	1241.
Rs. 397-8	290-13	149-4	154-12-9)

No. 24. Dated 11th Sept. 1837, To Jubbulpoor. Commissioner calls for copy of Mr. Molony's order and certain information.

No. 25. Dated 19th Feb. 1838. Takeed.

No. 26. Dated 16th March, 1838. The Jubbulpoor reply—of no importance.

No. 27. To P. A. Saugor, dated 26th March, 1838. Calls for certain information.

No. 28. To Hoshungabad, dated 26th March, 1838. Ditto ditto.

No. 29. To Baitool, dated 26th March, 1838. Ditto ditto.

No. 30. To Hoshungabad, dated 26th March, 1838. Takeed.

No. 31. To Saugor, ditto, ditto. Ditto.

No. 32. From Hosungabad, dated 14th July, 1838. Forwards Statement of Qusbahs paying Pandree.

No. 33. From Saugor, dated 4th Aug. 1838. Says that the Pandree never existed in Saugor.

No. 34. From Baitool, dated 27th Aug. 1838. Contains no new information, except that there existed besides the Pandree a *Panee Pilao* and another tax. Gives statement of houses paying Pandree.

No. 35. To Jubbulpoor, dated 5th Sept. 1838. Calls for further information.

No. 36. From Jubbulpoor, dated 12th Nov. 1838. Submits statements of Demand, Receipts and Balances; one-third allowed to the Potels who collect and two-thirds go to Government; but considerable remissions are unavoidable, and in future settlement will be for no more than two or three, instead of being as at present for 10 years.

Bd. to Commr. dated 15th April, 1836. No. 19. First call for a Report regarding the Pandree Fund.

Commr. to Bd. dated 29th April, 1836. Promises a Report (see first part of Para. 2.)

Bd. to Commr. dated 28th April, 1837. No. 25. Board again call for a Report.

Bd. to Commr. dated 26th April, 1839. Takeed.

Commr. to Bd., No. 34. Dated 8th May, 1839. (Par. 1.) Forwards Correspondence. (2.) Defines meaning of Pandree tax. (3.) Not levied to the N. of the Nerbudda; notices Mr. Molony's opinion as to its applicability for payment of Police; explains how it is used on the South of the Nerbudda. (4.) Such a fund urgently required, but the system of collection is irregular. (5.) Would introduce a scale of rates, but would exempt some castes. (6.) Would extend demand to all the districts. (7 and 8.) States plan of appropriation.

No. V.

List of unanswered references for the ——— *Quarter of* 18 ———

No. of letter.	Date of letter.	Date of receipt.	Subject.	Remarks.

No. VI.

Division of Business into Departments.

No.	Departments.	Names and designation of officers in charge.
1	Settlements,..................	
2	Mutations in Zumeendaree by Inheritance and Voluntary transfer by sale, mortgage or gift,......	
3	Execution of Decrees of Civil Court,	
4	Ditto of awards of special Commission,......................	
5	Sales, ...	
6	Current Balances whether Mal or Tuccavee, ...	
7	Application for remission of Current demand, ...	
8	Balances of former years,........	
9	Summary suits, ...	
10	Investigations under Regn. II of 1819, ...	
11	Partitions under Regn. XIX. of 1814, ...	
12	Court of Wards under Regn. LII. of 1803, ...	
13	Putwarees, complaints preferred by or against, under Regn. XII. of 1817, ...	
14	Land required for Govt. purposes under Regulation I. of 1824, ..	
15	Adjustment of Boundaries, ...	
16	Applications for Tuccavee, ...	
17	Applications for Malikana, ...	
18	Supplies, ...	
19	Tals,.......................	
20	Securities of native Officers, ...	
21	Complaints preferred against Offrs.	
22	Civil suits in which Govt. is a party, ...	
23	Translation of letters of Commr. calling for report,...........	
24	Proceedings of other Officers,....	
25	Applications rejected, ...	
26	Appeals, ...	

No. VII.

Abstract list of the cases belonging to the Mouzas of Pergunnah ———, Zillah ———.

1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8		9	10	11	12			13	14	15	16	17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
					Annulment of Lease for balances.			Sales.					Mutations in Zumeendaree.							Investigations under Regn. II. of 1819.											
Number.	Name of Village.	Settlements.	Applications for remissions of Revenue on ground of Gung shekust or other calamities.	Process of duress beside Sale and Annulment of settlement or lease.	Transfer of Shares under Sec. 17, Regn. XXVII. of 1803.	Transfer of Estates to Farmers under Regn. IX. of 1825.	Kham Tehseel to realize balances by order of Court.	For balance.	In Execution of Decrees of Court.	Summary Suits.	Putwaree's complaints by or against, under Regn. XII. of 1817.	Partitions under Regn. XIX. of 1814.	By decree of Civil Court or Special Commissioner.	By Inheritance.	By voluntary transfer, sale, mortgage, or gift.	Civil Suits in which Government is a party.	Orders of Civil Court.	Adjustment of Wasilat accounts.	Management under Court of Wards under Regn. LII. of 1803.	By Government.	By reference from Court.	Procedings of other offices.	Complaints against the servants of Government.	Tuccavee advances.	Malikanah.	Putwaree's papers.	Land received for Government purposes under Regn. I. of 1824.	Applications rejected.			

No. VIII.

Statement of progress in adjusting the records of Zilla ———, up to 30th September, 18—

Total Number of Pergunnahs.	Total Number of Mouzas.	Number of Pergunnahs in which papers have been arranged Mouzawar.	Number of Mouzas in which papers have been arranged Mouzawar.	Number of Pergunnahs in which the cases have been entered in the Pergunnah Abstract Register.	Number of Mouzas in which the cases have been entered in the Pergunnah Abstract Register.	Number of Pergunnahs in which detailed lists of papers in each case have been prepared.	Number of Mouzas in which detailed lists of papers in each case have been prepared.	

No. IX.

Statement of business instituted, disposed of, and pending in the Collectorate of Zilla ——— for the Month of —— 18 —

1	2	3	4	5	6			7	8	9	10
					Disposed of						
No.	Description of cases.	Pending at the close of the past Month.	Instituted during the present Month.	Total.	On trial.	Adjusted or withdrawn.	Struck off on default.	Total.	Pending at the end of the Month.	Date on which the oldest case pending was instituted.	Remarks.
1	Settlements, ...										
2	Mutations in Zumeendaree by inheritance and voluntary Transfer by sale, mortgage or gift, ...										
3	Execution of Decrees of civil court, ...										
4	Do. of awards of special commission, ...										
5	Sales, ...										
6	Current balances whether Mal or Tuccavee, ...										
7	Application for remission of current demand, ...										
8	Balances of former years,..										
9	Summary suits, ...										
10	Investigations under Regn. II. of 1819, ...										
11	Partitions under Regn. XIX. of 1814, ...										
12	Court of Wards under Regn. LII. of 1803,..........										
13	Putwarees, complaints preferred by or against, under Reg. XII. of 1817,..										
14	Land required for Govt. purposes under Reg. I. of 1824.										
15	Adjustment of boundaries,										
16	Applications for Tuccavee,										
17	Applications for Malikana,										
18	Supplies,................										
19	Tals, ...										
20	Securities of native Officers.										
21	Complaints preferred against officers, ...										
22	Civil suits in which Govt. is a party, ...										
23	Translation of letters of Commr. calling for report,										
24	Proceedings of other officers,										
25	Applications rejected, ...										
26	Appeals, ...										
27											
28											

No. X.

STATEMENT *of the nature of work performed by the Deputy Collector under Regn.* **IX.** *of* **1833,** *in the district of* ——— *during the* ——— *half year of* 18 —

Name of Officer.	Date of admission and original Salary per month.	Date of promotion and increase of Salary per month.	Present Salary.	Description of work.														Remarks.
				Dhakil khairij, Fotehnamah, &c.	Summary suits.	Malgoozaree disputes.	Putwaree cases.	Partitions.	Abkaree.									

No. XI.
(No. I.)

ارسال خزانۀ امدني موضع فلان پرگنۀ فلان بابت پهلي قسط

جو مبلغ ـــه روپيه سكه كلدار كه ادها آسكا پندره روپيه هوتا هى

امدني موضع مذكور كي هم خيراتي اورگلاب لمبرداران معرفت

آميد سنگه پياده كي داخل سياهيه سركار كي كرتي هيں اميدوار هيں

كه حسب ضابطه سياهيه هوكے رسيد آسكي مرحمت هو فقط

ـــه

سواى	مال
عـه	ـــعــه

سڑک	طلبانه	قسط	قسط
۸/	عصر ۸/	ـعــه	لعه

گلاب ـعــه				خيراتي ـعــه			
سواى		مال		سواى		مال	
عصر		للعــه		عصر		للعــه	
سڑک	طلبانه	قسط	قسط	سڑک	طلبانه	قسط	قسط
۴/	۱۲/			۴/	۱۲/		

تحرير ۱۵ ماه مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ ع

No. XII.

(No. II.)

كتاب داخلا بهي پرگنۂ فلان ضلع فلان بابت ماه مى سنه

لمبر	نام محال	نام لمبردار	تعداد روپيه	تاريخ داخل هونے كي	نام لانے والے روپيه كا	تاريخ ديني داخلا كے	دستخط ليني والے داخلا كا
۱	گوره	نتهن لكهمي	ما عه نتهن معه — لكهمي معه مال معه سواي ے — مال معه سواي ے طلبانه عص — سرك عص انتقالي عص	پهلي مى سنه ۱۸۶۱ عيسوي	پرجا	۳ مى سنه اليه	پرجا

No. XIII.

(No. III.)

سا

امدني ديهات پرگنهٔ فلان متعلقهٔ ضلع فلان

يوم الثبد

پہلي ماہ مي سنه ۱۸۴۱ ع

ال عمالعہ

۱۵

مال

ال اسام

سواي	مال
لرسہ	ال عمالعہ

بٿه	طلبانه	قسط	قسط
عمہ	عسہ	لا لعہ	عماعسہ
۱	۹		

هرکاره	سڑك
سے	عمہ
۱۴	۸

پلوارہ عالمگیرپور بهيجاهوا کسل سنگه لمبردارکا معہ اُميدسنگه پياده

سمام

شاہ محي الدينپور بهيجاهوا بهوڙ و دولت صورت سبحان لمبرداران کا معہ پهپي پياده

لا م

سواي	مال	سواي	مال
مسہ	لمالرسہ	عسہ	عمامعسہ
۱۴	۱	۱	۱۴

بٿه	طلبانه	قسط	قسط	بٿه	طلبانه	قسط	قسط
سے	معہ	اسمالرسہ	سمام	عصر	.سا	عمامعسہ	مامسہ
۳	۱۳	۱		۱۴	۱۱	۱۴	

هرکاره	سڑك	بيض	سڑك
سے	للعہ		عصر
۱۴			۸

واي ——————————————— سه

متفرقه ما للعه
١٥ر

بقايا سنوات	ابكاري	خوراك قيديان	زرفيس انتقابي
ع	ما حمه	عـــه	معـ م

طلبانهٔ چپراسيان بموجب پروانه	مرسلهٔ سيد خان منصف بابت ڈگري
حمه ١٥ر	

No. XIV.
(No. IV.)

یاد اشـ

واز خام تاریخ ۵ ماه جون سنه ۱۸۴۱ عیسوی بابت پرگنهٔ فلان

[illegible]

بقایا [illegible]

حال [illegible]

مال	طلبانه	مرمت سڑک	ابکاری
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

استام	جرمانه	بقایا بابت سنه ۱۲۴۶ فصلی	ضبطی معافی سنه ۱۲۴۴ فصلی بابت موضع عارفنپورسراولے
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

کیسری بحکم حضور	میکها بحکم حضور
[illegible]	[illegible]

مشاهره بابت ماه می سنه ۱۸۴۱ عیسوی	زرامانت مرسلهٔ منصف		
		[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

وجه ———————————————— وه

ماـــه

العبـــد
شام سرن لال اس
تحویلدار

العبـــد
رام سرن لال اس
تحصیلدار

خرچ تیاري	تقسیم	زر امانت مرسلهٔ	م
سرك	مشاهره	منصف	
عــه	ماصــه		

باقي ———————————————— ے

عــه ماـــه

العبـــد
شام سرن لال اس
تحویلدار

العبـــد
رام سرن لال اس
تحصیلدار

No. XV.

(No. V.)

جمع واصلباقی

کهتونی دہات پرگنۂ فلان

ق

مراد پور نظام سر — رام دیال و بیربل لمبرداران

اعـما للعـه

مال جمع سنہ فلان	سوای طلبانہ وغیرہ
اعـما م	للعـه

ربیع	خریف
للما م	اسما م

قسط	قسط	قسط	قسط
سما صـه	سما صـه	ما صـه	ما صـه

وصول

اتاماے روپیہ افزون

پہلی مئی سنہ ۱۸۴۱ ع — اسما معـه

معرفت بالگرام ساہو کار مرسلۂ مالگذاران	مال	طلبانہ وغیرہ
	اسما معـه	عمه م

قسط	قسط	سڑک	طلبانہ
ما صـه	ما عـيـه	للعه م	۱۲ ر
		بقیہ ۴ ر	بیض

2 T 2

اثامـــــــــے روپیہ ـــــــــــــ افـــــــــــــــزون

ســـ۰ـــــــــے

٣٠ ماہ مئی

سنہ الیہ

مال	طلبانہ وغیرہ	مال	طلبانہ وغیرہ
بقایا قسط			

سڑک	طلبانہ	قسط	قسط	سڑک	طلبانہ
بتہ	بیض			بتہ	بیض

ســـ۰ـــــــــے

١٥ ماہ جون ... عن مال

سنہ الیہ

مال	طلبانہ وغیرہ

قسط	قسط	سڑک	طلبانہ
قسط	بیض	بتہ	بیض

ســـ۰ـــــــــے

٣٠ ماہ جون

سنہ الیہ

مال	طلبانہ	مال	طلبانہ وغیرہ

طلبانہ	بتہ	قسط	قسط

قسط	سڑک	طلبانہ
	بتہ	بیض

اثامـــــــــــــــے روپیـــــــــــــــ افـــــــــــــــزون

ســ•ـــــــــــــــے

۱۵ ماه جولائي ســـه اعــا للعـــه

منه اليه ۸ /

مال طلبانه وغيره مال سوای

عـــه عن للعہ اعـا / للعـــه

بابت قسط ۸ /

سرک طلبانه طلبانه سرک

للعہ ۹ / عـه لعـــه

۴ /

بذه بيض بذه بيض

۲ / ۱۲ /

باقـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــي

ندارد

No. XVI.

(No. VI.)

یاداشت

کهتونی سالتمام پرگنۂ فلان ضلع فلان

الکه

[illegible]

۱۵

ربیع	خریف
[illegible]	[illegible]
	۱۵

قسط فلان	قسط فلان	قسط فلان	قسط فلان
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] ۱۵

وصول

اسامی — روپیه — افزون

۱۵ ماه مئی
سنه ۱۸۴۱ ع

[illegible]

مال	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]

قسط	قسط	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

سرک	بتّه
[illegible]	[illegible]

اسامی — روپیه

۳۰ ماه مئی
سنه الیه

[illegible]   [illegible]

مال	طلبانه	مال	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

قسط	قسط	طلبانه	بتّه	قسط	قسط	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

سرک	بیض	بتّه	سرک
[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

No. XVII.

(No. VII.)

یادداشت

گوشواره کهتوني سالتمام پرگنهٔ فلان متعلقهٔ ضلع فلان

لکھ [illegible]

خریف	ربیع
لکھ [illegible]	[illegible]

وصـــــــــــــول

افـــــزون	روپیـــــه	اثامــــــی
	[illegible]	پهلي مٔی سنه ۱۸۴۱ع

سوای	مال
[illegible]	[illegible]

سڑک	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	بدٔه [illegible]

۴ ماه مٔی سنه الیه [illegible] [illegible]

سوای	مال	سوای	مال
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

سڑک	طلبانه	سڑک	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
بیض	بدٔه [illegible]	بیض	بده [illegible]

No. XVIII.

No. VIII.)

نقشهٔ پانزده روزه پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان من ابتدای لغایت پندروین می سنه ۱۸۴۱ ع

لمبر	نام محال	نام لمبردار	جمع سنه فلان عيسوي مطابق سنه فلان فصلي	باقي توزيع ماه گذشته	وصول	باقي	فاضل	كيفيت
۱	باجهره بزرگ	جهدوخان	الــسماه	نو ـــه	مالمعـــه ۱۲/	+	مالمعـــه ۱۲/	

No. XIX.
(No. IX.)

ارسال خزانهٔ امدني محالات تحصيلي پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت ماه مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ عيسوي

جو مبلغ پانچ هزار روپيه امدني مال و سواى كه ادها اسكا دو هزار پانچسو هوتا هى ابتداى پهلي لغايت ۱۵ ماه مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ كو من بنده پربهولعل تحصيلدار پرگنهٔ مذكور داخل خزانهٔ سركار و تحويل خزانچي صدر معرفت وزيرعلي جمعداركي كرتا هون اميدوارهون كه موافق ضابطه كي سياهه هوكر داخلا اسكا سركار سے عنايت هو فقط

محــــ

مال

سعــ لعما

طلبانه
ما

طلبانه	قسط دويم	قسط اول
معــــه	اعـــ اسما	اعـــ عما

سرك	بته
عـــه	عـــه
۸/	۱۵/

فيس فاضل امانت منصف
۹/

تحريرفي التاريخ پانزدهم ماه مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ عيسوي

العبد پربهولعل تحصيلدار

العبد تفضل حسين پيشكار

العبد روپكيشور سياهه نويس

العبد نتهن سكهه بنهولعل قانونگويان

No. XX.

(No. X.)

توزیع مال پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت ماه مي سنه ۱۸۴۱ عیسوي

لمبر	نام محال	نام لمبردار	جمع سنه فلان عیسوي مطابق سنه فلان فصلي	طلبي			وصول			محسوب قسط	باقي	فاضل	کیفیت
				باقي قسط گذشته	قسط حال	میزان	فاضل ماه گذشته	وصول ماه حال	میزان				
المبر	نالة	مهتاب	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	×	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	×	[illegible]	

No. XXI.

(No. XI.)

یادداشت

جمعو خرچ امدني دیهات پرگنۂ فلان ضلع فلان

منفردا

ابتدای پهلي ماه مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ عیسوي لغایت اخر ماه مذکور سنه الیه

[illegible]

مال [illegible]

سوای [illegible]

طلبانه [illegible] — بٹه [illegible]

سڑك [illegible] — فیس انتقالي [illegible]

هرکاره [illegible] — امدني خزانۂ سرکار [illegible]

مشاهره [illegible] — مرمت مکان [illegible]

بقایا جمعو خرچ ماه گذشته [illegible]

حال [illegible]

مال [illegible]

سوای [illegible]

قسط [illegible] — قسط [illegible] — طلبانه [illegible] — بٹه [illegible]

سڑك [illegible] — فیس انتقالي [illegible]

هرکاره [illegible] — امدني خزانه [illegible]

مشاهره [illegible] — مرمت مکان [illegible]

No. XXI.

(Continued.)

منذ ا ا ———————— [illegible]

اعـ ما معـ ـه

سواي	مال
ما معـ	ا ر لعما

سڑک	طلبانه
عـ عـه	عـه
بته	هرکاره
[illegible]	[illegible]
مشاهره	فيس انتقالي
ما معـه	عـ [illegible]
امانت مرسله منصف	مرمت مكان
	[illegible]

ارسال خزانهٔ صدر كلكٹري ضلع فلان

ا ر لعما عـ ـه

سواي	مال
عـ ـه	ا ر لعما

بته	طلبانه
[illegible]	عـه
سڑک	فيس
عـ عـه	[illegible]

پہلي مي سنه ۱۸۴۱ عيسوي بحراست جمعيت علي جمعدار واكبرعلي وگوبند چپراسيان

ا ر عـه

سواي	مال
ر عـه	ا ر

بته	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]
سڑک	فيس
عـه	عصر

۱۵ ماه مي سنه ۱۸۴۱ ع بحراست فداعلی جمعدار وكالكاداس ورنجيت سنگه چپراسيان

لعما ر عـه

سواي	مال
ر عـه	لعما م

بته	طلبانه
[illegible]	[illegible]
سڑک	فيس
[illegible]	عصر
بيض	فاضل امانت منصف

No. XXI.

(Concluded.)

حسب الخرچ

مالـــه

هرکاره

عمه م

تنخواه داران

ما معـــه

مرمت مکان کچهري تحصيلي

عمه م

واپسي امانت مرسلهٔ منصف بابت زرد گري

باقي

ما ســـه

مال

ما م

سواي

ســـ

مشاهرة

عـــه

مرمت مکان

عمه م

چپراسيان

عـــه

محرران

عـــه

سڑك

ـــه م

بيض

No. XXII.

(No. XII.)

نقشهٔ خلاصهٔ پروانه جات تعمیلي بابت ماه می سنه ۱۸۴۱ع پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان

لمبر	خلاصهٔ پروانه	تاریخ پروانه	تاریخ پهنچنے پروانه کے	تاریخ تعمیل پروانه	کیفیت
۱	بمقدمه بیباقي موضع سسولي	۵ ماه می سنه ۱۸۴۱	۹ ماه می سنه الیه	۲۵ ماه می سنه الیه	
۲	بمقدمه لکهنے کیفیت موضع رام پورکي	۱۵ ماه می سنه صدر	۲۱ ماه می سنه الیه	×	باعث حاضر نهونے زمینداراور پٹواریکي ملتوي هی

No. XXIII.

(No. XIII.)

نقشۂ کتاب نقل عرایض که کچهري تحصيلداري ميں بطور كتاب كي رهيگي

تاريخ بهيجني عرضي كے	نقل عرضي	نمبر
	خداوندا مبلغ ۱۸ للعـــه روپيه باقي قسط پهلي ذمه چنچل مالگذار کي واجب التحصيل سرکار هی اور نامبرده حاضر کچهري تحصيل ميں نهين هوتا اب معلوم هوا كه باقيدار كچهري صدر ميں حاضر هی اميدوار هوں كه معرفت ناظر كلكتري كے كچهري تحصيلي ميں روانه فرمايا جاوے واجب تها عرض كيا	

No. XXIV.

(No. XIV.)

نقشهٔ کتاب نقل پروانجات که کچهري تحصيلداري ميں رهيگي
اور جواب پروانه ظهري لکها جايگا

تاريخ پهنچنے پروانه کي	عبارت پروانه	لمبر
	عرضي تمهاري معروضهٔ تاريخ ماه فلان بدرخواست تعيناتي دوکس چپراسيان تحصيلي واسطے لفافه رساني کے کچهري کلکٹري ميں نظر سے گذري لکها جاتا هی که لفافه جات کارسرکار به سبيل ڈاک ارسال هونگي تعيناتي چپراسيونکي نظر به هرج کارتحصيل ضرورت نهيں فقط لکها هوا پهلي ماه جون سنه ۱۸۴۱	

No. XXV.

(No. XV.)

نقشهٔ اجراي قرقي بعلت باقي موضع فلان پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان

لمبر	نام محال	نام باقيدار	تاريخ اجازت قرقي	باقي لغايت قسط	نام امين قرق كرنيوالے كا	تاريخ جاري قرقي	تعداد خرچه	كيفيت

No. XXVI.

(No. XVI.)

نقشهٔ قرقي حسب درخواست مالگذاران بعلت باقي اقساط بابت سنه

نام پرگنه	لمبر	نام محال	نام درخواست کرنیوالیکا	تاریخ درخواست	نام باقیدار	تعداد باقي	تاریخ اجرای قرقي	نام امین قرقي	تعداد خرچه	کیفیت

No. XXVII.

(No. XVII.)

نقشهٔ فہرست مقدمات سراسري

نام پرگنه	نمبر	نام محال	نام مدعي	نام مدعا عليه	تعداد دعوي	تاريخ پہنچنے مثل	تاريخ اجراي دستك	تاريخ حاضري مدعا عليه	تاريخ اجراي اشتہار	تاريخ اظہار پٹواري	تاريخ روانگي مثل	خلاصه تجويز تحصيلدار

No. XXVIII.

(No. XVIII.)

نقشهٔ چالان اسامي مطلوبه صاحب كلكتر بعلت باقي
يا جس قسم كا كه هوى

لمبر	نام پرگنه	نام محال	نام اسامي كه چالان هوا	علت چالان	تاريخ چالان	نام چپراسي كه آسكي ساتهه چالان هوا	تاريخ رسيد صدر كچهري بالعبد ناظر

No. XXIX.

(No. XIX.)

نقشهٔ فهرست ملازمان کچهري تحصيلداري

كيفيت	نام ضامن	تاريخ تعيناتي پرگنه	تاريخ ملازمي بقيد سال وماه	نام عهده‌دار	نام عهده

No. XXX.

(No. XX.)

کتاب قبض‌الوصول مشاهرهٔ عملهٔ تحصیل پرگنهٔ فلان

ضلع فلان بابت ماه می سنه ۱۸۴۱ عیسوی

العبد یا مهر	تعداد مشاهره	نام عهده دار	نام عهده
	ما صـــه	عزت رای	تحصیلدار
	صـــه	مهتاب رای	پیشکار
	صعـــه	شاکمریداس	توزیع نویس
	صعـــه	مهتاب سنگه	سیاهیه نویس
	عـــه	اتمارام	اطلاق نویس
	ســـه	شام‌سرنداس	تحویلدار
	عـــه		سائر خرچ
	ســـه	بذولعل	قانونگوی
	ســـه	جهجمل	قانونگوی
	حیا ؏	جمعیت علي	جمعدار
	للعہ ؏		چپراسیان
	للعہ ؏		
	للعہ ؏		
	ے ؏		مردهه
	ے ؏		
	ے ؏		

No. XXXI.

(No. XXI.)

نقشهٔ موجودات چپراسیان و تقسیم پهره که کتاب آسکي درست هوکر تحصیلداري میں رهیگي

چپراسیان حاضر تحصیلداري

صـــ نفر

دلپت سنگه	سیتارام	فیض الله
لہ	لہ	لہ
مرتضی بخش	گوکل	افتابرای
لہ	لہ	لہ
اکبرعلي	فداعلي	کالکاداس
لہ	لہ	لہ
نین سنگه	هزاري	دیبي دیال
لہ	لہ	لہ
رنجیت سنگه	رامدیال	نبیا
لہ	لہ	لہ
ایزد بخش	نتهن	لهکمي
لہ	لہ	لہ
برجا	سیلو	ممتازعلي
لہ	لہ	لہ
چنیلعل	خدابخش	ضامن علي
لہ	لہ	لہ

چپراسیان متفرقه کار سرکار

صعــ نفر

کالابخان	خیراتي	احمد
لہ	لہ	لہ
محمد رضا	کریم بخش	تهورعلي
لہ	لہ	لہ
امید سنگه	هولاس رای	پهول سنگه
لہ	لہ	لہ
رام سهای	بهورو	صورت
لہ	لہ	لہ
سبحان	ثناءالله	خیراتي رام
لہ	لہ	لہ

تقسیم پهره

پهره دنکا

پهرهٔ دروازه تحصیلداري — للعہ نفر

پورن سنگه	گهاسي سنگه
هیراسنگه	رستم

پهرهٔ خزانه — للعہ نفر

فتح علي	امام خان
تیج سنگه	منصورعلي

پهره رات کا

پهرهٔ دروازه — للعہ نفر

محمدعلي	حسین بخش
بسنت راي	شیودین

پهرهٔ خزانه — للعہ نفر

کلوبیگ	شمشیرخان
رام سنگه	کهلندي رای

No. XXXIII.

(No. XXIII.)

نقشهٔ جمعبندي اسامي واردهات خام تحصيل پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت فصل فلان

نمبر	نام محال	نام اسامي	تعداد اراضي	جنس	دربندي	ميزان	مرسوم پٹواري	خرچهٔ ديهه	ميزان	كيفيت

No. XXXIV.

(No. XXIV.)

نقشهٔ جمعواصلباقي ماهواري اساميوار بابت خام تحصيل موضع فلان

نمبر اسامي	نام اسامي	تعداد اراضي	جمع مالتمام			طلبي			وصول	باقي	محسوب قسط	فاضل
			مال	خرچه و رسوم پتواري	ميزان	باقي قسط گذشته	قسط حال	ميزان				

No. XXXV.

(No. XXV.)

نقشهٔ واصلباقي سالتمام بابت خام تحصيل

موضع فلان پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان سال فلان

كيفيت	باقي	وصول	جمع سالتمام			تعداد اراضي	آسامي	نمبر
			جملهٔ ميزان	خرچهٔ ديهي و رسوم پٹواري	مال			

No. XXXVI.

(No. XXVI.)

نقشهٔ اوارجه اسامي وار دهات خام تحصيل پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت سنه فلان

نمبر	نام محال	نام آسامی	ربيع						خريف						ميزانكل سالتمام	وصول	باقي	كيفيت
			تعداد اراضی	در بندي	روپيه	مرسوم پٹواري	خرچه ديهه	ميزان	تعداد اراضي	در بندي	روپيه	مرسوم پٹواري	خرچه ديهه	ميزان				

No. XXXVII.

(No. XXVII.

نقشهٔ واصلباقي ماهواري خرچهٔ سڑك پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان

لمبر	نام محال	نام لمبردار	مقررهٔ سالتمام ●			طلبي			وصول	باقي	كيفيت
			پهلي قسط	دوسري قسط	جملهٔ ميزان	باقي قسط گذشته	قسط حال	جملهٔ ميزان			

No. XXXVIII.

(No. XXVIII.)

نقشهٔ واصلباقي خرچهٔ سرك پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت سنهٔ فلان

كيفيت	باقي	وصول سالتمام	مقررهٔ سالتمام	نام نمبردار	نام محال	نمبر

No. XXXIX.

(No. XXIX.)

نقشهٔ قسط بندی دہات پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت سالتمام سنه ۱۸۴۱ و۱۸۴۲ عیسوی مطابق سنه ۱۲۴۸ و۱۲۴۹ فصلی

لمبر	نام محال	ربیع			خریف			جمع سالتمام	بیشی از جمع سال گذشته	کمی از جمع سال گذشته	کیفیت
		پہلی قسط	دوسری قسط	میزان	تیسری قسط	چوتھی قسط	میزان				

No. XL.

(No. XXX.)

نقشهٔ کتاب توزیع مال بابت سالتمام سنه ۱۸۴۱ و ۱۸۴۲ ع

مطابق سنه ۱۲۴۸ و ۱۲۴۹ فصلي

نمبر	نام محال	نام نمبردار	جمع سنه	وصول	باقي	کیفیت

No. XLI.

(No. XXXI.)

یاداشت ———

جمعو خرچ مجملي سالتمام پرگنهٔ فلان متعلقهٔ ضلع فلان

منفـ ——— ـردا

پہلي مى سنه ۱۸۴۱ عيسوي

[illegible]

[illegible]

۱۲ ـ

بقايا [illegible]

حال [illegible]

[illegible]

۱۲ ـ

ما ا

[illegible]

[illegible]

۱۲ ـ

سوا ——— ـے

[illegible]

طلبانه [illegible] بته [illegible]

سڑك [illegible] هركاره [illegible]

زر فیس انتقالی

[illegible]

زر تقاوي

[illegible]

فروخت کاغذ استام

[illegible]

امانت مرسله منصف

[illegible]

[illegible]

ارسال حضور

[illegible]

مال

[illegible]

سوای

[illegible]

استام

[illegible]

طلبانه

[illegible]

بتّه

[illegible]

فیس

[illegible]

تقاوي

[illegible]

زر امانت منصف

ماه می

لکان

[illegible]

ماه جون

لکان

[illegible]

مال

لکان

[illegible]

سوای

[illegible]

مال

لکان

[illegible]

سوای

[illegible]

استام

[illegible]

طلبانه

[illegible]

استام

[illegible]

طلبانه

[illegible]

بتّه

[illegible]

فیس

[illegible]

بتّه

[illegible]

فیس

[illegible]

تقاوي

[illegible]

فاضل امانت منصف

فاضل امانت منصف

بیض

[illegible]

مذکورا ——— وغیره

محـ ما مه

۲ ۰

مذکورا ———

محـــه

هرکارهٔ ڈاک	عملهٔ تحصیلداری
ـــه	محـ

پنجم	اودیا	پیشکار	تحصیلدار
ســه	ســه	سما ر	ا عـــما ر

چپراسیان	محرران
ا سما ر	ا ـــما ر

مرمت سڑک و مکان — ما للعـــه

۲ ۰ ـر

مرمت مکان	مرمت سڑک
عـــه	ما عـــه
	۲ ۰ ـر

باقی ———

ــعـــه عن بابت سڑک

۹ ۰ ـر

No. XLII.

(No. XXXII.)

نقشهٔ بقایا سنوات مال بابت سنه ۱۸۴۱ و ۱۸۴۲ عیسوي

مطابق سنه ۱۲۴۸ و ۱۲۴۹ فصلي

کیفیت	باقي	وصول	تعداد باقي	جمع سالتمام	نام سال	نام لمبردار	نام محال	لمبر
بموجب قسط بندی سالحال وصول هوگا	ما ر	ما	ما ر	ما ر	سنه فلان	حنجل	عمادپور	۱
ایام خام تحصیل کا باقي هی خواه کمي بند و بست لائق معافي هوجیسا که حال هو	ما ر	ما ر	ما ر		سنه فلان			

No. XLIII.

(No. XXXIII.)

نقشهٔ کتاب رجسٹر داخل خارج نام نمبرداران بموجب احکام صاحب کلکٹر برای دیہات پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت سنهٔ فلان

نمبر	نام محال	نام نمبرداران که نام اُنکا اپریل سنه ۱۸۴۱ع کتاب مین مندرج تها	نام نمبردار که بموجب حکم خارج هوا	تاریخ اخراج نام	نام نمبردار که بموجب حکم داخل هوا	تاریخ ادخال نام	نام نمبرداران که بعد داخل خارج نغایت اپریل سنه ۱۸۴۲ع قایم رہے

No XLIV.

(No. XXXIV.)

نقشهٔ داخل خارج نام پتواريان پرگنهٔ فلان ضلع فلان بابت سنهٔ فلان

لمبر	نام محال	م موضع	نام پتواري سالگذشته	تاريخ اخراج نام	نام پتواري جديد	تاريخ منظوري تقرر	نام پتواريان آخرسال

No. XLV

(No. XXXV.)

نقشهٔ کتاب کاغذ سالتمام مدخلهٔ پٿواريان پرگنهٔ فلان

كيفيت	تاريخ ادخال كاغذات	تفصيل كاغذات							نام پٿواري	نام موضع	نام محال	نمبر
		فرد داخل خارج	جمعوخرچ	جمعواصل باقي تحصيلي	جمعواصل باقي	تيريج	ميلان خسرة	جمعبندي				

(No·

जमाबंदो मौजे फला परगने फला

नंबरशुमार	नाम जोतार	नाम षेत	नंबर षेत पड़माइस	तादाद्षेत पड़माइस जरीवी	तादाद्षेत पड़माइस गाउ	जोजमीन जमावंदो से वाहिर है	वाकी जो जमीन पर पोत लागत है	दरवंदी	लगती पोत नगदी	लगती पैदावार	जिनिस
१	रामसहाई	गुजरीहा	२१	२ऽ	२।ऽ	..	२।ऽ	१॥)	३।)=	..	
		मटिआर	३१	१।ऽ	१।ऽ	..	१।ऽ	..	..	५ऽ	उरद
		ववुरीहा	३३	३ऽ	३॥ऽ	..	३॥ऽ	..	..	..	
				६।ऽ	७ऽ						
२	रामदीन	वेलहा	२	१ऽ२	१।ऽ	..	१।ऽ	१।)-	१।।।)≡।	..	
		अंवहा	३	१ऽ	१ऽ२	..	१ऽ२	१।।।)	१॥)=।।	..	
		गोसा		ऽ१	ऽ१	..	ऽ१	१।।।)	)-।।	..	
				२ऽ३	२।ऽ३						
३	काशीराम	पुरीहा	५	।।।ऽ२	।।।ऽ४	..	।।।ऽ४	१।)	१)≡	..	
		वासबारी	४८	।।।ऽ३	१ऽ	..	१ऽ	..	..	५ऽ	चना
		वगहा	४६	१।।।ऽ१	१।।।ऽ४	..	१।।।ऽ४	..	..	..	
				३॥ऽ१	३।।।ऽ३						
४	वलभद्र कुरवी	पोपरहा	१३	१ऽ२	१ऽ४	..	१ऽ४	२)	२।)=॥	..	
		यनहा	७४	२ऽ	२।ऽ	..	२।ऽ	१।)=	३)-॥	..	
		गुजरीहा	७५	।।।ऽ४	१ऽ१	..	१ऽ१	..	..	..	
				४ऽ१	४॥ऽ						
५	जिआराम	समरहा	१८	१ऽ३	१।ऽ	..	१।ऽ	..	..	६ऽ	जौ
		पाटी	२३	२ऽ१	२।ऽ	..	२।ऽ	।।।)≡	२)-।।।	..	
		गोमा		ऽ२	ऽ२	..	ऽ२	।।।)≡	)-॥	..	
		पैधंडा	७०	१ऽ१	१ऽ४	..	१ऽ४	..	..	..	
		वोदरीहा	७३	।।।ऽ३	१ऽ	..	१ऽ	१॥)-।।।	१॥)-।।।	..	
		पैदलीहा	८०	।।।ऽ२	।।।ऽ४	..	।।।ऽ४	१।।।)=	१।।।)॥	..	
				६ऽ२	६।।।ऽ						

I.)

जिले फला साल तमामी सन फला

पोत गल्ला		लागत पोत कंकुत			रसुमय टवारी		य्यरीच गाउ	जुमीला		कैफीयत
हक राईती	हक जोमीदार	जीनीस	कुत	माल	नगद्दी	गल्ला		नगद्दी	गल्ला	
..	..	..	..	..	/=।	..	/=	३॥/=।		
२॥ऽ	२॥ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ५	ऽ५	..	२॥।ऽ	
..	..	चना	१४ऽ	७ऽ	..	।ऽ४	।ऽ	..	७॥ऽ४	
..	..	..	..	..	/-।	..	/-।	२/-॥।	..	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-॥	२/-।	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	/-॥	..	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	१।/-		
२॥ऽ	२॥ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ२॥	ऽ५	..	२॥ऽ७॥	
..	..	जौ	८ऽ	४ऽ	..	ऽ४	।ऽ	..	४।ऽ४	
..	..	..	..	..	/-।	..	/-।	२॥/-		
..	..	..	..	..	/=।	..	/=।	३।/=	..	
..	..	गोऊ	७ऽ	३॥ऽ	..	ऽ३॥	ऽ७	..	३॥ऽ॥	
३ऽ	३ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ३	ऽ६	..	३ऽ६	
..	..	..	..	..	/=।	..	/=।	२।/=।	..	
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	/-॥	..	
..	..	मटर	५ऽ	२॥ऽ	..	ऽ२॥	ऽ५	..	२॥ऽ७॥	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	१॥/≡॥	..	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	१॥।/=॥	..	
	..									

(No.

जमाबंदी मौजे फला परगने फला

नंबरशुमार	नाम जोतार	नाम षेत	नंबर षेत पइमाइस	तादादषेत पइमाइस जरीबी	तादादषेत पइमाइस गाउ	जोजमीन जमाबंदी से बाहिर है	बाकी जो जमीन पर पोत लागत है	दरबंदी	लगती पोत नगदी	लगती जिनिस
६	मीवदीन्ह	घमरावा	२६	|||ऽ२	|||ऽ४	..	|||ऽ४	२)≡	२)–|	..
		मोहनी	३२	१ऽ३	१|ऽ	..	१|ऽ	..	..	..
		वसवंन	५०	१||ऽ१	१||ऽ३	..	१||ऽ३	१|)	२)–	..
				३||ऽ१	३|||ऽ२					
७	भवानी दीन्ह	कसवा	४	||ऽ४	|||ऽ	..	|||ऽ	१|)||	|||)≡|	..
		कुसह	६	१ऽ	१ऽ२	..	१ऽ२	..	..	..
		भीठह	७	|||ऽ४	१ऽ	..	१ऽ	१|||)	१|||)	..
		गुलरीह	३०	१ऽ	१ऽ२	..	१ऽ२	..	..	७ऽ
				३||ऽ३	३|||ऽ४	..				मसुर
८	भाल। कुरवी	पीपरह	८	१ऽ	१ऽ	..	१ऽ	|)–|||	|)–|||	..
		पंसोह	१०	||ऽ४	|||ऽ	..	|||ऽ	१||)–	१)=|||	..
		नीवीहा	३७	१ऽ२	१|ऽ	..	१|ऽ	..	..	८ऽ जौ
		भावरीहा	७६	१|ऽ१	१||ऽ	..	१||ऽ	..	..	..
				४ऽ२	४||ऽ					
९	नोहर कुरवी	पाटी	९	३||ऽ	३|||ऽ४	..	३|||ऽ४	२||)	६|||)=	..
		कंहरा	१४	१ऽ४	१|ऽ	..	१|ऽ	..	..	३ऽ
		गोइंड	१५	१|ऽ२	१||ऽ	..	१||ऽ	२|)	३|)=	..
		भेडहा	४१	२|ऽ४	२|||ऽ	..	२|||ऽ	..	..	..
		मेडीहा	६०	१ऽ	१ऽ२	..	१ऽ२	२|)=	२||)–|||	..
				९||ऽ	१०||ऽ१					
१०	मंसा कुरवी	गोइड	१९	१||ऽ१	१|||ऽ	..	१|||ऽ	२)=	३||)≡||	..
		दरहा	६२	|||ऽ२	|||ऽ४	..	|||ऽ४	..	..	३||ऽ जौ
		गरहा	६४	|||ऽ१	|||ऽ२	..	|||ऽ२	..	..	..
		तरहा	६५	||ऽ२	|||ऽ	..	|||ऽ	२|)–	१||)≡|||	..
				३|||ऽ१	४|ऽ१					
				४६||ऽ४	५१||ऽ४	..	५१||ऽ४		४९|)–	३७||ऽ

I.)

जिले फला साल तमामी सन फला

पोत गल्ला		लागत पोत कंकुत			रसूमयटवारी		ख़रीच गाव	जुमीला		कैफ़ीयत
हक राईती	हक ज़मीदार	जीनीस	कुत	माल	नगदी	गल्ला		नगदी	गल्ला	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	२)≡।	..	
..	..	गेऊ	६ऽ	३ऽ	..	ऽ३	ऽ६	..	३ऽ९	
..	..	..	..	..	/-॥	..	/-॥।	२।)।	..	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	१)-।	..	
..	..	मटर	६ऽ	३ऽ	..	ऽ२	ऽ६	..	२ऽ९	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	१॥)=	..	
३॥ऽ	३॥ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ३॥	ऽ७	..	३॥ऽ॥	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-	।)≡॥	..	
..	..	..	..	..	)॥	..	/-	२।)॥	..	
४ऽ	४ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ४	ऽ८	..	४।ऽ२	
..	..	अलसी	४ऽ	२ऽ	..	ऽ२	ऽ४	..	२ऽ६	
..	..	..	..	..	।)	..	।)	१०)=	..	
१॥ऽ	१॥ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ१॥	ऽ३	..	१॥ऽ४॥	
..	..	..	..	..	/-॥	..	/-॥	३।)-	..	
..	..	चना	१०ऽ	५ऽ	..	ऽ५	।)	..	५।ऽ५	
..	..	..	..	..	/-	..	/-।	२॥)	..	
..	..	..	..	..	/-॥।	..	/-॥।	३॥)≡		
१॥।ऽ	१॥।ऽ	..	..	..	..	ऽ१॥।	ऽ३॥	..	१॥।ऽ५।	
..	..	सरसों	३ऽ	१॥ऽ	..	ऽ१॥	ऽ३	..	१॥ऽ४॥	
..	..	..	..	..	)॥।	..	)॥।	१॥।)-।	..	
१८॥।ऽ	१८॥।ऽ		६३ऽ	३१॥ऽ	१॥।)॥	२।ऽ६॥।	नगदी १॥।)-॥ गल्ला २।ऽ८॥	५२॥।)≡	५४ऽ८।	

(No.

जमाबंदो मौजे फला परगने फला

नंबर खुमार	नाम जोतार	नाम षेत	नंबर षेत पइमाइस	तादाद्षेत पइमाइस जरीबी	तादाद्षेत पइमाइस गाउ	जोजमीन जमाबंदी से वाहिर है	वाकी जो जमीन पर पोत लागत है	दरबंदी	लागती पोत नगदी	लागती
	परती कदीम	..	१	२ʃ	..	२ʃ				
			२	३ʃ	..	३ʃ				
			३	४ʃ	..	४ʃ				
			४	५ʃ	..	५ʃ				
			५	६ʃ	..	६ʃ				
			६	७ʃ	..	७ʃ				
			७	८ʃ	..	८ʃ				
			८	९ʃ	..	९ʃ				
			९	१०ʃ	..	१०ʃ				
			१०	११ʃ	..	११ʃ				
			११	६ʃ	..	६ʃ				
				७१ʃ		७१ʃ				
	गयर मुमकिन	..	१३	॥ʃ	..	॥ʃ				
			१५	॥ʃ	..	॥ʃ				
			१७	१॥ʃ	..	१॥ʃ				
			२०	२ʃ	..	२ʃ				
			२१	३ʃ	..	३ʃ				
			२२	५ʃ	..	५ʃ				
			२३	४ʃ	..	४ʃ				
			२४	६ʃ	..	६ʃ				
				२२॥ʃ	..	२२॥ʃ				
				१४०ʃ४						

I.)

जिले फला साल तमामो सन फला

पोत गल्ला		लागत पोत कंकुत			रसुमय टबारी		ख्रीच गाव	जुमीला		[illegible]
हक राईती	हक जीमीदार	जीनीस	कुत	माश	नगदी	गल्ला		नगदी	गल्ला	

No. XLVII.

(No. II.)

मोजानजमाबंदी बमिला नबघरै पइमाईस मौजे फला परगने फला जिलेफला

असामी	रकबकुल	मजरुआ	परतीजदीद	परतीकदीम बिलाआराइत	तलाव	बसगित	बाग	जंगल
मुंदरजअघरै पइमाइसीबंदोबसती	१४०)४	४६॥)४	..	७१)	७)	५)	६)	१॥)
जो जमीन जमाबंदीसे बाहेर है	६३॥)	..	..	७१)	७)	५)	६)	१॥)
बाकीजमीन जमाबंदीकै	४६॥)४	४६॥)४	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. XLVIII.

(No. III.)

तेरजआसामीवार गोशवारा जमाबंदी मौजे फलां परगने फलां जीले फलां बाबत सन फलां

नंबर सुमार	नाम जोतार	तादाद खेत मटाबंदी	तादाद जमीन जमाबंदी	तादाद लगती		तादाद रसुम पटवारी		खरचगाउ		जुमला		कैफीयत
				नगदी	गल्ला	नगदी	गल्ला	नगदी	गल्ला	नगदी	गल्ला	
१	रामसहाई	३	६। ऽ	३।)=।	६॥ ऽ	)=।	।ऽ९	)=	।ऽ५	३॥)=।	१०ऽ४	
२	रामदीन	२	२ऽ३	३॥)≡॥	..	)=।	..	)=॥।	..	४।)॥	..	
३	काशीराम	३	३॥ऽ१	१)≡	६॥ ऽ	)–	ऽ६॥	)–	।ऽ५	१।)–	७ऽ१॥	
४	बलभद्दर करवी	३	४ऽ१	५॥)	३॥ ऽ	)≡॥	ऽ३॥	)≡॥	ऽ७	५॥।)≡	३॥।ऽ॥	
५	जिआराम	५	६ऽ२	५॥)–॥	५॥ ऽ	।)।	ऽ५॥	।)।	।ऽ१	६)=	५॥ऽ६॥	
६	सिउदीन	३	३॥ऽ१	४)=।	३ऽ	)=॥	ऽ३	)=॥।	ऽ६	४।)≡॥	३ऽ९	
७	भवानीदीन	४	३॥ऽ३	२॥)≡।	६॥ ऽ	)=	ऽ६॥	)=	।ऽ३	२॥।)≡।	६॥।ऽ९॥	
८	भोलाकुरवी	४	४ऽ२	१॥)॥	६ ऽ	)–॥।	ऽ६	)=	।ऽ२	१॥।)।	६।ऽ८	
९	नाहरकुरवी	५	६॥ ऽ	१५॥।)–॥	६॥ ऽ	।)=॥	ऽ६॥	।)=॥।	।ऽ३	१६॥)≡	६॥ऽ९॥	
१०	मंगाकुरवी	४	३॥।ऽ१	५।)≡।	३। ऽ	)=॥	ऽ३।	)=॥	ऽ६॥	५॥।)।	३।ऽ९॥।	
			४६।ऽ४	४९।)–	५०। ऽ	१॥।)॥	१।ऽ९॥।	१॥)–॥	२।ऽ८।	५२॥)≡	५४ऽ८।	

No. XLIX.

(No. IV.)

जमावासिलबाकी सालतमाम मौजे फलां परगने फलां जिले फलां

नंबर शुमारी	नाम ओतार	तादाद जमा मीन जमाबंदी	तादादतलबी सालतमाम मए रसूमपटवारी वगैराघरिहू		वसूल		बाकी		फाजिल		कैफियत
			नगदी	गला	नगदी	गला	नगदी	गला	नगदी	गला	
१	रामसहाई	६।)	३॥)=।	१०।)४	३॥)=।	१०।)४	..	..	..	..	
२	रामदीन	२)२	४।)॥	..	४।)॥	..	..	..	..	..	
३	काशीराम	३॥)१	१।)—	७)१॥	१।)—	७)१॥	..	..	..	..	
४	बलभद्र कुरवी	४)१	५।॥)≡	३।॥)॥	५।॥)≡	३।॥)॥	..	..	..	..	
५	जिआराम	६)२	६)=	५।॥)६॥	६)=	५।॥)६॥	..	..	..	..	
६	शिवदीन	३॥)१	४।)≡॥	३)६	४।)≡॥	३)६	..	..	..	..	
७	भवानीदीन	३॥)३	२।॥)≡।	६।॥)६॥	२।॥)≡।	६।॥)६॥	..	..	..	..	
८	मोखाकुरवी	४)२	१।॥)।	६।)८	१।॥)।	६।)८	..	..	..	..	
९	नोहरकुरवी	६॥)	१६॥)≡	६।॥)६॥	१६॥)≡	६।॥)६॥	..	..	..	..	
१०	मंगाकुरवी	३।॥)१	५।॥)।	३।)६।॥	५।॥)।	३।)६॥	..	..	..	..	
		४६।)४	५२॥)≡	५४)८।	५२॥)≡	५४)८।	..	..	..	..	

No. LIII.

Malgoozaree Register.

Number of Muhal corresponding with No. IV. General Statement.	Name, Area and Juma of Muhal.						Name, Area and Juma of each Mouza or portion of Mouza comprised in the Muhal as shewn in Forms Nos. II. and III.						Names of Lumberdars from Form III.	Name of Government Farmer.	Remarks.
		Area from Form IV.						Area from Forms II. and III.							
	Name.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.	Name.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

No. LIV.

Register of Mutations.

Number of Muhal corresponding with No. IV. General Statement.	Name, Area and Juma of Muhal.						Name, Area and Juma of each Mouza or portion of Mouza comprised in the Muhal as shewn in Forms Nos. II. and III.						Names of Lumberdars from Form III.	Name of Government Farmer.	Name struck out.	Name entered.	Reason and date of order for Mutation.	Name, Area and Juma of any new Muhal formed by separation or partition.						Cause and date of order for separation and partition.	Area and Juma remaining after separation of new Muhal.					Remarks.
		Area from Form IV.						Area from Forms II. and III.											Area.						Area.					
	Name.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.	Name.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.						Name of new Muhal.	Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.		Cultivated.	Culturable.	Waste.	Total.	Juma.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31

No. LV.

Arranged list of Mouzas.

Name of Purgun-nah.	Pure Zumeendaree.	Imperfect Putteedaree.	Putteedaree or Bhyachara.	Total Number of Mouzas.

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES,

ADDRESSED TO

COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE

ON

MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

CALCUTTA:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1841.

CONTENTS.

INDEX.

PRELIMINARY.

SEC. I.—*Ameens.*

SEC. II.—*Balances of Abkaree Revenue.*

SEC. III.—*Buildings (Public.)*

SEC. IV.—*Clearing Leases.*

Sec. V.—*Compensation for land taken for public purposes.*

Sec. VI.—*Contingent Bills.*

Powers of Commissioners.

Contingent charges of Commissioner's Office.

Contingent charges of Collector's Office.

Survey Contingent charges.

PARA. 52. Officer in charge of Sudder Office shall countersign Surveyors' bills.

53. Collectors may advance to Surveyors sums sanctioned by Board.

General.

54. Enjoining careful control of contingent charges.

SEC. VII.—*Defaulters.*

55. Introduces Circular Order of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut on release of defaulters under Section 16, Regulation XXVII. of 1803.

56. First paragraph of Circular Order, prefatory.

57. Court may remove Peon and Dustuk when Collector's demand is denied, and security given.

58. Applications for such order must be in shape of a regular Suit. Refers to construction No. 330 of 17th November 1820.

59. Refers to Section 3, Regulation II. of 1814.

60. Observes on the difficulty created by these rules.

61. To remedy which both petition of plaint and petition for release from restraint may be filed at once.

62. How Judge shall proceed on receiving such petition.

63. Collector must promptly supply Judge with information when required.

SEC. VIII.—*Deputation Allowance.*

64. When Assistants are sent on Deputation, Commissioner's sanction requisite.

65. Explains when allowance is, or is not, to be charged to Government.

66. Rupees 5 per diem allowed when annual salary is under 23,000 Rupees.—Proviso.

67. Collectors, though not so paid, should frequently traverse their Districts.

SEC. IX.—*Deputy Collectors under Regn. IX.* 1833.

68. Are allowed public Tent carriage.

69. Commissioners to see that Dep. Cols. keep up their establishment.

70. Are liable to be transferred to any District in the N. W. Provinces.

71. Must not be indebted to persons within their jursidiction, &c.

72 to 74. Government order on this subject quoted.

75. Form of nomination prescribed. Appendix, No. XII.

76. Instructions regarding their employment, where to be found.

SEC. XVI.—*Pensions.*

Pensions of former Governments.

Pensions to Ex-Maafeedars.

Pensions to Superannuated employés.

General.

SEC. XVII.—*Property (Public).*

SEC. XVIII.—*Rain Gauges.*

SEC. XIX.—*Road fund.*

SEC. XX.—*Security Bonds.*

SEC. XXI.—*Stationery.*

Sec. XXII.—*Suits and Appeals.*

Sec. XXIII.—*Supplies for Troops.*

Sec. XXIV.—*Talookdarees.*

Sec. XXV.—*Tehseeldars.*

PARA. 182. Sudder Treasurers and not Tehseeldars responsible for Tehveeldars.

SEC. XXVI.—*Tents.*

183. Public tents only for accommodation of Office.
184. Prices of tents.
185. Form of Tent reports prescribed.
186. To be submitted by 1st October.

SEC. XXVII.—*Titles.*

187. Introductory to Government Resolution.
188. Board have submitted proposition respecting its last Paragraph.
189. Resolution. Government opinion of their importance.
190. " Should be granted by British Government and for what reasons bestowed.
191. " Rules on the subject required.
192. " Introduces rules.
193. " To whom applications for titles should be addressed by natives in the interior.
194. " Ditto—at the Presidency.
195. " All correspondence to be sent to Government through Persian Department.
196. " On what grounds titles will be given.
197. " I. Services in war and emergencies.
198. " II. Landholders for meritorious conduct.
199. " III. Liberal contributions to public objects.
200. " Titles not to be hereditary.
201. " Caution against lowering the value of these distinctions.
202. " Respective titles of Mahomedans and Hindus.
203. " Honorary distinctions in the army.
204. " Promulgation of these rules."

SEC. XXVIII.—*Treasury.*

205. Securities to be revised in January.
206. Amount of Treasurers' Securities.
207. Instructions regarding nature of Security.
208. Cash in Treasurers' hands, not to exceed half the amount of Security.
209. Commissioner, when at Sudder Station, to examine Inefficient Balances.
210. At what rate various rupees may be received as Revenue.
211. Penalty of crediting such rupees at more than their real value.
212. Refers to Government order to stop circulation of light weight rupees.
213. They are to be kept by Collectors.

SEC. XXIX.—*Tuccavee Advances.*

SEC. XXX.—*Vakeels.*

SEC. XXXI.—*Village Police.*

SEC. XXXII.—*Weights.*

CIRCULAR ORDER

BY THE

SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 4.

TO THE COMMISSIONER OF REVENUE.

Division.

SIR,

The present letter completes the body of the Circular Orders issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P., with the exception of the subjects noted in the next paragraph. An alphabetical arrangement of the several headings has been adopted, as the subjects being miscellaneous, and having no relation whatever to one another, it has not been found possible to connect them in a regular sequence, according to the mode adopted in the three Circulars already printed.

2. The subjects which are not treated of in these letters are stamps, rent-free tenures, and Abkaree. The first, because orders respecting them have chiefly emanated from another department, the second, because the investigations into their validity have now been concluded; and the last, because inquiries are at present pending respecting the system of management, which are likely to lead to extensive changes, in the department. The method, however, of reporting Abkaree balances has been inserted, as the rules are not likely to be affected by any alteration in the present system.

3. All the Circular Orders which have been superseded by this letter are quoted in Appendix, No. I., and into Appendix, No. II., are thrown all those Circular Orders which have become obsolete, or otherwise unnecessary, and which may now be erased from the books in which they are bound up.

SECTION I.—*Ameens.*

4. It has been determined by the orders of government, with reference to Act XI. of 1838, that the scale of allowances fixed by Regulation XIX. of 1814, shall be continued for the present as the rate of remuneration to be given to Ameens effecting the partition of estates. Respecting the nature of the property to be partitioned under this Regulation, your attention is called to the 237th paragraph of the Circular on Records and Registration. It is only in those lands, in which, as the Regulation expresses it, "all the sharers have a common right and interest in the whole of the Estate, without any separate title to distinct lands," that the appointment of an Ameen can be required. And as in those cases the duty will have been much facilitated by the Survey, the remuneration assigned under the Regulation above quoted, appears sufficient. For the mode of partitioning lands which are excluded by Section 30 of this Regulation, you are referred to the 238th and four following paragraphs of the Circular on Records and Registration.

SECTION II.—*Balances of Abkaree Revenue.*

5. The four forms given in the Appendix have been drawn up for the use of Collectors in reporting arrears of Abkaree Revenue.

6. No. I.* is an annual abstract statement of Abkaree demands, receipts, and balances. No. II.† is an annual detailed statement of Abkaree arrears. No. III.‡ is an abstract statement of irrecoverable arrears recommended for remission; and No. IV.§ is an abstract of old outstanding arrears. The Board observe that Nos. II. and III. will do equally well for reporting old or new balances, though in the former case an additional column for the "year," will be required next before that for the demand in statement No. II.

7. The yearly reports should be furnished by you to the Board on or before the 1st of August next after the expiration of each official year. Leases must for the future be granted for the official year in conformity with the practice which has been introduced into the Revenue accounts.

8. Your attention is called to a practice which in some places has been found to prevail of adding a charge on account of interest upon balances due by Abkaree defaulters, although no authority exists for such a proceeding. You are requested therefore to direct all such claims to be withdrawn, leaving the true balance only to be recovered in legal course.

9. Collectors will of course bear in mind the necessity of taking good and sufficient security to protect the interests of Government whenever the duties are farmed out for a fixed period, or of withholding licences for indefinite periods at a fixed rate of tax per diem, unless a money deposit equal to the amount of duty for not less than 20 days be lodged, in lieu of security.

* Appendix, No. III.
† Appendix, No. IV.
‡ Appendix, No. V.
§ Appendix, No. VI.

SECTION III.—*Buildings (Public.)*

10. The Court of Directors having resolved that all Public Buildings involving an expense of 500 Rs. either in repairs, or in new works, be intrusted to the regular Government Executive officers, you are requested to make this known to the district authorities for their guidance. Should, however, circumstances in any instance render obedience to this order impracticable, the sanction of Government must first be obtained, before the outlay of such an amount is commenced upon; unless the delay by a previous reference would be obviously detrimental to the public interests, and even in these cases an Executive officer must certify to the work having been properly performed.

11. I am desired to subjoin extract of a circular issued by the Military Board to the Superintending Engineers, and to request that you will be guided by these instructions in providing for the security of the glass windows and doors of the public Civil offices of your division.

12. "No glass shall be used in the windows and doors of Civil buildings nearer the floor than 3½ or 4 feet, and all below that level shall be replaced by wooden squares.

13. "In Cutcherrees, the Civil officers at the head of each department will make some one person of their respective establishments answerable for the glass in each room, that person being liable to pay for any panes that may be broken, unless he informed his superior at the time, and either proved the fracture to have been unavoidable, or produced the person who broke them.

14. "In circuit houses, whenever any of the officers entitled to the use of them, may visit the station, the native agent, or other authorized person on the part of the Executive officer, should obtain a certificate that the glass windows are complete, and on that officer leaving the house, the agent should again examine the premises and demand payment of the

price of any panes he may find broken, reporting such demand and its result to the Executive officer.

15. "The Executive officers will consider it their duty to admit of no charge for repairs of glass from their own agents without full and satisfactory explanation, and you will in like manner abstain from recommending any such charge to the Board, unless you are fully satisfied that every care has been taken to obtain payment from the person who may, under the operation of the above rules, have become liable to the payment."

SECTION IV.—*Clearing Leases.*

16. The conditions, on which tracts of waste or forest lands are granted, are distinctly stated in the Form* of engagement taken from grantees. To assist in calculating the juma of these grants a decimal tablet† has been prepared from which, by common multiplication, you will be able to obtain the assessment on any number of acres and for any year of the lease.

17. Applications for grants are to be made in the first instance to the Collector of the district. The engagements are to be taken from grantees in duplicate, one copy being retained by the Collector; and the other transmitted to this office with the correspondence for submission to Government.

18. The main principle which Government have insisted on in granting leases of this description is security and protection for those who have previously broken up the waste, and are in possession.

19. When a village may have been established with a compact area of cultivation around it, occupied by a thriving community, a settlement should be made for it as a whole, either with the cultivators if independent and willing, or with the person on whom they may depend, and whom they may indicate; it being understood that the only ground of settlement with them is the disinclination of Government to disturb possession, and not that it admits a claim to the property of the forest. In such cases a moderate portion of the waste, with reference to circumstances, should be added, if desired, and engaged for on the prescribed terms.

20. Where distinct patches of ground have been broken up, here and there, over a large tract, each of the fields must be separately secured to the cultivator by a pottah from the

* Appendix, No VII. † Appendix, No. VIII.

grantee countersigned by the Collector, or one of his assistants, and the field will then fall within the grant paying the fixed maximum rate. But even in such cases should there be in any one spot a compact cultivation exceeding 30 acres, that portion with a reasonable assignment of waste, according to circumstances, may be separately settled.

21. If the conditions of the engagement are fulfilled, the grant, after the lapse of the first term of fifty years, will be held by the grantee and his heirs, on the same conditions and subject to the same rules and regulations, as all other landed tenures paying revenue to the British Government in the North Western Provinces.

SECTION V.—*Compensation for land taken for Public purposes.*

22. Copy of a resolution of Government dated 30th of January, 1829, is subjoined, to the rules of which the Board request you will cause effect to be given in all cases of the occupation of land for military purposes, and for the adjustment of the compensation to be assigned to the owners.

23. "No lands are to be permanently occupied by the Military Authorities, until authorized by Government to do so.

24. "When any lands may be required for such purposes, the Executive Engineer, or such other officer as may be appointed to the duty, shall carefully survey the land proposed to be taken, and shall furnish a Map or Plan of the same, so prepared as to obviate all doubt as to boundaries, with a statement of the area noted thereon.

25. "The Map or Plan after having been approved by Government in the Military Department shall be forwarded to the Collector of the District, who shall thereupon proceed without delay to ascertain in the manner prescribed by Regulation I. 1824, what private rights and interests attach to the land, and to arrange for the transfer of it under the instructions of the Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit. The Commissioner shall in such cases, exercise the powers specified in Clause II., Section 3 of the abovementioned Regulation, and shall also, of course, issue such instructions to the Collector as he may deem proper in regard to the purchase of the land by private bargain, if that mode of acquiring it be adopted.

26. "When the necessary arrangements have been completed for the transfer of the land to Government by private bargain or the award of arbitrators, the Commissioner, after carefully seeing that all private claims have been satisfied or adjusted, and that the aggregate of the several parcels specified in the proceedings of the Collector or Arbitrators agrees

with the area given by the Survey, or that the differences are satisfactorily explained, shall be authorized to direct payment of the sums receivable by the owners, and the transfer of the lands to the Military Authorities, reporting the result to Government in the Revenue Department, through the Sudder Board of Revenue."

27. For the adjustment of the compensation due to persons whose crops may have been injured by the temporary encampments of Troops you are referred to Paragraph 14 of the Government Resolution passed 4th of December, 1832, printed in Appendix, No. XXIX.

28. When remission of Revenue may be claimed by landholders as compensation for lands taken from them by Government for the construction or alteration of Public Roads, you will be pleased to direct the accompanying Form* of report to be adopted in submitting such claims for sanction.

29. In proposing compensation on account of cultivated lands taken up for Government purposes, calculation should be made at the average Juma rate per acre of the whole cultivated area of the Muhal, with an additional 10 per cent., for loss of profits. If the land is uncultivated the Malgoozaree rate should be the basis of calculation. Where these rates are exceeded, the reason should always be given.

30. In these, and in all other instances, in which there may be occasion to mention the quantity of land which forms the subject of reference, care must be taken to give the amount in statute acres, and not in beegahs of which the value varies in almost every district.

* Appendix, No. IX.

SECTION VI.—*Contingent Bills.*

Powers of Commissioners.

31. Commissioners are competent to pass contingent charges to any extent not exceeding 500 rupees.

32. Collectors under Government orders dated 29th May, 1829, are authorized to discharge all bills for current and contingent expenses incurred by Commissioners which may not exceed in amount the limit noted above.

33. A Commissioner can sanction certain charges in a Collector's office, which he cannot incur in his own without superior authority.

Contingent charges of a Commissioner's Office.

34. The sum of 50 rupees per mensem having been allowed to cover contingencies, that amount is to be drawn without reference to actual expenditure within the month, so that the deficiency of one month may be made up from the surplus of another, and the whole annual charge limited to 600 rupees. This sum is more particularly to cover the following expenses. Country paper, pens or reeds, wax candles, tape, silk, thread, gum, vinegar, oil, wax cloth, coarse cloth, *kharooa* cloth, and generally all implements and articles used by Dufturees and bookbinders, which are not supplied from the stationery office.

35. Government have issued the following instructions to the Civil Auditor respecting the items in the contingent bills of Commissioners.

36. I.—Charges for personal allowance to officers, for extra writers, mohurrirs, &c., extra dufturees, bheestees, khulassees, peons, &c., can only be passed when the express sanction of the Sudder Board, or of Government, as the amount may be, has been obtained for incurring the expense.

37. II.—Travelling charges to officers of the establishment authorized by Commissioners will be passed, if within the prescribed amount.

38. III.—Charges incurred for carriage, by land or water, of public records, office tents, furniture, &c. will be passed, when authorized by the Commissioner.

39. IV.—The feeding of camels, elephants, and other public cattle to be passed only when they have been authorized to be placed at the disposal of the officer, and the rates are usual.

40. V.—The expense for the construction of sheds and other temporary offices; for the repair of public buildings, office tents, treasure tumbrils, and furniture, to be passed only when previous authority has been given to incur it.

41. VI.—The rent of cutcherrees and other public offices to be passed only when the express sanction of Government for the hire thereof has been granted.

42. VII.—The expense for the purchase of office furniture of every description, and sums advanced on account of badges for peons, to be passed when the authority of the Sudder Board, or of Government, according to the amount, has been given.

43. All contingent bills, when they contain no items subject to the sanction of the Board, may be transmitted with the necessary vouchers and authorities direct to the office of the Civil Auditor; but when such items do occur, the Commissioners must either procure the previous sanction of the Board to them, and include them in their contingent bills, or else separate them from the general bills, and submit them for the Board's sanction, transmitting the ordinary charges at once to the audit office.

44. Contingent charges incurred by Commissioners in both the Revenue and Judicial Departments should be sub-

mitted in an uniform shape, and equally divided between the two departments. Bills of miscellaneous contingent charges must be submitted monthly for the countersignature of the Board, and in the form given in the Appendix*.

45. You should also submit an abstract statement according to Appendix† of all charges included in the contingent bill. Columns may be added for any item of expenditure not provided for under these entries.

46. Charges for mokuddumee allowance in the Dehlee territory are not to be included in the Register of miscellaneous contingencies. Separate bills must be submitted for these charges, as heretofore, for the Board's countersignature.

47. The contingent charges on account of transporting office tents, records, and for travelling allowance, will not be passed by the Board in excess of the scale noted below, without a full explanation of the circumstances under which any extra expenditure may have been incurred.

4 Hackeries of 4 Bullocks each } for two office tents.
3 Extra Khalassees,.......... }
1 Four-bullock hackery,—for English and Persian records.

Native Office.

Where the Salary does not exceed (as in the case of Chuprassees,)		6 Rs.,	1 anna	per	diem.
Do.	Do.	10 ,,	2	,,	,,
Do.	Do.	25 ,,	4	,,	,,
Do.	Do.	40 ,,	6	,,	,,
Do.	Do.	60 ,,	8	,,	,,
Do.	Do.	80 ,,	12	,,	,,
Do.	Do.	100 ,,	1 rupee.		,,

English Office.

Where the Salary does not exceed		60 Rs.,	12 annas	per diem.
Do.	Do.	100 Rs.	1 rupee.	,,
Do.	Do.	200 Rs.	2 rupees.	,,

* Appendix, No. X. † Appendix, No. XI.

The travelling allowance in question is of course to be drawn for such periods only as the Commissioners may be actually on Circuit, and by such of the writers as he may absolutely require to accompany him.

Contingencies of a Collector's Office.

48. The Commissioners should invariably express the amount they may pass or authorize, and in all cases, in which they may sanction disbursements by virtue of Government authority, they should signify the date and department, in their communications to the Local Officers in charge of Treasuries.

49. The contingent bills of the Collectors are always passed by the Civil Auditor if they have received the countersignature of the Commissioner of the Division in which the Collectorship may be situated, excepting in cases where charges may be included in such Bills which the Commissioners have not the authority to sanction. In such cases, the amount of the objectionable charges is held suspended, until the requisite authority is furnished.

50. Collectors should submit their Contingent Bills to your office by the 10th of each month succeeding the one reported on.

51. If the Commissioner does not receive them on that day, he should call for them:—if he does not receive them on the 15th, he should require an explanation, and report to the Board any inattention to this duty.

Survey Contingencies.

52. The Sudder Board of Revenue have authorized their Secretary in charge of the Deputy Surveyor General's Office to countersign the Contingent Bills of the Revenue Surveyors; and such countersignature is sufficient to enable them to draw for the amount of their bills from the Local treasuries.

53. The Board authorize Collectors to make advances (within such limit as the officer in charge of the Survey Department may prescribe for each Survey) on the application of

the Surveyor, and on his receipt, for the purpose of paying up discharged Mootusuddees. The advance to be refunded on the issue of pay for the months for which their arrears are drawn.

General.

54. The most vigilant check and control should be exercised over the Contingent disbursements; for though these payments are individually of small amount, they form in the aggregate a very large item of expenditure on the Public Accounts. The Board accordingly request that every Public Officer subordinate to them will use his best endeavors to reduce the outlay on account of contingent charges, however inconsiderable it may appear to be.

SECTION VII.—*Defaulters.*

55. The Board request your attention to the following Circular Order, issued by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, N. W. P., on the subject of the release of Revenue Defaulters from restraint, under Clause I. Section 16, Regulation XXVII. of 1803.

56. "With a view of correcting an anomaly which has been found to exist in the operation of the existing law and rules of practice relative to the release from restraint of Revenue Defaulters by the Courts under Clause I. Section 16, Regulation XXVII. of 1803, I am directed to communicate, for your information and guidance, the following observations and orders.

57. "The Court remark that, by the Clause in question, it is provided that if any person on whom a demand for Revenue shall have been made by the Collector, shall deny the justice of the demand, and tender sufficient security, as well for the sum actually in demand, as for such further amount as may become due from the growing kists during the trial, and condition to abide by such decree as the Court may pass, including all costs, and charges in case the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs be cast, the Judge shall issue a written precept, addressed to the Tehseeldar or the Collector, to withdraw the dustuk and peon from the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs in the cause.

58. "The Construction, No. 330, dated 17th November, 1820, (Printed Construction Book, volume 1, page 135) ruled that all applications of the above nature from Revenue Defaulters must be in the shape of a regular suit.

59. "By Section 3, Regulation II. of 1814 it is provided that, whenever a petition of plaint may be preferred against a Collector of Land Revenue for acts connected with his official duties, the Judge shall transmit the petition so received to the Board of Revenue, in order that the Board may take into

consideration whether the redress solicited should be granted directly by Government, or whether complainant should be left to prosecute in the regular course.

60. " It is, however, obvious that the effect of the alteration caused by the enactment just recited and by the construction quoted above is to neutralize the benevolent intention of the original law of 1803, which provides for the speedy discharge of the defaulter from personal restraint on certain conditions, as pending the necessary reference to the Commissioner, and the receipt of his reply which must be regulated by a report to be called for from the Collector, so much time would elapse as to defeat the main object of any application under Clause I. Section 16, Regulation XXVII. of 1803—viz. the early emancipation of the applicant from custody.

61. " As the best mode of reconciling the anomaly, the Court are accordingly pleased to rule that persons, having filed a petition of plaint under the circumstances comtemplated, shall be at liberty, simultaneously to move the Court by a miscellaneous petition, to be relieved from restraint upon furnishing proper security.

62. " Immediately on receiving such Petition, you are to forward a copy direct to the Collector, requiring information as to the amount of the Revenue demand against the Applicant; and on the receipt of that officer's reply, and on the Petitioner's furnishing good and sufficient security, as prescribed by the rule in question, he shall be forthwith set at liberty."

63. Collectors should be desired, on the occurrence of the cases referred to, to furnish the necessary explanation without loss of time.

SECTION VIII.—*Deputation allowance.*

64. No assistant should be deputed into the interior without your special sanction, not to be granted in any instance unless you shall be fully satisfied as to the expediency of the deputation.

65. The established deputation allowance for Assistants on such occasions may be charged to Government, where the measure may have originated in considerations involving the public interests, which circumstance should invariably be certified by you when submitting such bills for the orders of the Board; but if the deputation be made on account of any matter at issue before the Collector, in which the parties are interested, the expenses may be charged to the estate for the benefit of which it may have been made, in which case however, it will be necessary to obtain the consent of the parties interested, from whom a reimbursement of the expenses incurred is to be required.

66. Government has been pleased to resolve that whenever the fixed salary and allowances of an officer amount in the aggregate to less than the rate of rupees 23,000 a year, he shall receive 5 rupees a day as travelling allowance whilst actually employed on duty in Tents at a distance from his Sudder Station, or as much as shall make his total receipts equal to that amount.

67. Although Collectors are not entitled to Tent allowance, the Board desire you will strongly urge upon them, the importance attached by Government to their frequently moving about their Districts, and maintaining that free intercourse with the people, which a residence in Tents is calculated more than any other measure to ensure. It is considered as one of the terms on which they hold their office, to be always ready to move about their Districts, whenever the publie Service may require it.

SECTION IX.—*Deputy Collectors appointed under Regulation IX. of 1833.*

68. The Salary assigned to Deputy Collectors appointed under Regulation IX. of 1833 is intended to cover all expenses of travelling, but when a Deputy Collector is allowed the use of public Tents in the interior of the District, they will of course be carried at the public expense.

69. You are requested to see that the allowance granted to Deputy Collectors for the maintenance of an establishment is duly appropriated to that purpose.

70. Deputy Collectors appointed under Regulation IX. of 1833, have in some instances considered themselves permanently attached to the station to which they stand originally appointed; I am therefore desired to request that you will cause it to be explained to all the Deputy Collectors of your Division, that they are liable to be transferred from one Zillah to another of the North Western Provinces, as the exigencies of the Public Service may require, and on receiving notice of their services being so required, they must be prepared to move without delay.

71. The orders of Government dated 14th of July 1834 prohibiting Deputy Collectors from incurring debt to persons resident in the districts where they have authority, are subjoined, and you will be pleased to have these orders affixed in the offices of Collectors in whose Districts Deputy Collectors may be appointed, and specially communicated to the Deputy Collectors themselves.

72. "The Principal Sudder Ameens, Sudder Ameens and Moonsiffs, and the Deputy Collectors appointed under the provisions of Regulation IX. 1833, are hereby prohibited, under pain of dismissal from office, from employing or retaining

on their establishments any person being their private creditor, or any relative, dependant, or surety of such creditor, and from borrowing money from, or in any way incurring debt to any Zumeendar, Talookdar, Ryut or other person possessing real property or residing in, or having a Commercial Establishment within the City, District, or Division, to which their authority may extend.

73. "If any Principal Sudder Ameen, or other of the officers abovementioned who may be now in debt shall, at the expiration of one year from the publication of this order, be still indebted to any person from whom it would at such period be illegal for him to borrow under the above rule, it shall be incumbent on such officer to make known the circumstance to the Zillah or City Judge, or to the Collector, to whom he may be subordinate, for communication to the Government if the officer be a Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, or Deputy Collector, and to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut if the officer be a Moonsiff; and in the event of intimation not being so given, the same penalty shall attach to the said officer as if the debt had been incurred subsequently to the publication of this order.

74. "In like manner, if any person who may be a candidate for the Office of Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, Moonsiff, or Deputy Collector, shall at the time of applying for such Office, be indebted to any person with whom it would be illegal for him to contract a loan while holding it, it shall be incumbent on such person, in preferring his application, to make known the circumstance to the Judge of the City or District, or to the Collector for communication to superior authority, as before stated; and failing to do so, he shall, in the event of his being appointed to the said office, be subject to the same penalty as if the debt had been contracted subsequently to his appointment."

75. The form of nomination of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX. of 1833 is given in the Appendix*.

* Appendix, No. XII.

76. Instructions regarding the mode of employment of uncovenanted Deputy Collectors will be found in the first and fifth Sections of the Settlement Circular, in the fifth Section of the Circular on Records and Registration, and under the head of Treasury in the present letter.

SECTION X.—*Establishments.*

77. Instances having frequently occurred of Collectors appointing Extra Establishments without previously obtaining sanction, I am directed to request that you will make it known to them that it is competent to the Sudder Board only to authorize any temporary Extra establishments to be entertained which the emergency of the public business in any office subordinate to their authority may appear to require.

78. If by reason of any sudden emergency the delay of applying would be detrimental to the public service, which can rarely happen, a report of the circumstance should be immediately submitted with an application for the requisite authority. Charges incurred in opposition to this rule will not be passed.

79. In submitting returns of extra establishments to the Board, you will be pleased to adopt the Forms given in the Appendix* shewing the amount of expenditure during the official year.

80. No. I. is a Form for reporting Establishments employed for the performance of current duties.

81. No. II. for reporting Establishments entertained expressly for the purpose of aiding in the revision of Settlements under Regulation IX. of 1833.

82. These statements are to be submitted on or before the 31st of May, of each year; and you will be careful to see that they are not blended together, each establishment being entered under its own separate Form. The returns should be most carefully examined and checked in your own Office,

* Appendix, Nos. XIII. and XIV.

and all inaccuracies corrected before submitting them in an uniform shape for the Board's consideration.

83. The following is the scale of establishment that has been allowed by Government for a Commissioner's office, and you are not to exceed it, unless specially so authorized.

English Office, ...		Rs.	750
Persian Do. including Contingencies,		„	400
Guard, ...		„	116
	Total,	„	1266 per mensem.

84. A Form for submitting applications for the revision of Tehseeldaree Establishments is appended*, and for detailed instructions on the principles which should guide Collectors in remodelling their present establishments, I am desired to refer you to the Resolution of Government given in Appendix V. of the Circular Order on Settlements.

85. A small sketch map shewing the boundaries of the Pergunnahs and the position of the Tehseeldarees and Thanas, should always accompany the Statement.

86. On the occasion of revision of Tehseeldaree Establishments it becomes sometimes necessary to propose the transfer of estates from one Pergunnah to another, or from one District to another. On these occasions an Alphabetical Statement of the mouzas and juma of each Pergunnah, before and after the alteration of boundary or jurisdiction, should be submitted in the Forms given in the Appendix†.

87. With respect to the selection of individuals for employment on public Establishments, your attention is requested to the following Extract from the Proceedings of Government transmitted to the Board with the orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, N. W. P., No. 1532, dated 26th October, 1840. " All Departments should be apprized that they must not only not invite, but must positively refuse to entertain an

* Appendix, No. XV. † Appendix, No. XVI.

application for employment from any Native, who is at the time of making the application in the public employ of a Government Office or Department, unless they shall have previously received the full acquiescence of the head of such Office or Department."

SECTION XI.—*Independent Chiefs.*

88. Regarding the demand which ought to be made for the surrender of Refugees and the cognizance of civil claims against independent chiefs, I am desired to annex the following extract from a letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors dated 27th of May 1835, defining rules for the observance of their functionaries.

89. "You appear to us to have taken, on the whole, a sound view of these questions. On the subject of the mutual surrender of fugitives, the rule you say, which it is the wish of the Supreme Government to establish, is, to confine our requisitions for the surrender of refugees and our compliance with those of our neighbours, to the case of heinous offenders, such as murderers, highway robbers, &c. leaving the privilege of asylum inviolate as regards debtors, defaulters, and civil and petty offenders of every kind, and the same rule ought of course to be observed where we have occasion to interfere to regulate the intercourse of different native states between each other. Your local agents guided by the spirit of these instructions will be entrusted with a certain discretion as to the particular cases, or classes of cases, in which requisitions for the surrender of criminals shall be made or complied with. The feelings of the particular native government, the character of its institutions, and the general equity or oppressiveness of its rule, may often require to be adverted to in the determination of such questions. But the practice, whatever it be, should (unless there be very strong reasons to the contrary) be strictly reciprocal.

90. "We have, on former occasions, intimated to you our opinion that, except under peculiar circumstances, it is no less unadvisable to claim from other states our own revenue defaulters, than to surrender theirs. We consider the abandonment of their native villages by the established cultivator as a sure indication of over-assessment, or of oppression,

demanding the early interference of the local European Authorities.

91. "The non-surrender of revenue defaulters is in point of fact a check against the continuance for any long period of such over-assessment and oppression.

92. "With regard to the interference, whether of our tribunals or of our Political officers in civil cases against subjects of independent chiefs, you have adopted the sound principle that the complainant must be left to seek justice from the legitimate superior of the party against whom his claim is preferred, unless that party be resident or possess property within our territories. It was no less proper to interdict our officers from taking cognizance of civil claims preferred against independent chiefs, whether by their own subjects or by others, or of cases of any description between independent chiefs and persons residing or possessing property in their dominions. Interference may sometimes be unavoidable in consequence of general maladministration; but it seldom can be justified in individual cases unless where the sufferer is entitled to our protection by some positive engagement."

SECTION XII.—*Leave of absence.*

93. Copies of all applications to Government for leave of absence to Revenue officers should be forwarded for the Board's information.

94. It being essential to the due supervision which the Board are required to exercise over officers specially employed on making settlements, that no leave of absence should be granted to such officers without the consent of the Board previously obtained except in cases of severe sickness or other such sudden emergency as may warrant a departure from the course prescribed, I am directed to request that you will in future strictly attend to the above rule, and that when sickness or sudden emergency may have induced you to grant leave without reference, an immediate report be made to the Board for their orders.

95. As Government have been pleased to express their dissatisfaction with on officer who resorted to the Hills without permission, on the plea that his duties might be equally well conducted there, you will be pleased to bear in mind that without leave previously obtained from competent authority, no officer is at liberty to absent himself from his station, and consequently no officer can be justified in betaking himself to any place at a distance from his station, to carry on his business, on his own private opinion of expediency or convenience.

96. It is the duty of every controlling officer to report to the Sudder Board any instance of such conduct which may come to his knowledge, and the Board expect this part of your duty to be resolutely and unshrinkingly performed, in order that the penalty consequent on absence from his station without leave may be enforced against the offender.

SECTION XIII.—*Maps.*

97. On the occasion of visiting the Sudder offices of your division, you will be pleased to inspect the maps which the Collector may receive from the Survey Department, and report upon their condition should they be much injured, and explain the cause of the injury.

98. The Collectors also must similarly inspect the maps forwarded for the use of the tehseeldars, should the Board carry into effect their present intention of furnishing such documents to the native officers.

Section XIV.—*Moonsiff's Deposits.*

99. The Board request that the tehseeldars of your division may be directed to receive such sums as the moonsiffs in their neighbourhood may desire to deposit with them, and to pay out such sums as the moonsiffs may direct, always taking care that the sum disbursed never exceeds the sum total of deposit in their hands.

100. There will be no occasion for the Tehseeldars to keep any account of the cases or persons in whose behalf sums are deposited or paid. All these details will be kept by the moonsiffs, and the tehseeldars have only to concern themselves with keeping a careful record of the amounts and dates of sums received or disbursed under this head. The Form of account in the Appendix* will be sufficient for this purpose. All receipts and disbursements under this arrangement will be incorporated in the regular accounts transmitted to the Collector, and its effect on the cash balance in the tehseeldar's hands will be always exhibited.

* Appendix, No. XVII.

SECTION XV.—*Nuzool Land.*

101. Nuzool land in cities being frequently in the possession of occupants who have acquired no valid title to it, but have in many instances enjoyed a long tenure by sufferance, you are requested to carry into effect the following instructions in order to ensure to such persons a proprietary title in the land.

102. The Collector should fix a moderate rate of valuation for the land, and receive applications from persons in possession who desire to purchase, stating the quantity of land to which each may wish to obtain a title—the Collector should then submit to the Board through the Commissioner a list specifying, as per Form annexed in the Appendix*, the names of the parties, extent of ground, rate, and total amount, certifying in each case the actual possession of the applicant, which on receipt will be forwarded through the Board for the final order of Government.

103. Where the party in possession may deny the right of Government, that right can of course be only determined by decision on a regular suit in Court instituted through the local Agent, but it is on many accounts desirable to set the question at rest as far as lies with the Government, and the Board being convinced of the equity of the measure of relinquishing the Government proprietary title in favor of those occupants who may wish to obtain it at a fair and moderate rate, desire that these instructions may be carried into effect whenever there may be occasion to dispose of Nuzool land so circumstanced.

104. Collectors should be required to bear in mind that the authority of Government is necessary under Regulation XIX. 1810, before the sale of any Nuzool property can take place, and that they are not at liberty to sell it at their own discretion, as has sometimes been the case.

* Appendix, No. XVIII.

SECTION XVI.—*Pensions.*

Pensions of former Governments.

105. Before reporting claims to pensions under the provisions of Regulation XXIV. of 1803, Section 17, Regulation VIII. 1805, and Regulation XXII. of 1806, the Board request you will satisfy yourself, that such claims have been properly investigated, and that the reports are full and clear on the points which are declared by the Regulations to be essential to the recognition of such rights.

Or Benares Reg. XXXIV. 1795.

106. For reporting the various kinds of Pension cases (which come under your examination) I am directed to forward, for adoption, a set of Forms* which are so explicit that it is needless for the Board to offer any detailed instructions for filling them up, and they trust that no delay may be allowed to occur in sending up for orders all cases remaining on the file, either in your own or in the Collector's office.

107. In reporting all old Pension cases to the Board (for submission to Government), you are requested to notice the following points.

I. The identity and age of the claimant.

II. His existence at the time of the accession of the British Government, and his having drawn the amount of the Pension for three years previously, by warrant of a competent authority.

III. The sufficiency of the authority under which the original pensions were granted or continued.

IV. The authenticity of the documents produced in proof: and,

V. The fact of their having been properly registered and admitted.

* Appendix, No. XIX. A to D.

108. It has been declared by Government that the same authority is requisite to validate an hereditary pension as is required to establish a right to hereditary Maafee by Section 24, Regulation VIII. 1805, and it has also been declared by Government that in cases in which the individual whose name was inserted in the original Pension list may have died before the accession of the British Government, it is necessary that the present incumbent should have proved that he was in possession of the pension at the period of the accession of the British Government, or during a period of three years prior to the Cession, according as the case may come under one or other of the two descriptions of Pensions provided for by Section 5, Regulation XXIV. 1803.

109. It has also been declared that no authority subordinate to the Government was competent to insert the name of any individual, as heir to the original grantee, without proof on the above points, and all cases in which this was neglected, or has failed to be established, must be reported anew for the special consideration of Government.

110. As this subject appears to have been misunderstood, the following observations on the Pension Regulations are added, and I am desired to inform you that the Board are prepared to recommend that the disbursing officers shall be held personally responsible for all payments of Pensions which may be made after the receipt of these orders to individuals who may be unable to prove their right to the same under the enactments to which attention is now drawn.

111. Regulation XXIV. of 1803 empowered Collectors to decide on claims preferred to pensions, received under the former Government, to the amount of 100 rupees a year, provided that it should appear that the claimant was in uninterrupted receipt thereof during a period of three years antecedent to the Cession ; and by Clause II. Section 5, of the same Regulation it is prescribed, that when a claim may be preferred to a pension which shall not have been paid to the claimant for a period of three years antecedent to the Cession, and the Collector may be of opinion that the claim is of such a nature

as to merit the consideration of Government, he shall submit the proceedings on the subject of such claim to the Board of Revenue for the orders of the Governor General in council, whatever may be the amount of the claim.

112. The object of Regulation XXII. of 1806, is stated in the preamble. "Whereas under the provisions contained in Regulation XXIV. of 1803, the Collectors are authorized to decide on claims preferred to pensions received under the former Government, and whereas it is expedient that such claims should not be admitted without the confirmation of the Board of Revenue, &c." The power of the Board in regard to the admission of claims to pensions remained the same as that vested in the Collectors by Regulation XXIV. of 1803, with the addition of that specified in Section 7, by which it is provided that whenever a person in whose favor a pension not exceeding 100 rupees has been, or may be, adjudged, shall die, it shall be left to the Board of Revenue to determine, after receiving the report of the Collector, whether the said pension or any part of it, shall be continued to the heirs and successors of the deceased.

113. Again, by Section 8, the Collectors of Revenue are required to make it a particular object of their attention to ascertain whether the persons at present receiving pensions are the individuals to whom the pensions were originally adjudged; and in those cases in which it may appear that the individuals to whom the pensions were adjudged are dead, to discontinue the payment thereof until it shall have been determined under the preceding rules whether the said pensions, or any part of them, should continue to the heirs and successors, or otherwise.

114. The obvious meaning of these enactments is, that the Revenue authorities had the power to adjudge claims to pensions not exceeding 100 rupees to persons in uninterrupted receipt of them for three years before the Cession, and that after hrving been so adjudged, the Board of Revenue were authorized to continue the whole, or a portion, of the pension to the immediate heirs and successors of the person in whose favor the pension had been adjudged.

115. The late Board of Commissioners exceeded the powers vested in them by Section 7, Regulation XXII. 1806, when they construed them into a discretion to confirm pensions in perpetuity to the heirs and successors of deceased pensioners, or when they authorized the payment of a pension for life to the heirs or successors of pensions who had died before the Cession, and whose heirs or successors had not themselves received the pension for an uninterrupted period of three years under the former Government; and it is on these grounds that a revision of all such pensions as have been continued under the unauthorized orders of the Board of Commissioners, or other officers not competent to direct their payment, has been ordered.

116. You will however be pleased to remember that pensions confirmed by the Board of Commissioners under the power which was vested in them by the Regulation should not now be resumed, or subjected to further investigation. They were fully authorized to decide whether a party claiming a pension, not exceeding rupees 100 per annum, was entitled to it, as being the original grantee, or as having drawn it for three years previous to the British accession; and when a pension had been judicially decided under the above rule, they were authorized to continue one-half thereof to the heirs.

117. No payment of pensions to the heirs or successors of pensioners, on the ground that they are hereditary or perpetual, for any period after the death of a pensioner must be made without the sanction of Government, to be obtained after a revision by the Local officers, and to be submitted with the recommendation of the Board, who are to exercise their discretion in rejecting claims which they may deem not admissible.

118. On the demise of a pensionary acting in the character of superintendent of a shrine, or mujjawur, or khadim, and drawing an allowance in trust for its appropriation to objects connected with his ministerial office, the pension is to be considered open to revision, and an application will accordingly be made for the continuance or resumption of the allowance by the local authorities, as the popular character of the endow-

ment, and the merits of its ministers may or may not justify the continued alienations of the public revenue to its support. The Board direct that the same principle be applied to all allowances of this kind granted by the late Board of Commissioners, or the Board of Revenue under Regulation XXIV. of 1803, and Regulation XXII. of 1806. On the death of each incumbent of an establishment enjoying such an endowment, it seems desirable that the question of continuance or resumption of such assignment of public funds should be considered with reference to the claims of the public for the most beneficial employment of the resources of the state, and the Board have been desired to carry the spirit of this view into effect, as references from time to time may be made by the local authorities on questions growing out of the perpetuity character supposed to be attached to conditional grants of this nature.

119. The Board desire me to inform you that you are empowered to authorize the payment of arrears of allowance due to the estates of deceased Revenue pensioners, after such investigation as shall satisfy you of the actual date of the pensioner's demise, and that the persons applying for the arrears are his legal heirs, in cases in which the arrears due may not be for a period exceeding six months. When the arrear claimed may be for a period exceeding six months, a reference will continue to be made for the sanction of the Sudder Board, as at present.

120. When recommending pensions for confirmation, you will be careful to separate the cases of those whose claims are founded on their having received the pension for three years prior to the conquest, or the Cession, as the case may be, from those recommended on other grounds.

121. You are requested to direct the Collectors of your Division to be watchful that all casualties in the pension list are promptly reported, and you will as soon as they are reported, communicate the information to the Civil Auditor.

122. In reporting the progress made in the investigation of claims to pensions under the provisions of Regulation XI.

of 1813, you will be guided by the accompanying Forms* to be filled up and forwarded to the Board at the close of the year, until the file of each district is cleared.

A. for Collectors.
B. for Commissioners.

Pensions to ousted Maafeedars.

123. Government having been pleased, with a view to lighten the hardships on incumbents who have no sufficient provision from other sources, and against whom no implication of fraud may arise from the proceedings, to declare their willingness to assign a portion of the Revenue assessed on a resumed maafee as an annuity for one life, you are requested in such cases to propose the assignment of a proportion not exceeding one-half of the assessed Revenue.

124. If the moiety should be less than ten rupees, it should be made up to that sum, and if the juma is less than ten rupees per annum, a stipend equal to the whole amount of assessment should be recommended as the life pension of the former holder of the rent-free tenure.

125. No pension can be allowed where the ex-maafeedars have been admitted to engage for the resumed lands, and in soliciting pensions for those who are excluded, the cause of their exclusion, as well as the grounds of the recommendation in their favor, should be clearly and fully stated.

126. I am directed also to inform you that when pensions of this nature are granted, they are to take effect from the date on which the maafeedar's interest in the resumed land ceased, and not from the date of the sanction of Government.

127. In cases of joint claims, the statement must come up with the names of all who are to receive, and the shares of each pensioner noted ; and the payment of each will cease with the death of the nominee.

* Appendix, No. XX. A and B.

128. For these cases you will be pleased to make use of the annexed Form*, and in every instance be particular in mentioning whether the resumption has left the applicant destitute of other sufficient means of subsistence.

Pensions to superannuated Employees.

129. The Board request that in reporting superannuation pension cases, the local officers of your division may be directed to be particular in future, in stating more fully than has been hitherto observed, the nature and proof of the services of the claimants. The pension rules issued under the orders of Government are appended† for your guidance.

General.

130. In conformity with Government orders of 23rd April 1823, and 15th April 1831, vesting the Commissioners of divisions with authority to sanction the transfer of pension from one treasury to another, you are requested in every case to make particular inquiries into the grounds on which transfer is applied for, previously to authorizing the same, in order to guard against the impositions which might probably be practised, were transfers too frequently or inconsiderately sanctioned. The necessary communication to the accountant should of course be made.

131. By a communication received from the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut it has been ruled that pensions granted by Government are not liable to attachment in satisfaction of Decrees of Court for debts contracted by the incumbents.

* Appendix, No. XXI. † Appendix, No. XXII.

SECTION XVII.—*Property (public.)*

132. Every functionary under Government is bound to receive charge of public property when the officer to whose Department it may belong is prevented by any circumstance from retaining charge. This rule has been issued under orders from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 16th of May 1838.

SECTION XVIII.—*Rain Gauges.*

133. Commissioners of Revenue are requested to have rain gauges constructed on the plan given in the Appendix*, and to supply one to each Thanna and Tehseel office in the districts subordinate to them.

134. The mode of measuring the fall of rain by a rod graduated on a scale of inches divided into tenth parts cannot fail, with common care, to ensure accuracy, and the remarks on the plan contain all the rules that require to be attended to.

135. Collectors should also be supplied with a rain gauge for the Sudder station, and be directed to keep the monthly registers of the Sudder and Mofussil offices stitched together and carefully recorded.

136. A form of register is subjoined† for general adoption, and Commissioners are requested to report when the arrangement is completed. They will also be pleased to procure for record in the district offices copies of registers that may have been previously kept either by the Commissariat or Survey Department.

* Appendix, No. XXIII. † Appendix, No. XXIV.

SECTION XIX.—*Road Fund.*

137. Government having complied with the Board's proposition of establishing a Road Fund in the North Western Provinces with the consent of the landholders, by the addition of one per cent. to the Government juma, you are requested to instruct the Collectors of your division to give the subject their immediate and best attention, and promote the objects of the Fund to the best of their power.

138. No landholders will object to so trifling an addition to the Revenue, when satisfied that it will ensure to all the obvious advantages of improved internal communication and entire exemption from the forced labor which, by the terms of their tenure, they are now bound to furnish for the repairs of the Mofussil roads.

139. To benefit essentially the commerce of the country, and to encourage the people to contribute cheerfully to an object of such vast importance to themselves, it is obviously desirable that the subject should be freely discussed, and that the most influential among the landholders, whether European or Native, should have a voice in the appropriation of the Fund, and be made to feel the extent of their own interest in the success of the experiment.

140. You will be pleased to direct the Officers employed in revising Settlements to effect the establishment of the Fund, and to make it a special part of the compact that the proceeds of the fund shall be expended within the district in which it is raised.

141. A Committee should be formed in each District to control the disbursements of the Fund. The Commissioner should be *ex-officio* president, and the collector vice-president of the Committee. The executive engineer should be invited to become a member, and lend his aid in furtherance of the object to which the Fund is devoted. The local agents and the

officers mentioned in the second paragraph of the notification published in the Agra Govt. Gazette, of the 10th of February 1841, should also be requested to join the Committee, and all other members should be elected by the contributors, through their representatives, with the Commissioner's consent.

142. These Committees should be made as popular as possible, and there would be no objection to a Committee-man for each pergunnah—three to form a quorum, and the majority present to decide—the president to have a casting vote, whether absent or present, when opinions are divided.

143. The accounts should be always shown, that the zumeendars may see the money fairly spent, and the process of making and repairing roads should proceed on a well considered and previously arranged plan. The great roads should be first attended to, by which the produce of the district is carried to the marts of disposal—the people themselves being invited to select those most conducive to general advantage to begin with, and if two roads appear of equal importance in their view, and there is not money enough to proceed with both, the choice may be decided by lot. One grand object to be attained is the moral effect of inducing the people to combine for public purposes tending to their own benefit, and to assist Government in seeking the general good.

144. The money, as collected, should of course be kept in the treasury, and the accounts be prepared by the treasury establishment. The cash should be retained in a separate place of security, and not mixed with the general funds, being a deposit, not of the state, but of the people. It will be brought to account under the head of deposits. On this subject see the head of *Treasury.*

145. You will be pleased to issue strict orders that the zumeendars who subscribe to the fund shall in no case, nor under any pretence, be called on for any other aid towards making and repairing roads. All who do not subscribe will be liable to be called on to keep the roads in repair according

to the terms of their tenure, and the practice of the country. It should be thoroughly explained to all parties concerned that the proposed levy is in lieu of this service, which the zumeendars were bound to render for keeping the roads in repair.

146. A brief statement of the proceedings of the Committee should be forwarded annually on the 1st of May to the Board for their information, accompanied with an abstract account of collections and disbursements during the official year on acconnt of the Fund, according to the Form given in the Appendix*.

* Appendix, No. XXV.

SECTION XX.—*Security Bonds.*

147. A case having lately been decided by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut against Government in which the Collectors had realized Revenue from a surety, to whose bond there was but the signature of one witness, and that even imperfectly attested, you are requested to direct the Collectors to see that all security bonds are properly executed, signed, and witnessed, and to make some head officer responsible for their correctness, whose duty it should be to countersign the paper in proof of having examined it.

SECTION XXI.—*Stationery.*

148. The Sudder Board of Revenue N. W. P. having had the duty assigned to them of transmitting indents for supplies of stationery for the offices subject to their authority, I am directed to request that you will forward to this office the annual indents for the Revenue officers in your Division drawn out in the Form given in the Appendix*.

149. The indents of your own office, and the Collectorates in your Division should be forwarded in time to reach the Sudder Board by the 1st of October of every year, when all those that have been received will be sent in original to the superintendent of Government stationery.

150. You will be pleased to inform the Collectors that the despatch will not be detained to meet the convenience of those who are not punctual, and that, if they are too late in forwarding their returns, they will have to supply the stationery for their offices as they best can, till they receive their next year's supply. You should desire them also to observe the strictest economy in the expenditure of their stationery.

151. The number of writers on each establishment should be entered in the column of remarks.

152. For further information on this subject you will be pleased to refer to the orders published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 15th May and 14th September 1839, and also to the orders of the 16th September 1840, published in the Gazette of the 23rd of that month, respecting paper required for printed forms, and the supply, by purchase on emergent occasions, of stationery for the use of offices. With regard to this latter order, his Honor the Lieut. Governor has been pleased to direct that, as considerable inconvenience might arise from at once ordering that the numerous forms required in the Revenue Department should be supplied from the Lithographic establishment at Calcutta, public officers should continue for the present to provide themselves with Forms according to the mode now in use.

* Appendix, No. XXVI.

SECTION XXII.—*Suits and Appeals.*

153. The local Revenue authorities are responsible for the proper conduct of all Government suits in the Courts of Judicature within their respective jurisdictions.

154. You are requested to enjoin the Collectors to furnish on all occasions information called for by the judicial authorities with the least practicable delay, and submit early returns to their precepts.

155. In examining the quarterly statement of unexecuted decrees, transmitted to your office by the Judges, you will be careful to see that the Collectors are on no account suffered to delay carrying the Court's orders into effect; and that in the event of any objection occurring to the Collector against those orders, he promptly informs the Court of the cause of his demur. All cases should be struck off the list in which property remains unsold, for want of bidders, after being put up to sale on two several occasions. The Collector should inform the Judge of his having struck such cases off, leaving him to give such instructions to the decree holders as the circumstances may require.

156. Collectors sometimes improperly assume the authority of postponing sales ordered by the Civil Courts. On a reference recently made to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut touching a construction of Clause 4, Section 4, Regulation VII. of 1825, in respect to the power of a Collector to postpone a sale under the circumstances contemplated by that Clause, it was ruled by the Conrt that no power is thereby vested in a Collector of postponing the sale, without an express injunction from the Court ordering the sale, and that unless such injunction be received, the sale should accordingly take place on the date fixed.

157. In the event of a Collector neglecting to file the requisite pleadings, or a Commissioner failing to afford the

requisite degree of attention to cases of complaint referred by the Courts under Section 3, Regulation II. 1814, the individuals to blame shall make good at their own expense whatever loss may be sustained from such neglect and inattention.

158. On the receipt of a petition for redress from the Civil Court, the Commissioner should ascertain from the records of his own and the Collector's office whether he should grant redress, or defend the threatened action.

159. If the redress be by payment of money, the Collector should be told to send the amount to the Court with a petition or roobukaree, requesting the Court to pay the money to the petitioner, and to record on the back of the petition the manner in which redress has been granted.

160. If the redress be by giving possession of land, the Collector should be ordered to give possession, and take an acknowledgment from the petitioner of having received such possession; he should then send such acknowledgment to the Court with a proceeding, requesting that the circumstance of possession having been given may be recorded on the back of the original petition.

161. If the complainant be not entitled to redress, and it be determined to contest his claim, information shall forthwith be sent to the Court that the proper officer has been ordered to defend the suit, and, at the same time, orders for the defence, pointing out the grounds on which it is to be conducted, should be issued to the officer complained against. If the complainant does not proceed to file a regular plaint within six weeks from the date of the Commissioner's order to defend the case, the Collector should move the Court to record to that effect on the back of the original petition for redress, and call on the complainant to proceed, or give up the point.

162. Whenever the Commissioner, on considering a petition for redress, should find clearly that the name of the officer complained of has been needlessly inserted in the action, and

that Government have no sort of interest in the issue, he should invariably direct the Collector not to plead to the merits of the case, but merely to plead that Government have no interest in the action, and pray to have his costs made payable by the complainant.

163. When the plea be that the act of the Collector was contrary to law, or the principles of justice, and it appears *prima facie* that the act was so, the case shall be defended by the Collector in his own individual capacity.

164. You will be pleased annually to furnish this office with a statement of all suits depending in the Civil Courts to which Government may be a party agreeably to subjoined Form*. This Statement should be transmitted from your Office on the 15th of January of each year.

165. In suits appealed to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, the pleadings should be prepared by the Collector with the assistance of the Government vakeel attached to the Court from whose decision the appeal may lie, and, after being revised by you, should be transmitted to this office, with any observations you may consider it requisite or useful to offer; when the Board, after approving of the same, or introducing any alterations they may judge advisable, will forward them on the prescribed stamp paper to the vakeel of Government at the Sudder Court, to be regularly filed.

166. You are requested to impress on the District Officers of your division, the necessity of taking every precaution to avoid omissions in their pleadings to civil suits, and of making every case to which Government is a party as complete as possible; bearing in mind that should a case be appealed from the decision of the lower Courts, the Court of Appeal can only take notice of a cause as it stands upon the Record, and that it is not permitted to parties and their counsel to introduce into their cases, in an after stage, any evidence which ought to have been regularly brought forward while the cause was before the primary tribunal.

* Appendix, No. XXVII.

167. This subject is treated of in detail in the correspondence on the Ralej case forwarded with my letter of the 15th of March 1839. The case on appeal to the Queen in Council was lost in consequence of the omission to prove several material facts in the Local Courts. It is therefore requisite to enforce upon the Revenue authorities the necessity of attending strictly to the legal conduct of all proceedings in which Government is concerned.

168. The Hon'ble Court of Directors having been pleased to approve of the rule laid down by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut, that persons under process before revenue officers exercising judicial functions, are not liable to arrest by any other civil tribunal, you are requested to communicate the same to the district officers concerned.

SECTION XXIII.—*Supplies for Troops.*

169. I am desired to annex extracts from the standing orders of the Bengal Army, and from the Government Resolution, (vide Appendix*) regarding supplies for troops passing through zillahs.

170. It is not intended by Government that supplies should be furnished to sepoys, except when actually employed on public service. When proceeding on leave of absence, or as conductors of elephants or cattle sent from one station to another, they should be left to provide themselves with any requisite supplies in the same manner as other individuals.

171. You are requested to instruct the Revenue officers of your division to keep a Register as per Form†, for all advances made on account of tolls and Burdasht supplies, and when a Collector resigns charge of his office, he shall deliver the books to his successor, in order that the sums remaining due may be collected at the proper time.

172. It is to be understood that the transferree can in no case be held responsible for the insufficiency of the security, unless he has changed it ; but if, through his neglecting to realize the amount when it fell due, it becomes irrecoverable he will be considered responsible.

* Appendix, Nos. XXVIII. and XXIX. † Appendix, No. XXX.

SECTION XXIV.—*Talookdarees.*

173. As the proper mode of making a settlement of large Talookdarees has been determined, and has received the sanction of Government, the Board think it advisable to mention in this place the conditions on which the settlement of such properties is to be made.

174. The Court of Directors have distinctly required that when it might be found requisite for the interests of justice, and the prosperity of the country, to limit the powers of any superior tenant, due compensation should be assigned to him for what he is made to forego. On this principle these settlements have to be made.

175. The amount which should be allowed on a fairly assumed jumabundee in proprietary villages under a Talookdar has been fixed at 38 per cent. of which 20 should be allowed to the proprietary body, and 18 be assigned in compensation for loss of management to the Talookdar.

176. In whatever number of mouzas the collector may find a proprietary right existing independent of the Talookdar, he should, after settling the juma on the above principle take from the representative of the community an engagement to pay that juma, plus 18 per cent. to the public treasury—the two items of juma and talookdaree allowance being separately noted at the foot of the durkhast. This settlement will be called a Biswadaree settlement, and the holders Biswadars.

177. In those mouzas in which no right, independent of the Talookdar, obtains, a zumeendaree settlement will be made with the Talookdar on the usual deduction of 30 per cent. or in other words at the rate of the pergunnah.

178. The nature and extent of the talookdaree interest will therefore consist of an allowance of 18 per cent. payable

at the Treasury on those mouzas the Revenue of which is paid by the Biswadars, and a common zumeendaree settlement, with all its liabilities to sale or annulment of engagement in case of arrears, for all those mouzas in which, there being no better title, the settlement is made with the Talookdar.

179. In case of any arrear accruing on these mouzas, the talookdaree allowance paid in by the Biswadars will first be credited to Revenue, and the payment of the remainder will be enforced in the usual way.

180. The Talookdar will draw the whole of his compensation from the Treasury, or if he prefers it, when the number of zumeendaree mouzas will admit of such an arrangement, the juma of his zumeendaree mouzas will be deducted, so that he will hold them free, and the residue will be paid him in cash.

SECTION XXV.—*Tehseeldars.*

181. Instances having been brought to notice of Tehseeldars being called on to file security by Collectors, I am directed to inform you that the Board are not aware of any enactment extending to the Upper Provinces which renders it imperative on the Revenue authorities to demand any sort of security from the Tehseeldars, except that of hazir zaminee, or security for personal appearance, prescribed by Section 2, Regulation XXXIII. of 1803, and such security the Collectors should of course be instructed to demand.

182. The public money at the mofussil Treasuries being under the immediate charge of the Tehveeldars for whom the Sudder Treasurers are responsible, the Tehseeldars cannot be considered as coming within the class of officers contemplated in the Sudder Board's orders respecting the annual revision of the securities of all persons in charge of public money.

SECTION XXVI.—*Tents.*

183. Public Tent equipage should never be employed except for the accommodation of the office.

184. It has been determined to fix Rs. 650 as the maximum price at which a double-poled tent for the public service may be purchased, but for assistants employed on deputation the Board cannot allow more than 400 rupees for the purchase of a double-poled, and 250 rupees for a single-poled Cutchery tent. It is expected that each tent, supposing it new when purchased, and that necessary repairs are allowed from time to time, shall continue serviceable at least for eight years.

185. Applications having at different times been made for authority to purchase tents for the use of the officers employed on deputation in the interior of districts, the Sudder Board, in order to secure the means of ascertaining that the serviceable tents now pertaining to each office are kept in good repair and satisfactorily disposed of among those requiring them, request that you will submit for their inspection a return shewing the number of tents attached to the several offices in your Division, the description, original cost, and date of purchase, present condition, and occupation of each, according to the Form given in the Appendix*.

186. These returns are expected to be forwarded annually. The setting in of the cold weather, as the season for employment in Mofussil encampment, will be the most fitting occasion for their transmission, and the Board therefore desire that they may be sent so as to reach this office on or before the 1st October.

* Appendix, No. XXXI.

SECTION XXVII.—*Titles.*

187. I am directed to subjoin for your information the accompanying copy of a Resolution of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council in the Persian Department, under date the 30th May 1829, containing rules for conferring titles and other marks of distinction on natives.

188. With reference to the concluding part of the Resolution, which directs that its purport shall be made known to the respectable inhabitants throughout the country, the Board have recommended to Government that a notification should be prepared in the Secretary's office, and that copies may be circulated to the several Commissioners for publication in their respective jurisdictions.

189. "The question of conferring titles and other marks of distinction on the native subjects of the British Government in India is one of acknowledged importance, and has long occupied the attention of the Governor General in Council.

190. "The principle that this essential and peculiar attribute of Sovereign rule should properly be exercised by the British Government direct, instead of, as formerly, through the medium of the Pageant Court of Dehlee, was first asserted and established by the Marquis of Hastings at an early period of his administration; but the occasions for conferring rank upon inhabitants of the British Provinces were, from whatever cause, of rare occurrence, during the government of that nobleman, and it was not until the accession of Lord Amherst that the practice of granting titles came actively and systematically into use. During Lord Amherst's administration, titles and various other honorary distinctions were bestowed on several respectable and meritorious individuals, both in acknowledgment of services and good conduct during the prevalence of war on the Eastern frontier, and to reward and encourage acts of public spirit and liberality connected with the formation of roads, the endowment of colleges, and the

promotion of other institutions, tending to the welfare and improvement of the native community. The value attached to grants of this nature by the society at large is sufficiently evidenced in the numerous applications which have been brought forward at different times, and are now actually depending, for similar distinction.

191. " Entirely concurring in the wisdom and expediency of the course above indicated, the Governor General in Council has no hesitation in determining to follow up the line marked out by preceding administrations relative to conferring rank on our native subjects ; but His Lordship is at the same time desirous both that some rules should be framed for regulating the distribution of titles, and also, that the principles, on which the Government intends to act in granting them, and the proper channel of application, should be more generally known and distinctly understood, than appears at present to be the case.

192. "The following general heads of instruction are accordingly laid down for the guidance of all concerned, subject to such modifications as further experience may suggest.

193. " Applications for titles or honorary distinctions on the part of natives residing in the interior, shall be addressed to the Commissioners in their respective Divisions, and to the Chief Local Political authority in the following cases, vizt.

Moorshedabad	Division.	Agent to the Governor General.
Patna	Do.	Mr.
Benares	Do.	Agent to the Governor General.
Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.		Ditto.
Dehlee Territory.		Ditto.

194. " Similar applications on the part of native inhabitants of the Presidency and the immediate vicinity, shall be addressed direct to the Persian Secretary to Government.

195. " It is desirable, in order to preserve unity and consistency of procedure, that all reports to Government on the subject of titles and honorary distinctions should be made

through one and the same channel, and the Persian office, which has hitherto been the medium of dispensing such favours, presents itself as the most obviously suited for the sort of duty. The Commissioners and other authorities concerned, will therefore address themselves to the officer in charge of that Department.

196. "Titles will be awarded on the following grounds.

197. "I. Services during war, and in times of public emergency.

198. "II. Meritorious conduct on the part of landholders in the interior in aiding the police, distinguished success in improving the agricultural system and the manufactures of the country, and the execution of important public works.

199. "III. Liberal contributions for the support and promotion of beneficial public undertakings and institutions.

200. "Under the native Governments titles were not, strictly speaking, hereditary—nor shall they hereafter be so considered, but due attention will at all times be paid to claims which may be advanced by men of family to succeed to the rank enjoyed by their ancestors.

201. "The Governor General in Council will of course, in all cases, exercise the most unfettered discretion in approving or rejecting applications, and the authorities recommending will advert carefully to the general character and circumstances of the candidate, so that the value of the distinction be not lowered in the public estimation by the admission of unworthy members of society to a participation in the honors and privileges of rank.

202. "The titles to be conferred on the Mahomedan subjects of the British Empire in India, will be ordinarily those of *Khan*, *Behadoor*, and *Nuwab* with the style and epithets appropriated thereto. Those which belong to the Hindoos are *Raee*, *Raja Behadoor*, *Maharaja Behadoor*; and certain desig-

nations peculiar to the mercantile classes such as *Sah, Seth,* &c.—Titles of a still higher grade* should, generally speaking, be reserved for the Sovereigns of Feudatory and Dependent States, except in cases of extraordinary merit.

* Note.—These are *Maharaja Raja-gan, Dhi Raj, Raja Dhi, Raj Nurinder, Burjinder, Nohinder, &c.*

203. "Honorary distinctions and rewards for services performed in the field by Commissioned native officers of the army will be conferred, as heretofore, on the recommendation of the Commander in Chief.

204. "In order to give effect to the wish of His Lordship in Council that the views and intentions of Government regarding the grants of titles to its native subjects, should be more generally promulgated, copies of this resolution will be communicated to the several Commissioners and Political Authorities named above, for their information and guidance, and that they may cause its purport to be known and understood amongst the respectable classes of inhabitants within their respective Divisions."

SECTION XXVIII.—*Treasury.*

205. The Board request that a revision of the efficiency of the Securities of Officers to whose charge public money is entrusted may be made in the month of January in each year, and a report thereof be furnished to the Commissioner's Office.

206. The following rules are issued for determining the amount and description of security to be taken from Native Treasurers, and for regulating the pay of the Office of Treasurer.

The Board have divided the Treasuries into three Classes, as shown below, and have fixed the amount of security according to the responsibility of each. The amount of salaries thus fixed will be assigned to the several Treasurers upon occasion of revising the Establishments. For the present no alteration is necessary.

* 1st Class. In Treasuries where the daily expenditure does not exceed 5,000 Rupees, the Treasurer shall furnish security to the amount of 25,000 Rs. and receive a salary of 50 Rs. per mensem.

† 2nd Class. In Treasuries where the daily expenditure is above 5,000 Rs. and does not exceed 10,000 Rs. the

* *1st Class Treasuries.*

Bhuttee Territory.	Hurriana.
Bijnour.	Hoshungabad.
Budaon.	Juanpoor.
Boolundshuhur.	Jubbulpoor.
Deyrah Doon.	Kumaon.
Etawa.	Mynpoorie.
Futtehpoor.	Pillibheet.
Goorgaon.	Seharunpoor.
Humeerpoor.	Shahjehanpoor

† *2nd Class Treasuries.*

Allygurh.	Muttra.
Azimgurh.	Mirzapoor.
Banda.	Moradabad.
Barelly,	Saugor.
Goruckpoor.	

Treasurer shall furnish security to the amount of 50,000 Rs. and receive a salary of 80 Rs. per mensem.

* 3rd Class. In Treasuries where the daily expenditure exceeds 10,000 Rs. the Treasurer shall furnish security to the amount of 100,000 Rs. and receive a salary of 150 Rs. per mensem.

207. It is to be borne in mind, that on all occasions of taking security, property to the prescribed value, whether in Government paper, houses, or land, must be specially pledged to Government, and the sureties held generally responsible to make up any deficiency that may occur in the Government Treasury. If the Office of Treasurer in the Magistracy and Collectorate should be held by the same individual, the security now directed to be taken will be sufficient for both, provided the application of the security to both the trusts in question be duly stated in the security bond.

208. Every Officer in charge of a Government Treasury is particularly enjoined to limit the cash amount in the hands of his Treasurer, so that it may never exceed one half the amount for which real security has been taken.

209. On every occasion of your visiting the Sudder stations of the several districts comprised in your Division, you are requested to examine the inefficient balances standing in the accounts of the Collectors, and to issue such instructions as may seem necessary in regard to any items for the adjustment of which proper measures may not have been taken.

210. With reference to Government Orders of 16th October 1832 and of 29th January and 13th July 1833, I am desired to

* *3rd Class Treasuries.*

Agra.	Furruckabad.
Allahabad.	Ghazeepoor.
Benares.	Meerut.
Cawnpoor.	Paneeput.
Delhi.	

inform you that Collectors are authorized to receive into the public Treasuries from Malgoozars, the Barelly, old Furruckabad, Dehlee (38 Sun,) Mahomud Shahee and old Lucnow rupees; and until further orders, the Nujeebabad and Chundousee rupees; the first at a discount of 4 per cent., the three next at 3¼ per cent., old Lucnow at 1 per cent., and the two last at six per cent. They are to be received by tale and not by weight, unless there be reason to suspect fraudulent abrasion, when recourse must be had to weighment, assuming the weight of 100 Rupees of each denomination according to the weight in new Furruckabad Siccas given below, and the Coins so received, are on no account to be reissued from the Government Treasury.

Names of Rupees receivable.	Weight.	Standard.	Weight of 100 Rs. in new Furruckabad Sicca weight.			Value of 100 pieces in Furruckabad Rupees.		
	Troy Grs.							
Barelly, ...	171.000	Bn. 5½	94	14	0	97	3	11
,, ...	171.900	Bn. 4½	95	6	0	97	5	2
,, 1832, ...	169.950	Bn. 5	94	4	8	96	7	0
Old Furruckabad, ...	170.780	Bn. 6	94	12	1	97	4	10
Dehlee (38 Sun), ...	172.800	Bn. 3	95	14	0	97	2	11
Mahomud Shahee, ...	173.000	Bn. 6½	95	15	9	98	13	2
Old Lucnow, ...	172.326	Bn. 12	95	9	9	100	13	11

211. A penalty should be imposed on the native officers of Treasuries for receiving short weight rupees and base coins equal to any difference that may be subsequently detected between their value, and that at which they are credited in account.

212. Your attention is requested to an Extract* paragraphs 7 to 9 inclusive, of a letter from the Secretary to Government, N. W. Provinces, to the Secretary to Government of India in the Financial Department, with table of Government coins at present in common circulation in these Provinces. The object of Government is to withdraw the light weight rupees from circulation, and prevent their re-issue.

213. Collectors will take every possible precaution to prevent such rupees from again finding their way into circulation,

* Appendix, No. XXXII.

and hold them in deposit until furnished with instructions by the Accountant as to the mode in which they are to be disposed of.

214. Collectors must also see that their Mofussil establishments are paid in good coin direct from the Treasury, instead of allowing them to pay themselves from their own Treasuries.

215. Government having been pleased to authorize Collectors to transfer the charge of their Treasuries to Deputy Collectors appointed under Regulation IX. of 1833, you are requested to notify the same to the Collectors of your Division at the same time, to let it be clearly understood, that this authority is exercised on the sole and entire responsibility of the Collector, who is never, under any circumstance, able without the express sanction of the Government, to divest himself of any portion of the pecuniary liability attached to his Office.

216. Government have been pleased to authorize Collectors to grant Bills to Regiments in the Honorable Company's service for Mess and other Regimental purposes, upon the applications being accompanied by Certificates from the Commanding officers, that the required remittances are *bonâ fide* for the specified purposes.

217. The practice of furnishing Sepoys proceeding on leave of absence to another Presidency with written Certificates, having facilitated the perpetration of frauds by individuals calling themselves Madras Sepoys, you are requested to inform the several officers of your Division that the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay have been instructed by the Supreme Government to direct that all native Soldiers of the armies of their Presidencies, proceeding on leave of absence to the Provinces within the Government of Bengal or Agra, be furnished with printed Furlough Certificates and descriptive rolls annexed, carefully and correctly filled up.

218. As the delay which occurs in acknowledging the receipt of Sepoys' remittances has been lately much complained of, the Board think this a favorable opportunity of drawing

your notice to the subject, and of issuing instructions with a view to prevent a continuance of that grievance.

219. It is the duty of the Collector, immediately on the receipt of the Certificate of remittance, to summon the party to attend at the office, should he reside near the Sudder station. If he lives in any outlying Pergunnah, the Certificate should be sent to the Tehseeldar for delivery to the payee, and the payee's receipt of it should be forwarded to the Collector. Should the payee not be found, the Tehseeldar should, within a week, make a return to that effect, and the remitting officer should be informed accordingly.

220. On the payee's attending at the Collector's office for the purpose of getting his Certificate cashed, the money should be paid to him, and his receipt forwarded for the satisfaction of the Remitter, another receipt being taken on the back of the original Certificate.

221. All these matters should be so arranged that the remitter may receive speedy intelligence of the Certificate having reached its destination, and as there can seldom be cause for any hesitation, respecting the identity of the payee or his place of dwelling, any delay is without excuse. To obviate as far as possible the inconvenience which is now so generally felt, the Tehseeldars should be desired to be prompt in making their replies. On the occasion of forwarding any Certificate, a statement in the Form No. 31* should accompany it, which the Tehseeldars should be desired to fill up and return—and an English Register according to the Form in Appendix XXXII.† should be laid every week before the Collector, to enable him at one view to ascertain which of his Tehseeldars is dilatory in making the requisite returns.

222. Collectors should bear in mind that deposits of cash, accepted as security, can only be received on the understanding that interest will not be allowed on such sums.

* Appendix, No. XXXIII. † Appendix, No. XXXIV.

223. The Accountant having suggested that the Road Fund should be entered in the account of each Collectorate in a separate entry under the head of Deposits, the amount being shewn in a separate memorandum at the foot of the monthly Returns submitted to him, and that charges be passed only on the signature of the Commissioner as Ex-Officio President of the Committee, I am directed to request that this method be at once adopted in your Division.

224. The Board having reason to believe that some Collectors have been in the habit of receiving sums in deposit from parties against whom Government has no demand, they direct me to request that you will intimate to them the Board's disapproval of such practice; warning them that in the event of loss, they will be held personally responsible.

225. In order to secure Tehseeldaree Cutcherrees against the attacks of dacoits, the Tehseeldars should in no case allow of any buildings being erected against the outer walls, and should cause any that may now exist to be immediately removed.

226. The buildings should be put in as good a state of defence as their present construction will admit of, and the chuprassees employed to serve as guards should be serviceable and active men.

227. The Tehseeldars must be held responsible that the men required to be on guard are always ready at their posts at night-time.

228. With respect to the construction of chambers or souterrains for containing Treasure, separate instructions have lately been issued in each Division, and provisions were at the same time made for the security of the Treasure at each halting place during transit. The usual plan of construction approved of was a souterrain of a cube of three feet, with strong folding doors of wood faced with sheet iron, and an English lock let into the wood—the cost not to exceed 60 rupees. The souterrain to be built within an inner room,

and to have no communication with any outer wall of the cutcherree. Iron chests were also sanctioned for the more distant cutcherrees, for the security of remittances at night on their way to the Sudder cutcherrees.

229. Whenever a sum in excess of rupees 10,000 shall accumulate in any Tehseeldaree, a remittance must be made to the sudder station of the Collectorate.

230. Collectors are authorized to grant drafts on their Tehseeldaree Treasuries in favour of persons paying into the Sudder Treasury in cash, any part of the mofussil collections; but they will be held responsible that the cash payments are actually made before the drafts granted in lieu of them are issued. A separate account should be kept in the Collector's office of these draft transactions with each Tehseeldaree, but they should not be entered in the Treasury account rendered to the Accountant.

231. You are desired to impress on the Collectors of your division the importance of avoiding as much as possible unnecessary requisitions for Treasure escorts.

232. For the despatch of Treasure from one station to another, the Board, under the sanction of Government, have taken measures to procure strong English iron chests, capable of holding about rupees 20,000, to be carried on Bhylees. They consider this mode both more secure and more convenient than the present method of conveyance by tumbrils.

233. When once furnished, these chests will seldom require repairs, and could not, without the greatest difficulty, be either broken into or carried off.

234. The Board have indented for a large supply of these chests, but as some time must necessarily elapse before they can be furnished to each Collectorship, you are requested to direct the Collectors of your Division to indent, as heretofore, for such Tumbrils as may be necessary.

235. I am desired to request that you will call the attention of Collectors to the following General Orders of the 12th of November 1838, published in the Government Gazette of the 21st of that month, requiring officers taking charge of Treasure to witness the weighment of each box.

236. " In future, every officer appointed to the command of a Treasure escort, in receiving charge of the Treasure, is to witness the weighment of each box, and give a receipt for its gross weight, as well as for the number of boxes entrusted to his care, and upon delivery, he is to require similar receipts from the consignee, for transmission to the remitting officer."

237. Complaints have lately been made to Government that officers commanding escorts have been unable to weigh the boxes in conformity with this rule in consequence of Collectors not being supplied with the proper scales. If the Collectors' offices are not furnished with scales and weights suited to the purpose, you are requested to have them supplied without delay, submitting a Contingent Bill for the sum expended on this account.

238. Government have been pleased, on a representation of the Board respecting the variations in weight to which Treasure boxes are liable from atmospherical causes, to approve of an allowance of five per cent. on the weighment and transfer of Treasure chests.

239. This percentage, for decrease of weight has been fixed upon under the impression that it is sufficient to prevent the abstraction of any sum, while, at the same time, it will give ample allowance for change of weight from influence of climate and drying of the wood.

240. One great advantage attending the introduction of iron chests will be the relief to the escort and the Treasury establishment from the necessity of superintending the troublesome operation of weighing wooden boxes.

SECTION XXIX.—*Tuccavee Advances.*

241. Before submitting to the Board applications for Tuccavee, you should satisfy yourself that the money is really wanted to be applied to purposes connected with cultivation, and not to the liquidation of balances or other unauthorized uses; and when Tuccavee has been authorized, the Collectors are to guard carefully against its improper application.

242. The only purpose for which disbursements are now ever sanctioned, is the construction or repair of works of permanent utility; and in every statement and every ikrarnamah, the nature of the work, and the time by which it is to be completed, must be inserted, with a condition that if the work be not completed by the day specified, the whole of the advance is immediately to be recovered, with interest at 12 per cent.

243. The Board expect that the Collectors of your division will be required rigidly to enforce the condition of these bonds, and your punctual transmission of the returns now prescribed, will enable the Board to satisfy themselves of the practical result of such disbursements.

244. Ample time should be given for the completion of the work for which the disbursements may be sanctioned, but the condition prescribed should be strictly enforced, to prevent the abuses, which have rendered the common Tuccavee advance a source of evil, instead of a benefit to the country.

245. The Board direct that the Form* for reporting annual Tuccavee receipts and disbursements may be punctually transmitted from your office by the 15th of January, every year. The entries in this return should be arranged according to the dates on which the Board sanctioned the advances.

246. The same Form should be used in submitting applications for advances. Those columns which cannot be filled up

* Appendix, No. XXXV.

until the advance shall actually have been recovered being of course left blank in the statement.

247. English dates only should be inserted. If the precise date of the month can not conveniently be obtained, the insertion of the month alone will be sufficient. Column 13 is intended to represent the date on which the entire amount of the advance was realised. All intermediate collections should properly find a place under the head of remarks.

248. Collectors should include in the return all sums which have been sanctioned, though they may not have been actually disbursed up to the period of the preparation of the statement.

249. Collectors should observe as a general rule, that when Tuccavee advances have been once sanctioned by the Board, if the disbursement be not made within the period of three months after the receipt of the sanction, fresh authority will be required for the payment of such advances.

SECTION XXX.—*Vakeels.*

250. Wherever there may be Principal Sudder Ameens or Sudder Ameens holding their Courts at a station different from that of the Judge to whose Court they are attached, the Collectors should be directed to select the ablest Vakeel in those Courts to be employed on the part of Government in any case in which Government may be a party.

251. On any such case arising, the Collector must give the Government Vakeel, a Vakalut-namah, specifying a fee calculated at the rate given in Section 25 of Regulation XXVII. of 1814.

252. With a view to afford the Government pleader the ready means of realizing his fees from the Government in cases decided, wherein the Government is a party, the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have resolved that, on any such case being decided, the presiding Judge shall add to his order a note specifying the amount due to the Government pleader, to afford that officer the means of recovering his fees from the Government direct, through the Board or other authority, who may have preferred or defended the appeal.

253. The Collectors should be desired to instruct the Government Vakeels, attached to the Civil Courts, to realize such sums of money as may be advanced in England by the Honorable Court of Directors in furtherance of appeals preferred by parties in this country to the Queen in Council. The Board have issued this order at the suggestion of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut for the purpose of removing the anomaly of the double obligation now imposed on the Judicial officer of making an inquisition for the property of parties, with a view to its sale in liquidation of such demands, and at the same time determining the claims and adjusting the rights of persons who may contest the sale.

254. The Government pleader should also be desired to assert the claims of Government on account of stamp duty in pauper cases, in which Government are not themselves a party, as there is reason to believe that, at present, its interests suffer detriment from the absence of agents specially charged with this duty.

255. In order to protect the interests of Government in respect to stamp duty in pauper suits, before the moonsiffs, who are empowered to try such suits when referred to them by the Judge, but have no pleaders on the part of Government attached to their establishment, the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut have been pleased to direct that, whenever a pauper's suit may have been referred for trial and decision to a moonsiff, the Judge shall be careful to instruct him invariably to forward to his Court a copy of the decree for the information of the Government pleader in the zillah Court, in order that the latter may take the necessary steps for asserting the rights of Government.

256. The forms in the Appendix* have been drawn out for the purpose of being filled up by the Government pleader. They will serve to bring to light the extent of the unasserted claims of Government in the several Courts on account of pauper suits.

257. With a view to give full effect to this order, the Board are aware that in particular districts it may be necessary to give the pleaders the aid of a mootusuddee to prepare the registers of pauper suits, and show what is wanting for the complete assertion of the interests of Government.

258. Where such aid is requisite, you should at once grant it, and report that you have done so. You should call for monthly reports of progress†, and see that the pleaders are not allowed to neglect the duty which has been entrusted to them.

* Appendix, Nos. XXXVI. and XXXVII.
† Appendix, No. XXXVIII.

259. When the registers of a district are completed, copies should be forwarded to the Board for record; and you will be pleased to see that a separate register of all pending and future cases is kept up.

260. The present occasion should not be lost of searching the records for those cases also in which Government was a party, and in which, by the final decree, they are entitled to sums which the Local Officers have neglected to realize. No doubt, on a careful examination, it will be found that the Government would benefit to a large amount by recovering costs, and suing out execution of decrees, in cases long since decided. The establishment allowed for the preparation of the Register of pauper suits may be employed for this purpose;—and the information of progress may be conveyed to you in a similar Form, with a few modifications in the headings of some of the columns.

SECTION XXXI.—*Village Police.*

261. It should be understood by all settlement officers that Government consider the assignment of a proper provision for the village police, and a distinct record of that assignment, in conformity with Section VI. of the Board's Settlement Circular, an indispensable and very important part of the proceedings of settlement.

262. On this subject the Right Honorable the Governor General has remarked that "the responsibilities of the village police now form the first link in a chain of administration that connects Government in its executive capacity with every village in the country by fixed laws and defined obligations, and it becomes the duty of Government in as far as can be done through the medium of a proper scale and character of remuneration to provide for the respectability and independence of this useful class of ministerial officers, who have at the present day duties to perform which not unfrequently place them in opposition to the prejudices of the whole, or the interests of an influential part of the village community."

263. In furtherance of these views, and of the sentiments expressed in paragraph 148 of the Circular above quoted, the Board direct that in districts where the settlement is now in progress you will cause the Magistrate to inform the Settlement officer whether the police are to be provided for in land or money, and what number of individuals is, according to the established usage of the District, to be provided for in each village.

264. On receiving the information, the Settlement officer must assign three acres of average good land to each chowkeedar, and one acre to each bullahur, if the subsistence is ordered to be given in land; and three rupees a month to

each chowkeedar, and one rupee a month to each bullahur, if the subsistence is to be given in money.

265. In the former case, the Settlement officer will cause a statement of the numbers assigned to the fields in the field map and khusreh to be furnished to the Magistrate.

SECTION XXXII.—*Weights.*

266. Instructions should be issued to all officers subject to your authority for introducing, as far as may be practicable, into all branches of the Revenue Department, the system of weights according to Regulation VII. of 1833, which establishes the tola and its multiples as the standard weight of India.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

H. M. ELLIOT,

Secretary.

Sudder Board of Revenue,
N. W. P. Allahabad,
the 4th May, 1841.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

No I.

1829.

No. 199 dated the 14th January.
200 dated the 16th January.
562 dated the 6th February.
1000 dated the 2nd March.
1151 dated the 7th March.
1166 dated the 7th March.
1404 dated the 24th March.
1408 dated the 24th March.
1845 dated the 5th May.
1900 dated the 8th May.
2047 dated the 22nd May.
3080 dated the 5th June.
3109 dated the 9th June.
3126 dated the 12th June.
3149 dated the 16th June.
3242 dated the 23rd June.
3307 dated the 30th June.
3391 dated the 7th July.
3508 dated the 17th July.
3530 dated the 17th July.
3563 dated the 21st July.
3669 dated the 31st July.
6101 dated the 11th August.
6109 dated the 4th September.
6123 dated the 3rd November.
6130 dated the 13th November.

6129 dated the 20th November.
6135 dated the 4th December.
6138 dated the 18th December.
6140 dated the 22nd December.
6143 dated the 29th December.

1830.

11 dated the 16th February.
18 dated the 12th March.
20 dated the 16th March.
21 dated the 2nd April.
26 dated the 7th May.
31 dated the 21st May.
32 dated the 25th May.
36 dated the 11th June.
40 dated the 29th June.
46 dated the 13th July.
111 dated the 8th October.
113 dated the 8th October.
135 dated the 12th October.
178 dated the 15th October.

1831.

358 dated the 12th April.
406 dated the 22nd April.
453 dated the 10th May.
666 dated the 30th June.
863 dated the 16th August.
927 dated the 26th August.

1832.

79 dated the 17th January.
135 dated the 3rd February.
214 H. dated the 14th February.
786 dated the 8th June.
5 dated the 3rd August.
7 dated the 14th August.
12 dated the 11th September.

15 dated the 5th October.
18 dated the 26th October.
19 dated the 30th October.
22 dated the 7th December.
26 dated the 18th December.

1833.

5 dated the 22nd February.
6 dated the 15th March.
29 A. dated the 23rd July.
45 dated the 8th October.

1834.

1 dated the 18th February.
2 dated the 18th February.
5 dated the 7th March.
12 dated the 25th March.
15 dated the 15th April.
19 dated the 16th May.
20 dated the 16th May.
27 dated the 1st August.
29 dated the 5th September.
31 dated the 16th September.
33 dated the 17th October.
34 dated the 24th October.
37 dated the 31st October.
44 dated the 2nd December.
45 dated the 2nd December.
47 dated the 12th December.

1835.

3 dated the 16th January.
4 dated the 16th January.
11 dated the 24th February.
12 dated the 27th February.
14 dated the 6th March.
23 dated the 27th March.

24 dated the 31st March.
29 dated the 24th April.
38 dated the 9th June.
39 dated the 16th June.
49 dated the 28th July.
50 dated the 31st July.
64 dated the 6th November.
70 dated the 27th November.
75 dated the 29th December.

1836.

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3 dated the 26th January.
7 dated the 16th February.
20 dated the 15th March.
26 dated the 12th April.
29 dated the 22nd April.
30 dated the 22nd April.
36 dated the 31st May.
47 dated the 15th July.
49 dated the 22nd July, Paras. 19 and 20.
56 dated the 19th August.
58 dated the 6th September.

1837.

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8 dated the 17th February.
12 dated the 28th February.
23 dated the 14th April.
30 dated the 12th May.
42 dated the 16th June.
47 dated the 23rd June.
69 dated the 29th September.
87 dated the 28th November.

1838.

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6 dated the 6th February.
10 dated the 20th March.
11 dated the 30th March.

12 dated the 6th April.
13 dated the 10th April.
15 dated the 4th May.
20 dated the 18th May.
21 dated the 22nd May.
23 dated the 5th June.
26 dated the 29th June.
27 dated the 29th June.
30 dated the 6th July.
34 dated the 17th July.
35 dated the 17th July.
36 dated the 20th July.
42 dated the 3rd August.
43 dated the 21st August.
48 dated the 18th September.
51 dated the 19th October.
55 dated the 9th November.
56 dated the 20th November.
57 dated the 18th December.
58 dated the 18th December.

1839.

1 dated the 11th January.
6 dated the 15th March.
7 dated the 9th April.
11 dated the 30th April.
18 dated the 7th June.
19 dated the 11th June.
23 dated the 5th July.
24 dated the 26th July.
29 dated the 6th September.
32 dated the 27th September.
33 dated the 27th September.
35 dated the 15th November.
36 dated the 15th November.
37 dated the 26th November.
38 dated the 29th November.
40 dated the 10th December.
41 dated the 31st December.

1840.

1 dated the 21st February.
2 dated the 21st February.
4 dated the 13th March.
7 dated the 7th April.
8 dated the 21st April.
12 dated the 15th May.
13 dated the 7th July.
17 dated the 8th September.
18 dated the 11th September.
19 dated the 11th September.
20 dated the 18th September.
21 dated the 25th September.
22 dated the 29th September.
23 dated the 13th November.
24 dated the 1st December.

No. II.

1829.

1033 dated the 2nd March.
1319 dated the 14th March.
1261 dated the 20th March.
1452 dated the 27th March.
1463 dated the 27th March.
143 dated the 14th April.
1722 dated the 21st April.
1841 dated the 5th May.
3033 dated the 2nd June.
3034 dated the 2nd June.
3083 dated the 9th June.
3237 dated the 23rd June.
3271 dated the 26th June.
3380 dated the 7th July.
3396 dated the 7th July.
3471 dated the 14th July.
3641 dated the 28th July.
3663 dated the 31st July.
6103 dated the 14th August.
6106 dated the 18th August.
6112 dated the 4th September.
6115 dated the 22nd September.
6121 dated the 23rd October.
6131 dated the 27th November.
6136 dated the 11th December.

1830.

4 dated the 12th January.
7 dated the 2nd February.
8 dated the 5th February.
12 dated the 26th February.
13 dated the 26th February.

14 dated the 5th March.
24 dated the 27th April.
42 dated the 29th June.
49 dated the 23rd July.
54 dated the 6th August.
69 dated the 7th September.
112 dated the 8th October.
131 dated the 8th October.
322 dated the 23rd November.
360 dated the 7th December.
361 dated the 7th December.

1831.

—— dated the 11th February.
217 dated the 15th February.
283 dated the 25th March.
511 dated the 20th May.
512 dated the 20th May.
618 dated the 21st June.
628 dated the 24th June.
646 dated the 24th June.
792 dated the 29th July.
1104 dated the 7th October.
1149 dated the 14th October.
1330 dated the 29th November.

1832.

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401 dated the 30th March.
501 dated the 13th April.
875 dated the 22nd June.
1 dated the 3rd July.
2 dated the 3rd July.
3 dated the 13th July.
17 dated the 16th October.
24 dated the 14th December.
29 dated the 21st December.

1833.

3 dated the 29th January.
4 dated the 5th February.
7 dated the 15th March.
8 dated the 22nd March.
10 dated the 29th March.
13 dated the 26th April.
16 dated the 26th April.
22 dated the 31st May.
25 dated the 14th June.
26 dated the 18th June.
31 dated the 30th July.
34 dated the 20th August.
48 dated the 15th October.

1834.

4 dated the 7th March.
7 dated the 14th March.
18 dated the 6th May.
21 dated the 30th May.
23 dated the 6th June.
46 dated the 2nd December.

1835.

25 dated the 7th April.
36 dated the 5th June.
41 dated the 23rd June.
45 dated the 10th July.
47 dated the 21st July.
48 dated the 28th July.
57 dated the 4th September.
60 dated the 13th October.
73 dated the 18th December.

1836.

2 dated the 26th January.
11 dated the 23rd February.
12 dated the 26th February.
13 dated the 26th February.
15 dated the 4th March.
27 dated the 12th April.
31 dated the 10th May.
42 dated the 1st July.
43 dated the 1st July.
67 dated the 21st October.
70 dated the 6th December.

1837.

1 dated the 6th January.
5 dated the 3rd February.
20 dated the 7th April.
60 dated the 25th July.
95 dated the 26th December.

1838.

1 dated the 2nd January.
5 dated the 2nd February.
7 dated the 20th February.
18 dated the 11th May.
31 dated the 6th July.
32 dated the 10th July.
33 dated the 13th July.
49 dated the 12th October.
52 dated the 26th October.
53 dated the 2nd November.

1839.

4 dated the 19th February.
9 dated the 19th April.
14 dated the 24th May.

26 dated the 9th August.
31 dated the 27th September.
34 dated the 8th October.
39 dated the 6th December.

1840.

3 dated the 10th March.
10 dated the 5th May.
11 dated the 15th May.

No. III.

No. I.

Abstract Statement of Abkaree Demands, Receipts, and Balances in Zilla ——— for the year ———

	Demands.			Receipts.			Balances.			
For the manufacture and sale of Spirituous Liquors, ...	0000	0	0	000	0	0	000	0	0	
For the sale of Tauree and intoxicating Drugs, including Opium, ...	0000	0	0	000	0	0	000	0	0	
For licenses granted for the vending of European Wines and Liquors, ...	0000	0	0	000	0	0	000	0	0	
Total Rupees, ...	0000	0	0	000	0	0	000	0	0	

No. IV.

No. II.

Detailed Statement of Abkaree Arrears in Zilla ——— for the year ———

No.	Name of Defaulter.	Name of Surety.	Nature of Engagement	Demand.	Balance.	Remarks by the Collector.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
		Total	Rupees, . .				

No. V.

No. III.

Abstract Statement of Irrecoverable Abkaree Arrears in Zilla ——— recommended for remission.

No.	Name of Defaulter.	Year.	Demand.	Balance.	Remarks by Collector.	Remarks by Commissioner.
					Shewing why the balance is recommended for remission.	
	Total	Rupees,				

No. VI.

No. IV.

Abstract of old Outstanding Abkaree Arrears in Zilla ——— from ——— to ———

Total amount of Balance.	Remarks.
	Stating why the arrears remain unreported, and when they will be disposed of.

No. VII.

ENGAGEMENT.

Taken from
for a tract of Forest land in
comprising *Standard Acres*
from the year —— to ——.

1st. To clear, according to the undermentioned proportions, the whole tract within the period of twenty years, with the exception of one-fourth deducted as unculturable.

2nd. To clear the Jungle, and bring into cultivation the culturable land included in the grant, within the period of twenty years.

3rd. If no commencement be made to clear within the first year, the settlement to be void, and the grant resumable by the Government, who may settle it with any other person.

4th. If one-fourth of the whole culturable land be not cleared and cultivated within the first five years, the entire uncleared portion of the tract to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person.

5th. If one-half of the grant be not cleared and cultivated in ten years, the entire uncleared portion of the tract to lapse to Government, or a settlement to be made with any other person.

6th. To pay according to the kistbundees in use in the pergunnah, the following yearly jumas, viz.

Year.	Juma.	Year.	Juma.
1st ———— or	Nil.	16th ———— or	
2nd ———— "	Ditto.	17th ———— "	
3rd ———— "	Ditto.	18th ———— "	
4th ———— "		19th ———— "	
5th ———— "		20th ———— "	
6th ———— "		21st ———— "	
7th ———— "		22nd ———— "	
8th ———— "		23rd ———— "	
9th ———— "		24th ———— "	
10th ———— "		25th ———— "	
11th ———— "		26th ———— "	
12th ———— "		27th ———— "	
13th ———— "		28th ———— "	
14th ———— "		29th ———— "	*
15th ———— "			

* Standard Juma to the year ———— Rupees ————.

These jumas are to be recoverable according to the rules and regulations in force for the collection of the revenue from malgoozars, farmers, &c. in case of arrears.

7th. The standard of measurement to be the British Standard Acre of 4840 square yards, and the Government shall be at liberty to measure the land in the 6th, 11th and 21st years with the view of ascertaining that the conditions respecting the clearance of the specified portion of land by each of those periods have been fulfilled.

8th. The grantee to erect boundary marks round his grant and to keep them in a state of repair.

Note.	Acres.
Amount of the grant	
Deduct ¼th as unculturable....	
Culturable	

L. S. Witnesses. L. S.

No. IX.

Detailed Statement of sums due to ——— on account of Remission and Compensation for lands taken for the public road in ———.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
No.	Name of village.	Quantity of lands in cultivation.	Juma for one year.	Rate of compensation per acre.	Rate of Settlement per acre.	Period for which remission is claimed.	Amount of remission due to the end of ———.	Deduct Juma of the site of the old road.				Balance due to individuals.	Add value of grain, trees, houses, wells for the first year only.	Total amount due to individuals.	Remarks.
								Quantity of land in cultivation.	Juma of one year.	Period for which Juma is demanded.	Amount due up to ———.				

No. X.

Contingent Bill of the Commissioner of Revenue for the Division of ——— for the month of ——— 18—.

Date of authority.	No. of vouchers.	Heads of charges.	Amount.			Total.		
		Conveyance of Office furniture and Records.						
		To hire of 4 Hackerries, of 2 Bullocks each, from —— to —— 16 marches at 8 As. each per diem, for Records, ...	32	0	0			
		To hire of 4 Hackerries, of 2 Bullocks each, from —— to —— 16 marches at 8 As. each per diem, for two office tents, ...	32	0	0			
		To 10 Extra Burkundazes to guard the Office and Records from 1st to 24th Jan. at 4 Rs. each per mensem, ...	30	15	0			
						94	15	0
		Travelling allowance.						
		Head writer 200 Rs. per mensem from 1st to 31 of Jan. at 2 Rs. per diem, ...	62	0	0			
		Second writer 80 Rs. per mensem from 1st to 31 Jan. at 1 Rupee per diem, ...	31	0	0			
						93	0	0
						187	15	0
		A moiety charged to Judicial Dept.,				93	15	6
		Co.'s. Rupees,....				93	15	6

E. E.

No. XI.

Abstract of Contingent Charges ———— *for* ———— 18—.

Number of the Bill.	For what period charged.	Description of charges contained in the Bills, not including those provided for by a fixed Monthly allowance.						Remarks.
		Cucherree repairs, sheds, and out offices.	Office furniture.	Conveyance of Records by land or water.	Travelling allowance to Amlah.	Temporary Establishment.	Total of each Bill.	

No. XII.

Form of Nomination for the appointment of Deputy Collectors under Regulation IX. *of* 1833.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Division.	Vacant office.	How vacant.	Name of the person nominated with the name of his Father.	Age.	Religion and caste.	Family residence, Town or Village, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Statement of past employment, whether in the service of Government or individuals; if in the service of Government by what Officer originally appointed, and by whom subsequently promoted.	Statement of land or other property belonging to, and where situated.	Proposed residence and jurisdiction.	Statement of qualifications and knowledge of the Persian, Oordoo, Hindooi, Bengally, or English languages, &c.	Certificate that the nominee is not disqualified by any Regulation, and general remarks.	Remarks by Collector.	Remarks by Commissioner.	Remarks by the Sudder Board.

No. XIII.

No. I.

Abstract Statement of authorized Extra Establishments entertained in the Districts of the ——— Division for the official year ———.

District.	Nature or designation of Establishment.	Monthly Salary.	Charge on account of the year.			On what duty employed.	Under what authority entertained, and for what period allowed; with date of orders.	Remarks.
			From.	To.	Amount.			
								[Discharged intermediately—why kept up, &c.]

No. XIV.

No. II.

Abstract Statement of Extra Establishments entertained in the Districts of the ——— Division expressly for Revision of Settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833. For the official year ——.

District.	Nature or designation of Establishment.	Monthly Salary.	Charge on account of the year.			On what settlement employed.	Number of letter, and date of authority of Sudder Board or Government.	Remarks.
			From.	To.	Amount.			

No. XV.

Comparative Statement of Present and Proposed Establishments, &c., for the Tehseeldaree Divisions in Zillah ——.

Tehseeldaree Divisions.	Pergunnahs.	Number of Mehals.		Area in square miles.		Juma.		Designation of officers.	Monthly cost of Establishment.		Increase.	Decrease.	
		Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.	Present.	Proposed.		Present.	Proposed.			

No. XVI.

Statement shewing the transfer of Villages in District ——— or Pergunnah ———.

Number.	Names of Villages.	Juma of ———.	Transferred.			
			From.		To.	
			District.	Pergunnah.	District.	Pergunnah.
	Kullianpore,..	500				
	Burthar, ...	200				
	Total,..	700				
	Muddunpoor,	1,000				
	Onerah, ...	800				
	Seesto,......	3,000				
	Total,..	4,800				
	Purroutpoor,..	700				
	Gangree,....	100				
	Total,..	800				
	Sunsapoor, ..	1,000				

No. XVI. B.

Memorandum shewing the Increase or Decrease in the Juma of the Districts or Pergunnahs affected by the transfer.

District.	Pergunnah.	Increase or Decrease.			
	.. ..	Juma of the year———,			Rs. 21,000
		Increase by transfer of villages from———	800		
		from———	1,000		
			———	1,800	
		Decrease by transfer of villages to ———	700		
		to ———	4,800		
			———	5,500	
		Net Decrease, ...		——	3,700
		Remains Juma of Pergunnah, ...			Rs. 17,300
	.. ..	Juma of the year———,			11,000
		Increase by transfer of villages from———	4,800		
		Decrease by transfer of villages to ———	800		
		Net Increase, ...			4,000
		Remains Juma of Pergunnah, ...			Rs. 15,000
	.. ..	Juma of the year———,			15,000
		Increase by transfer of villages from———	700		
		Decrease by transfer of villages to ———	1,000		
		Net Decrease, ...			300
		Remains Juma of Pergunnah, ...			Rs. 14,700

No. XVII.

Statement of Moonsiff's Deposits.

Receipts.			Disbursements.		
Number.	Date.	Amount.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

No. XVIII.

Form of Report for appropriation of Nuzool land.

Name of Town.	Name of Mohullah.	Name of Applicant.	Number of square Yards.	Rate.	Price.	

No. XIX. A.

No. I.

Statement of Pensions suspended for want of authority, as required by Section 2, Regulation XI. of 1813.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Age.	Amount of Pension.			Nature of the grant, religious or charitable.	Collector's Report.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
			Rs.	As.	P.			
7	Ehsan Ally	75	21	5	3	Charitable.	It appears from the investigation held in June 1803, that the Pensioner had been in receipt of a daily allowance of one anna for five years antecedent to the cession. It is not very clear who first granted the Pension, but there is a Perwannah of Bakur Allee Khan, dated in Jumad oo Sanee 1216 Hijree, corresponding with October 1801, which bears evidence of former payment, and authorizes the continuance of the pension. The Board of Revenue confirmed the pension for life on the 16th September 1803, and payment was duly made till the close of 1833, when it was suspended by my predecessor pending further inquiry.—In my opinion the claim is a just one, and the Pension should be continued. The pensioner is old and blind, and his identity has been fully proved by the descriptive roll, and the evidence of two witnesses.	This pension having been duly adjudged by the Board of Commissioners and the identity of the pensioner fully established, I concur in recommending that the pension be continued for life, and all arrears discharged.

Abstract.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Annual Pension.	Arrears due.		Amount of arrears.
			From	To	
7	Ehsan Ally.	Rs. 21 As. 5 P. 3			Rs. 63 As. 15 P. 9

No. XIX. B.

No. II.

Statement of Pensions rejected by the Commissioner.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Age.	Amount of Pension.	Nature of the grant, religious or charitable.	Collector's Report.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
			Rs. A. P.			
778	Gungadhur, ...	60	38 1 4	Charitable.	The person of the claimant not agreeing with the descriptive roll of the Pensioner, his claim was rejected by Mr. ——— on the 16th November 1821.	As the personal appearance of claimant does not answer to the descriptive roll, this Pension should be struck off the List.

T

No. XIX. C.

No. III.

Statement of arrears due to Pensioners for periods exceeding 6 months.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Age.	Amount Pension.	Arrears due		Amount of Arrears.	Remarks by the Collector.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
				From	To			
			Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.		
110	Jhankee Rao.	70	81 6 9			366 6 5	This Pension was originally granted by Nuwab Ally Buhadoor, and confirmed by the Board of Revenue on the 12th January 1813. It was paid up regularly to Bhadoon 1241 F.S. Since that period it fell into arrears consequent on the Pensioner's derangement of mind which precluded his attending, to which fact testimony has been borne by two witnesses on oath. His identity has been established by the evidence of witnesses and by a careful comparison of his descriptive roll. I would therefore recommend the recognition of his claim.	The claimant received his stipend regularly up to the end of September 1834. On the 12th May following he again attended, but the assistant Collector irregularly withheld payment on the plea of investigating into the validity of the claim he had himself recognized 3 months previously. After remaining in attendance for a month or two, the Pensioner went home, and did not again appear until the 28th July 1837, but the case was not finally disposed of until the 5th instant. The Pensioner's absence between May 1835 and July 1837 is ascribed to temporary derangement consequent on the death of his son. His identity has been duly proved, and I beg leave to recommend that the arrears be paid up, and the Pension continued.

No. XIX. D.

No. IV.

Statement of arrears due to the Heirs of deceased Pensioners.

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Date of Death.	Name of heir and degree of relationship.	Annual Pension.	Arrears due.		Amount of Arrears.	Remarks by the Collector.	Remarks by the Commissioner.
					From	To			
								Specifying the date and authority of admission, and accounting for the delay of application for payment after the demise of the Pensioner, or why no application was made during a long interval prior thereto, as the case may be.	

No. XX.

A.

Report on the result of investigation of cases of Pensions suspended under the provisions of Regulation XI. of 1813 by the Collector of ——— during the year 181—.

Pending on the file on ——.	Admitted during ——.	Total.	Decided during ——.		Total.	Remaining on the file on ——.	Amount of claim on cases remaining on the file at the close of ——.	Reported to Commissioner during ——.	Remaining unreported to Commissioner at the close of ——.	Remarks.
			Admitted	Rejected						

B.

Report on the result of investigation of cases of Pensions suspended under the provisions of Regulation XI. of 1813 in the Districts of the ——— Division during the year 181— by Commissioner of Revenue.

Districts.	Pending on the ——.	Received during ——.	Total.	Decided during ——.			Total.	Remaining on the file on the ——.	Amount of claim in cases remaining on the file at the close of ——.	Reported to the Board during ——.	Remaining unreported at the close of ——.	Remarks.
				Admitted.	Rejected.	Returned for reinvestigation.						
												In this Column should be stated the dates on which reports are submitted, with the No. of cases reported each time to the Board.

No. XXI.

Pension Form for Ousted Maafeedars.

Name of Zillah.	Name of Pergunnah,	Name of proposed Pensioner.	Name of Mouzah and extent of land resumed.	Amount of Revenue assessed.	Amount of pension proposed.	Remarks.
						e. g. These parties are believed to have no other certain means of subsistence, and will be reduced to indigence unless assisted by Government.

No. XXII.

Pension Rules.

First. Superannuation pensions will be granted, only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list. Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons including jemadars, and other ranks, lascars*, boatmen, artificers, labourers and menials, are to have no claim to such provision.

* *Note.*—Native seamen in the Marine or Pilot Establishments at this Presidency are not included within the Provisions of these rules.

Second. With the exception of native judges, and law officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service, for a period of at least twenty years.

Third. The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Fourth. The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant, must be favorably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Fifth. Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows.

1st. If the period during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary, or authorized official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

2nd. If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one half of the salary, or authorized allowances of the individual, calculated in the manner above stated.

3rd. For law officers and native judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in Clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in the 2nd Clause.

4th. The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

Sixth. A pension will hereafter be granted by Government to the family, or any member of the family of a deceased public servant, only when such servant shall have been killed in the execution of his public duty, or shall have died in consequence of wounds or accidents sustained therein.

Seventh. Should cases arise which are not sufficiently provided for in these rules, or in which, from special circumstances, Government may be pleased to deviate from them in favor of a claimant to a pension, such pension shall be considered only as temporary and provisional, until the grant shall have received the sanction of the Hon'ble the Court of Directors.

Eighth. Whenever an application may be made to Government, with the view of obtaining the grant of a Pension, in favor of any officer employed in the public service, the application shall contain full and specific information on the following points.

1st. The name, class or caste, age, and proposed place of residence, of the individual for whom the pension may be solicited, the situation in which he may be employed at the time when the application may be made, the total period during which the individual may have been employed in the public service, and the various official situations, in which he may, from time to time, have been so employed.

2nd. The monthly amount of the salary or official allowances of the individual in question, on an average of five years previously to the date of the application.

3rd. The causes, by which the individual may have been rendered incapable of discharging any longer the duties of his office, whether by extreme old age, protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

4th. His general character, conduct, and past services in the official situations which he may have held.

Ninth. If the officer making the application shall be unable from his personal, or official knowledge, to supply the

whole of the specific information above required, he shall call upon the individual, in whose favor the application may be made, to furnish a written statement, (to be verified by his oath or solemn declaration if required) on such of the points above noticed as may be necessary.

Tenth. If the individual shall be rendered incapable of further service by protracted illness, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity, a medical certificate to that effect, shall be also transmitted with the application.

Eleventh. Each application for a pension, under the foregoing rules, shall be made by the head of the office, under whom the individual recommended to be pensioned may be employed, in a letter addressed to Government, and accompanied by a register on a separate sheet of paper in the form hereto annexed.

Twelfth. Lapses of pensions shall be communicated to the Civil Auditor, as soon as possible after the occurrence, and it shall be the duty of the several officers in charge of Treasuries from which pensions are paid, to appoint a proper person of their establishment to report all lapses to them, and along with themselves be responsible to Government for the fulfilment of this rule.

Thirteenth. No pension shall be payable in arrear for a period exceeding six months, without the express sanction of Government, obtained through the Civil Auditor, unless the cause of the suspension of payment, shall have been the neglect, order, or act, of some public officer, and beyond the control of the pensioner: when the Civil Auditor, on a reference being made to him, shall exercise his discretion in passing arrears for payment, or submit a representation of the case for the information and orders of Government, as he shall consider proper.

Fourteenth. It shall be the duty of the Civil Auditor, to exercise a vigilant control over this class of pensions, as over all others, and with that view, to bring to the notice of Government all instances in which, in the granting of superannuation pensions, any of these rules may be departed from, unless he shall be distinctly informed, that a special exception has been made in the individual instance.

Fifteenth. It shall further be the duty of the Civil Auditor,

to lay before Government, at the end of each official year, a statement exhibiting a comparison between the amount of pensions that have lapsed, and the amount of pensions granted during the year: and as a check against the fraudulent continuance of pensions, beyond the actual term of the pensioners' lives, that officer shall, from time to time, compare the periodical decrement of life among the pensioners of each year, with the usual duration of life; and where lapses do not occur in the proportion that might be anticipated, it shall be his business to institute such inquiries as may appear necessary, to ascertain whether, and in what particular instances, fraud has actually been committed, and to submit to Government the result of his investigation.

List of the several classes of subordinate officers, in the Civil Department, who, under the foregoing rules, are considered to have eventual claims to superannuation pensions from Government.

Registers, Head Clerks and Accountants, Indexers, Examiners, Readers, Librarians, Record Keepers, Translators, Interpreters, English and Native Writers, Moonshees, Jawabnuvees.

English and Native Accountants, Mohurrirs, Mootsuddees, Gomastahs, Karkoons, if drawing more than 10 Rupees.

Head Treasurers.

Head Native Revenue Officers, Serishtedars, Dewans.

Head Native District Revenue Officers, Tehseeldars, Amildars, Peshkars, Ameens.

Heads of Districts, Police Darogahs, Law Officers, Moulvees, Cazees, Pundits, Moofteees.

Native Judges, Sudder Ameens, Moonsiffs.

Head Executive Officers of the Courts, Nazirs.

FORM REFERRED TO IN RULE ELEVENTH.

Register of an application for a Superannuation Pension from the Establishment of ——— preferred under the rules passed by Government under date ———————.

Name of the person by whom the Pension is applied for, with the name of his Father.	Number on the Establishment.	Identification of Applicant's person.	Size.		Age of applicant at the time of application.			Religion, Caste, or Tribe.	Where residing.			Present Employment.	Total period of Service.		Date of application to Government.	Average salary or authorized official allowances per mensem, for the five years preceding the date of application.	Salary or authorized official allowance per mensem at the time of application.	Abstract of the grounds of application.	Remarks by the Head of office.	Proposed amount of pension per mensem.	Treasury at which the party, if pensioned, wishes to draw his pension.	Orders of Government.
			Feet.	Inches.	Years.	Months.	Days.		Province.	Pergunnah.	Village.		Years.	Months.								
		Indelible marks and other signs or natural defects.														Rs. A. P.	Rs. A.			Rs. A. P.		

(Signature of the head of the office.)

N. B.—It must be understood that this Register is not to supersede the detailed information required by the Pension Rules.

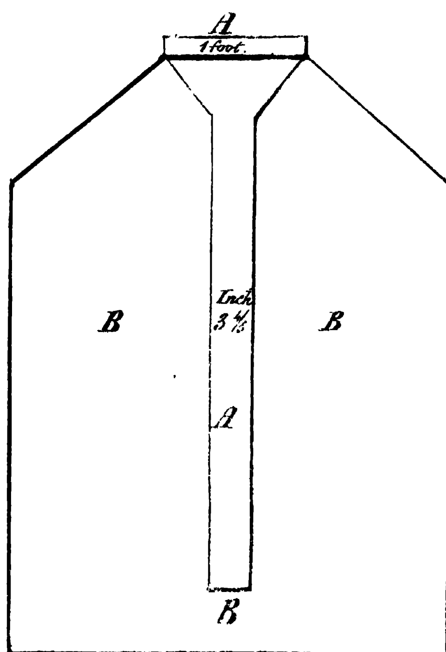
APPENDIX NO: XXIII

A Sketch of the Rain Gauge to be introduced into the Districts of the North Western Provinces

Scale one foot to an Inch.

AA. A Tin receiver, in length 3 feet 1½ Inches.

BBB. Masonry into which the receiver is placed, built on an open site at a distance from any obstruction.



Iron Rod or Scale to measure the Rain Gauge water.

Length 2 feet 8 inches.



The Rod is divided into 32 inches or divisions each divided into 10 parts

One of the smaller divisions measures 0. 01 Inch of Rain on the ground being the 100th part of an inch.

— Do — larger — — Do — 0.10 — Do — Do 10th — Do — Do —

and 10 of the — Do — — Do — 1.00 — Do being 1 inch of Rain on the grou

The Rain is to be measured once in 24 hours, but oftener when there are heavy rain

No. XXIV.

Meteorological Register kept in the office of the ———— *at* ———— *for the month of* ———— 184—.

Date.	Day of the week.	Direction of the wind.	Aspect of the sky.	Rain Gauge.		Remarks.
				Inches.	Tenths.	
1st,						In seasons of distress arising from drought, the general appearance of the country as affected by drought should be stated.
2nd,						
3rd,						
4th,						
5th,						
6th,						
,th,						
8th,						
9th,						
10th,						
11th,						
12th,						
13th,						
14th,						
15th,						
16th,						
17th,						
18th,						
19th,						
20th,						
21st,						
22nd,						
23rd,						
24th,						
25th,						
26th,						
27th,						
28th,						
29th,						
30th,						
31st,						

No. XXV.

***Abstract Statement of Road Fund Collections on account of the year* ——.**

Amount of Fund for the year ——.	Collections.			Amount Expended during the year.	Balance in deposit at the close of the year.	Remarks.
	Amount Collected during the year.	Amount previously in deposit.	Total.			

No. XXVI.

Form of Indent for Stationery required for the use of —— *Office at* —— *for the year* 18 .

Names of Articles.	Received in 18 .	Balance on the 1st October 18 .	Quantity indented for 18 .	Number of Assistants, Clerks, and Section writers.	Remarks.	Admitted.

No. XXVII.

Annual Statement of Suits pending in the Civil Courts in which Government is a party for 18—.

Name of Zilla.	Number of File.	In what Court.	Names of Parties.	Date of Institution.	Ground of action, and value of property contested.	Remarks.
						Stating whether the requisite answer has been filed by the Collector —— the progress of the suit—causes of delay, &c.

No. XXVIII.

SUPPLIES.

Extract from the Standing orders for the Bengal Native Infantry.

Whenever a Detachment of Troops or a single corps, may be ordered to proceed by land, through any part of the Company's Territories, the Commanding Officer of such Detachment or corps is required to give the earliest practicable information to the Collectors of the Revenue of the Zillahs through which the Troops are to pass, of the period of their arrival within such Districts respectively, with a list of the places at which they will encamp each day, and a specification of the supplies which will be required. The number of maunds of fire-wood which will be required for the use of the whole detachment, including the officers and the camp-followers, should be ascertained as exactly as possible and noticed in this communication. When a detachment moves by water, information of the date when it will enter a Collector's district, and of the places where supplies will be required, should also be given to him as accurately as may be possible.

The Commanding officer will likewise notify to the Collectors, the probable period of the arrival of the Troops at the rivers or nullahs intersecting their march, where boats or temporary bridges may be necessary for crossing the Troops and the baggage attached to them.

No. XXIX.

Extract from Resolution of Government, dated 4th Dec. 1832.

Para. 4.—The Civil and Military authorities will observe carefully the following rules.

5*th. First.*—The native guard, which generally precedes a Regiment by a day, and is commonly called the *Russud* guard, will invariably be commanded by a native *Commissioned* officer, who will be furnished with full instructions for his conduct by his commanding officer, and be selected for the duty with reference to his temper, discretion, and other obviously necessary qualifications.

6*th. Second.*—The Civil authorities will invariably depute a native officer of respectability (a Jemadar probably) to meet every Regiment the *day before* it enters the district under their charge. This individual will wait on the commanding officer, receive his instructions, and generally precede the corps by some hours, to ensure the supplies being in readiness, and to satisfy himself that they are of good quality. The remarks made in the preceding paragraph as to the selection of officers for this duty, and the instructions with which they should be furnished, are no less important, and apply no less to the Civil, than to the Military officers.

7*th. Third.*—In the Military Department, measures will be adopted to secure prompt information to the Civil authorities of the approach of Troops, while those authorities will be held responsible for neglect or delay in forwarding on to the District for which they were intended, indents or notifications which may have been addressed to the wrong officer.

8*th. Fourth.*—A Form of Indent is annexed, which will be universally observed. The scale of rations laid down is rather to be considered as the maximum, than as a fixed scale. The less bulky articles of supply, will be provided by the Regimental bazars.

FORM.

Indent No. —— on the Collector of Revenue at ——— for Supplies, &c., required for the use of the ——— Regiment N. I. at ——— on the ———.

Supplies.	*Fighting men.* Subadars, .. 8; Jemadars, 8; Havildars, . 40; Naiks, ... 40; Drummers, . 16; Sepoys, .. 640; 752			Camp Followers. No.			Public and Private Cattle.			Total Supplies.			Remarks.
	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	Mds.	Srs.	Ch.	
Ota, at one seer per fighting man, ...													
Rice, ¾ seer per Camp follower.													
Dál 2 Chuttacks per fighting man and Camp follower, ...													
Ghee 1 Chuttack per ditto and ditto, ...													
Salt ⅓ ditto ditto ditto, ...													
Gram, ...													
Firewood, ...													
Earthen pots at 15 per Company, ...													

I do hereby certify that the articles specified in this Indent are indispensably necessary for the use of the ——— Regiment N. I.—according to the best of my judgment and belief, after the most careful examination.

(Signed) A. B.
Commanding Officer.

9*th*. *Fifth*.—For the supply of the burdasht articles, viz., firewood or other fuel, forage, and earthen pots, *talls* will be established on all the principal roads, where they may be necessary. Contracts will be invited for the supply of these *talls*, but where no contractors come forward, the articles will be stored, and sold by Tuhseeldars, or other Government Officers, under the orders of the Collector. Articles of the above description, which may be specified in the indents, will be supplied from the *talls* wholesale to the officer in charge of the Russud Guard, or to the Cutwal of the Regimental bazar, the native Civil Officer merely providing conveyance for the supply from the tall or shop to the camp. These articles will be paid for in advance by the native Commissioned Officer in command of the Russud Guard. The Civil Officer in attendance will take care to see, that these articles are charged for at the proper rates, and the *Tallwallah* or individual who provides them, will give to the officer in command or his regimental staff, a receipt in duplicate for the money. The *Tallwallah* or person supplying the fuel, forage, and earthen vessels will be required to receive back the surplus of those articles, which may occasionally remain unsold at the close of the day. He will do so at the rates at which he furnished them in the first instance.

10*th*. *Sixth*.—The Civil authorities will proceed immediately to make arrangements at each stage, for the provision of the articles above referred to, as far as may be practicable through individual *Tallwallahs*, *Bazar Choudrees* or *Butteearrahs*. The Civil Officers in charge of districts will make such advances as may be absolutely necessary to ensure this desirable object, reporting the same to the Commissioner of the Division, for his sanction. These advances will be made, either on receipt of indents, or in anticipation of them, as may seem most expedient in particular instances. Relying on the exertions of individual officers, His Honor in Council, does not anticipate ultimate loss to Government, if the advances be made to respectable men, on security, and in sums not more than may be absolutely necessary. Any loss, however, which may be incurred, may be charged for in a contingent bill.

11*th*. *Seventh*.—The officers and others belonging to the

Regiment, who may require fowls, kids, milk, and other articles not specified in the form of indent, must procure them, by sending their servants into the neighbouring villages with ready money to purchase them. The native officer who attends the Regiment, on the part of the Collector, will be able to give information, where such articles are likely to be found, but he is strictly prohibited from using his authority for the purpose of procuring them.

12*th*. *Eighth.*—Under these rules, it is expected that the exactions of native Civil authorities, will be effectually checked. Notice of the orders of Government on this subject will be promulgated by the Collectors, in the languages in common use in each district, to the head-men of every village; but to guard against misconstruction, provision will at the same time be made, that no obstacles are to be opposed, but on the contrary, every encouragement afforded to the inhabitants of the country to dispose of their produce to troops or other travellers.

13*th*. *Ninth.*—The Civil authorities will carefully enforce the observance of the rules now in existence, for the protection and regular payment of porters, chowkeedars, and others.

14*th*. *Tenth.*—As regards claims preferred by individuals on account of *Paimalee*, or damage done to crops by the encampment of troops, the General Orders issued by the Honorable the Vice President in Council, under date the 5th August 1831, appear to provide for all requisite purposes. For facility of reference a copy of these orders is annexed.

"The Honorable the Vice-President in Council is pleased to direct, that on all future occasions of the march of troops, whenever, from an unavoidable encroachment of a camp on cultivated lands, the crops within its limits, or in its immediate vicinity shall be injured or destroyed, a compensation equal to the loss sustained be paid on the spot, to the actual sufferer or sufferers, by the officer of the Quarter Master General's Department attached to the force, and in cases of the movements of single corps, by the Quarter Master of the Regiment, in concert with the native Civil officer, deputed by the Collector of the district to attend the camp."

"A statement of all such payments, prepared according to the annexed form, accompanied by the requisite receipts and

vouchers, and by a duly attested contingent bill, for the amount disbursed, is to be transmitted monthly to the Quarter Master General of the army, by whom the bill, on being found correct, will be countersigned and returned to the drawer, for the purpose of being forwarded to the Pay Department, for final adjustment."

"Such advances as may be required to meet the object above contemplated, will be made by the Commissariat officer, European or native, attached to the troops in camp, under the written authority of the officer commanding."

"Officers of the Quarter Master General's Department, and Regimental Quarter Masters, will be particularly careful in taking up ground for detachments or corps, to select those spots, where the least possible damage will be sustained; and it is hoped and expected, that in the movements of single regiments, or of smaller parties, sites for encampment will generally be found, where injury to crops or cultivated fields may be altogether avoided."

Statement of Sums disbursed from the ——— to the ——— of ——— 18 —, on account of compensation for injury done to Crops by the Camp of the Force, under command of ——— en route from ——— to ———

Zillah.	Pergunnah.	Mouzah.	Name of the Cultivators.	Quantity of land injured.	Description of Crops.	Amount compensation.	When paid.	Remarks.
Benares,	Gungapoor,	Sarai Mohun,	Shadoolla Khan,		Paddy, Urhur, Gram, or whatever the crop may be.			On receipt of individuals as appended.
..	..	Thuthra near Tamashabad,	Ramjewan Burriar,					
Allahabad	Jhoonore, ..	Unjunun, ..	Sheo Golam Tewarry,					
			Pullot Doobee,					
			Mata Dial,					
			Doorga Pundit,					

(Signed) C. D. Lieut.-Col.
Commanding Regt.

(Signed) A. B.
Int. and Qr. Master.

No. XXX.

Register of Advances for Talls and Burdasht supplies in Zillah ———.

No.	Name of debtor and residence.	Name of Security and residence.	Amount of advance.	Date on which to be repaid.	Date on which repaid in full.	Remarks.

No. XXXI.

Return of Tent equipage in the Division of ———.

District.	Description of tent.	When purchased and at what cost.	How occupied.	Condition.	*

No. XXXII.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary to Government, N. W. P., to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 314, *dated* 27*th October* 1840.

"The public Treasuries ought to afford the ready means of doing this, for the cash balance in the Treasuries is on an average about two crores, whilst the total coinage of Furruckabad Rupees from 1804 to 1833 was only 21 crores.

"The interest of all the native officers of Government is however opposed to the withdrawal of light weight rupees from circulation. The native officers look to them as the great source of profit. They receive them at a discount for which they allow the Government no credit, and force them again into circulation at par, from the weight of their official influence. Even the Collector himself shrinks from the responsibility of receiving them, keeping them long in his inefficient balance at his personal risk, and afterwards hazarding a tedious correspondence with the Mint Officers as to their intrinsic value.

"Some good may be immediately done by urging on the Local Officers the importance of receiving light weight coin at its full value and preventing its re-issue."

Table of Government coins at present in common circulation in the North Western Provinces.

Denomination of Rupee.	Weight in grains Troy.	Percentage of abrasion allowed.	Minimum weight at which receivable.	Enactment regulating currency.
Furruckabad Rupee—obliquely milled, ...	173.	* 6 Annas per Cent.	† 172.352.	Reg. XLV. 1803. ,, III. 1806.
Ditto —— straight or plain edge, ...	180.	1 Rs. 8 pie per Cent.	178.125.	Reg. II. 1824.
Company's Rupee, ...	180.	2 Rs. per Cent.	176.400.	Act XVII. 1835.

* Raised to R. 1-0-8 by the Revenue Accountant's Circular of January 23rd, 1836, in construction of Section 3, Reg. II. 1824.
† Fixed at 171.197 as above.

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No. XXXIII.

نقشهٔ سپردگي هنڈویات مرسلهٔ سپاهیان

نمبر	نام مقام امدهنڈوي	نام ترسیل کنندہ	تعداد روپیه	نام پانے والے کا	سکونت	تاریخ پہنچنے هنڈي کي تحصیلدار کي پاس	تاریخ یافتني معهٔ دستخط پانے والے کي	کیفیت عدم دستیابي مالك هنڈي

No. XXXIV.

Register of Sepoy's Remittances.

No. of Draft.	Date of Draft.	Amount.	By whom drawn.	By whom remitted.	To whom payable.	Residence of the payee.	Date of despatch to Tuhseeldar or of summons issued by Collector.	Date on which the summons is returned by the Tuhseeldar.	Name of security given by the Payee.	Date on which Draft is returned in consequence of the Payee not having been found.	Office number.	Date of payment.	Date on which the receipt of the Payee is forwarded to the Remitter.	Remarks.

No. XXXV.

Register of advances granted for works of permanent utility in the ——— or ——— Division for the year, 184 .

District.	Pergunnah.	Village.	Number of Application.	When applied for.	Number and date of Sudder Board's Authority.	Amount sanctioned.	Sum given.	Date on which the sum was given.	For what work.	When to be finished.	Advance when to be repaid.	Date of completion.	Total amount when recovered.	Remarks.

No. XXXVI.

Detailed Statement of Pauper Suits in which Government is not a party decided in the Civil Court, of the District of —— since the establishment of the Court.

No. of Suit.	Names of Parties.	Substance of plaint and Value.	Date and nature of final order.	Amount of Costs due to Govt. on Account of Stamp Duties and other legal expenses calculated according to Sec. IX. Reg. XXVIII. 1814.			Amount realized in execution of Decree.	Balance still due.	Remarks, viz. Residence of the party or parties liable, measures in force for recovery, &c. &c.
				Charged to Plaintiff or Appt.	Charged to Defdt. or Respdt.	Total.			

No. XXXVII.

Detailed Statement of Pauper Suits in which Government is, or was a party, decided in the Civil Court of the District of ——— since the establishment of the Court.

No. of Suit.	Names of Parties.	Substance of Plaint and Value.	Date and nature of final order.	Amount of Costs due to Govt. on Account of Stamp duties and other legal expenses calculated according to Sec. IX. Reg. XXVIII. 1814.			Amount realized in execution of Decree.	Balance still due.	Remarks, viz. Residence of the party or parties liable, measures in force for recovery, &c. &c.
				Charged to Plaintiff or Appt.	Charged to Defdt. or Respdt.	Total.			

No. XXXVIII.

Abstract Monthly Statement of Progress made in asserting the claims of the State on Account of Stamp duty in Pauper cases decided by the Civil Courts up to 31st December, 18 ——, in the District of ——.

Total amount due to Government.	Amount recovered.	Amount remaining due.	Remarks.

